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THE FARINGTON DIARY

THE FARINGTON DIARY

BY

JOSEPH FARINGTON, R.A.

EDITED BY

JAMES GREIG

AUTHOR OF

A "Life of Thomas Gainsborough," and a "Life of Sir Henry Raeburn"

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VOL II.

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INTRODUCTION

THE reception given by the public to the first volume of the Farington Diary was highly gratifying. Two large editions were disposed of shortly after publication, and only a few copies of a third issue remain to be sold. Nor was the Press reception less complimentary. Praise was almost universal. In the United Kingdom and its Dominions the book was generously welcomed, while the Americans backed up the very favourable criticism in their own country by ordering a considerable number of copies.

Objections were few and on the whole unimportant. Mr. Maurice Hewlett* in a very kind notice said: "The book had been better edited if the newspaper captions had been omitted." Captions, which are, of course, not a new feature in books, may be made helpful, particularly to the indolent or impatient reader. In any case, quality is their main justification. Another writer found fault with the brief notes inserted in the text. In most instances, these were interpolated when immediate elucidation seemed to be necessary without the trouble of turning the eye to the foot of a page.

There was considerable opposition to the opinion "that Farington will in future rank with Pepys as a chronicler of the sayings and doings of the eminent men and the stirring events of a later and momentous period in history." The second volume will, I think, support that claim, which was at first made, and is now repeated, without the least thought of placing Farington on the same level of literary expression that distinguishes the immortal work of Samuel Pepys. Farington certainly was not a literary coiffeur. He never tried to curl his straightforward sentences until they assumed the character and movement of Early Victorian ringlets on an old maid's face, or to chop them into the cubistic lengths that make nimbleness impossible in new Georgian prose and verse. But he could in a phrase describe the oddities that reveal character with the incisiveness and certainty of, say, Gainsborough's verbal portrait of Pitt sitting in the House of Commons "cocking his nose in the face of Europe."

A somewhat hypercritical scribe says that there is in Volume I. nothing of Farington's "loves, if he had any, nothing of his religion."

* Mr. Maurice Hewlett died June 15, 1923.

The diarist himself refutes that statement on page 285. Under date, February 24, 1800, Farington wrote:

> "This day the greatest calamity that could fall upon me I suffered in the death of the best, the most affectionate, the most amiable of woemen, my beloved wife. Unexpected indeed was the blow,—long had I reason to consider her delicate frame with apprehension, but as she had encountered the severity of many winters so I fondly hoped she might do this and that a more favorable season would restore Her strength. The time was now come when this hope was to be fruitless. Yesterday evening she was declared to be better, but in the night a change took place & at 3 o'clock this day I witnessed the departure of what I held most dear on earth. Without a sigh, with the appearance of only gentle sleep, did my beloved expire, to be received by that God to whom Her duty had been exemplary. May He in his mercies dispose my heart to follow the example of Her who discharged every duty so as to excite the love & respect of all, so that those remaining years which it may please God to allow to me may be devoted to His service and I may be rendered fit to hope for the mercies of my Creator through the mediation of Jesus Christ our blessed Lord & Saviour."

On April 3rd of the same year he entered in his Diary: "This day I added this continuation of my journal, which I could not do before since that period when I was deprived of the great blessing of my life."

To this touching expression of love and religion the critic answers: "A single swallow does not make it untrue to speak of a swallowless summer." Nevertheless, a single swallow is an active fact, and there are more swallows of its kind quickening the pages of the Diary. "I had not forgotten Farington's reference to his wife's death," the critic continues. "But, as the subsequent reference to Pepys hints, I was thinking less of conjugal love than of flirtations, lawful and unlawful." The only subsequent reference to Pepys has no hint of lust or illicit love. Here it is: "Nor does he [Farington] ever tell us, with or without Pepys' prayers or thanksgivings, of his growing prosperity or of his apprehension of poverty."

The editor of the Diary also is subjected to censure. I am "chary of dates," he asserts. "There is none on the title-page, as there ought to be; none even on the back of it; none till the end of the introduction."

I had nothing to do with the title-page, or the back of it, but in the Introduction, for which I was wholly responsible, there are over twenty dates, the year of publication being given on pages vii., ix. and x. The first (January 23, 1922) is stated to be the first day of the Diary's appearance in the *Morning Post*, the last (September 19th, 1922), printed at the end of the Introduction, definitely fixes the year of publication.

The same writer goes on: "Gifford, who, it is interesting to see, praised Burns as the greatest of contemporary poets—a reference, by the way, which is omitted from the index." It is true that the entry

was inadvertently omitted from the index under the name of Burns, but the censor most unfairly neglects to mention that it is indexed in Gifford's own name.

Such are the ethics of criticism that win editorial approval in certain high quarters.

The second volume, like the first, has a good beginning. We were introduced in Chapter I. (July 13th, 1793) to Horace Walpole, the charming Misses Mary and Agnes Berry, and the inconsequent gossip at Strawberry Hill; and to the Piozzis at breakfast in their home at Streatham, where Mr. Piozzi "played on the pianoforte and sung in a charming taste." The youngest Miss Thrale was there; and Miss Harriet Lee enlivened the company with her conversation. She had already published the "Errors of Innocence," in five volumes, and produced her unsuccessful comedy, "The New Peerage, or our Eyes may Deceive us." Her *chef d'œuvre*, however, "The Canterbury Tales," came four years later, twelve months before Byron was born; and while he was a mere boy the work made a deep impression upon him. The "Kruitzner" tale, in particular, excited the young poet and, as he himself puts it, "may indeed be said to contain the germ of much that I have since written."

The opening to the first volume differs entirely from the opening to the second. The second begins on August 28, 1802, after the horrors of the Revolution had ended and Europe was restless in the hectic quiet of the Peace of Amiens. Eminent people from all parts of the world then thronged to Paris; Farington and his friends were among the motley crowd, and his and their remarkable impressions of what they saw in the course of their visit are recorded in the Diary.

Napoleon was in the heyday of his career, the centre of all life and action in the French capital, and Farington on more than one occasion saw him face to face; once coming out of the Tuileries mounted on his favourite white horse, to review the troops in the Place du Carrousel. It was a brilliant display and the Diarist "went among the people & was lucky enough to get to the front, between the Cavalry at an angle which afforded me a view of him as he advanced towards the place where I stood." His description of the great man is incisive rather than Carlylean-picturesque, or dynamic. Farington found Buonaparte's general appearance better than he expected; his countenance was of a higher style than any picture or bust of him had ever suggested.

The Diarist again saw him at a review in the same place, and later in the Tuileries Palace. "Buonaparte's manner expressed *indifference*, and his actions corresponded with it. He did not in the least seem to study *state and effect*. He was more like a man waiting for the end of a ceremony which did not interest him. His actions were *unstudied*, quite easy & natural and calm." He did not fear assassination. Buonaparte "passed me so close," said Farington, "that I could have touched him . . . when He came opposite to me He looked me full in the face which gave me an opportunity to observe the colour of his eyes which

are more of a blue grey, than I should have expected from his complexion or than they appear when not seen near. I thought there was something rather feverish than piercing in the expression of his eyes, but his general aspect was milder than I had before thought it." And so on.

Samuel Rogers also saw the First Consul at close quarters and was disappointed in his personal appearance. "He had no eye-brows, or eye-lashes to give strong expression, and his eye was rather weak," said the poet. Farington thought he would make "a very passable figure upon an English quarter-deck." Various members of the English party noted other characteristics of Buonaparte. Of a bust of Hannibal he remarked that "Hannibal was a bad man, but the sculptor had given him a nose which expressed goodness." Charles James Fox, when introduced to Buonaparte, "thought him easy and desirous to please without effort. . . . It has been observed that he smiles with his mouth but his eyes never have a corresponding expression," and Mr. Greatheed, of Guys Cliff, said that Buonaparte, while addressing Lord Whitworth, "moved *his chops* like a mastiff."

Farington saw in a dressing-room at the Tuileries small models of artillery lying on "a Sopha among articles for female amusement," and in the adjoining bedroom there were "two Busts, one of Charles Fox—the other of Lord Nelson, both executed by Mrs. Damer."

Benjamin West notes that the arms of the chair in which He sat in the Council room were "very *much cut*," which was one proof of Buonaparte's habitual irritation. He could not remain unemployed while others were acting or speaking. Stories are told of Buonaparte's ambition, how in manœuvring for power he was inexorable, callously outwitting men such as Murat and the Abbé Sieyès; and he upset Lord Chancellor Erskine at their first meeting. In short, he had "no love for one Sex or friendship for the other."

Delightful accounts are given of scenes in the streets, and in the Palais Royal, where Greuze, old and slender, usually walked and sipped ices; there are graphic descriptions of places of amusement: the theatres, public gardens, such as Tivoli and Frascati, as well as of coffee houses and restaurants expensive and cheap. The women of France and England are compared. Opie said that he "had seen more handsome women in walking from Berners street to the end of Oxford street than in all Paris in the fortnight" he had resided in the French city; but he refers to Madame Xavier, the actress, as "one of the most beautiful figures he ever saw."

English and French art, music and acting are discussed. We marvel at Madame Récamier's resplendent home. It was in her bedroom that the "highest proofs of taste" were exhibited. It appeared "more like the design of a painter for a reposing-place for Venus than as intended or proper for mortal use." The beautiful Vigée Le Brun and alluring Countess of Oxford graced a dinner party given by Benjamin West, where also, as guests, were revolutionary Arthur O'Connor, Miss Helen Maria Williams, John Kemble the actor, Gerard the historical painter,

Houdon the sculptor, Lord Chancellor Erskine, Farington, and Signor Torcia, the Italian author, who declared that England was "a model for mankind," and that "whoever wished to be a man should go to England for three or four years." David the artist (black and swarthy), Robespierre's sinister accomplice, Fuseli, Hoppner and others, add interest to the *dramatis personæ*.

We read exciting tales of the Revolution, and of the after effect on people and things, note that Fox was lionised in Paris, that, when he went to the Opera one evening, "Buonaparte leaned forward in his box to look at him," and we enjoy Farington's woeful story of the homeward journey from Rouen to Dieppe in a rickety cabriolet. The jolting of the vehicle was bad enough. It put Fuseli into a feverish temper; he lost all patience, and, to render his distress complete, heavy rain fell and his shoulder, cornered in the "loosely united" coach, was soon "soaking in a stream of water that made its way from the roof. The Postillions stopped at the uproar among us, while braced up as He was Fuseli could only use his tongue. France was never so denounced before. The extremity of his fury left us nothing to say, and to laugh would have been dangerous." Farington, his feet once more on Sussex soil, began to philosophise, and concluded with the question, "What must be the nature of that mind that would not feel grateful that it was his lot to be an Englishman?"

Apart from Buonaparte's appearances in the pages devoted to the Paris tour, he figures prominently throughout the volume. The menace of his power and vaulting ambition are reflected in many entries. The Treaty of Amiens was gradually disregarded by him. Windham thought "that war would not be so bad as the present peace," that "whether we had Peace or War the country was gone." Admiral Lord Gardner believed war to be inevitable, that it would be "*a war for existence*." Buonaparte told our Ambassador in Paris that "He had 400,000 men ready armed and would sacrifice the last of them rather than give up the points He insisted upon." In the end Lord Whitworth was recalled. Andreosi, the French Ambassador, before he departed from England "intimated that Buonaparte did not well understand the state and nature of the British Empire." Fox was opposed to war; Pitt, who was for it, "shone with extraordinary lustre" in the debate on Monday night, May 23, 1803. "His speech affected the House so much that after He had finished there was a Hear, Hear, 3 times repeated which had the effect of three cheers. He trimmed Erskine most severely . . . it was thought that Erskine wd. hardly venture to speak in the House again." Fox, according to Sir George Beaumont, considered "the predominance of Buonaparte as the greatest imposition that ever was practised on the world." Fusili was of opinion that the war would be short, and Coke of Norfolk said to Opie "that He hoped He shd. die before the period of our subjugation arrives." People talked of invasion, dreamed of it; soldiers expressed the opinion "that England could not now be safe but by the *People* becoming

military." The Bishop of London spoke of the "duty & necessity of public prayer . . . under the present *critical situation of the country*" & enforced upon his congregation the duty of coming forward, "either personally or by pecuniary aid, each according to his Capacity, to add to the general defence."

But the King, with belief in "*a superintending Providence, and a reliance on* Religion . . . looked calmly upon the agitated world, & laid His Head upon His pillow each night with the composure of a Child." And the great mass of the people were similarly composed. Dread of Buonaparte involved by the declaration of war on May 16, 1803, did not greatly interfere with the ordinary life of the nation. There were, of course, bankruptcies; but on the other hand great fortunes were made; and the wealthy lived sumptuously. We read of a private dinner of nine dishes with champagne and madeira, at which the host, Mr. Angerstein, drank very little after dinner and slept in the course of the conversation. Invasion was talked of, but "seemed to make very little impression" as a subject for discussion.

Then there were among the routs in London those of Mrs. Walker, wife of a Liverpool merchant. "They were given at vast expense,—5 or £6000 *a night*. Grapes only cost £500. On some occasions the fruit £700." Her routs soon became so distinguished that the Prince of Wales having already on one occasion received twenty tickets, "afterwards applying for more, cd. not have them." Her husband's "*plate* was valued at £20,000, and He removed it every season to and from London in a waggon He built for the purpose." He also collected pictures, which were sold at Christie's on March 5, 1803, after his death. There were only eight works, but all were good, and one, "A Bacchanalian Festival," by Nicolas Poussin (now in the National Gallery), was bought by Mr. Angerstein for 800 guineas. People of humble fortune lived comfortably at cheap rates. Farington informs us that he and William Offley paid two guineas a week for three weeks for a small neat house at Ramsgate. That price included the making of beds, but the linen had to be hired. On his delightful Wye Tour the Diarist reckoned his daily expense, including "tips," at ten shillings.

In the present volume many eminent men and women appear or are spoken of. Voltaire, it is stated, fought against atheism and fanaticism and strove for toleration; there are interesting references to Robespierre, Condorcet and bad Government, the courage of Tallien, the personal charm of his wife; and Danton is described by Masquerier as "very stout in his person & had a large belly. His face was ugly, something like a bust of Socrates." He also compares Danton's ability with that of Robespierre.

We learn that George III. was very much beloved by his family and attendants. They paid him great respect. "Bless His old Heart," said Princess Sophia one day. Benjamin West tells us that at the latter part of the American War, in 1781, "when party spirit ran high, an Adress was presented by the City of London, the temper of which

was such and the circumstances that accompanied it that *the King* was gravely affected by it. That night his Majesty sent for West and signified his intention to quit England and go to Hanover, and expressed a desire that West should accompany him." His Majesty took a very great interest in the Royal Academy, and its constant squabbles, through factional jealousy, annoyed him so much that Princess Elizabeth declared that " she was sick of hearing of the Royal Academy."

Many entries, naturally, refer to art and artists. Shee declared that if Farington " was to quit the Academy it wd. not stand 3 years." " On our return home [from a dinner at Hoppner's, says the Diarist] the conversation turned upon Men being like *their works*. I mentioned Fuseli as an instance which was admitted to be a very forcible instance. Lawrence was ostentatious—not natural, *but acting*,—with little feeling &c. —Hoppner *loose*,—not defined,—irregular, but with spirit,—and cleverness running throughout.—Turner confident, presumptuous,—with talent." One of Wyatt's weaknesses was a fondness for wine. According to Beckford, " if Wyatt can get near a large fire, and have a bottle by Him he cares for nothing else ; " and Mrs. Nollekens, wife of the famous sculptor, declared that the reason why " no Sir Joshuas, Wilsons and Vandykes came forward," was that artists were dissipated. Sir Joshua Reynolds himself attributed artistic failure to another cause. " Soon after Flaxman was married He was walking in the street with his wife and met Sir Joshua, to whom he bowed & spoke while his wife went forward. Sir Joshua asked him who she was. Flaxman told him. 'What, are you married.—Yes—then, said Sir Joshua, your improvement is *at an end*.' "

Samuel Taylor Coleridge has the largest share of recognition of any other of the literary men who figure in the volume. The first reference to him is as the author of the letters in the *Morning Post* to Fox with regard to the statesman's presence at Buonaparte's levees in Paris in 1802. Then we hear of Coleridge as a violent democrat who changed his opinions. Sir George Beaumont speaks of him as a great genius, a poet with a prodigious command of words. He had read everything, had more learning than Wordsworth, but was not his equal in poetic power.

One of the most interesting chapters is entitled " An evening with Coleridge." It was spent at Sir George Beaumont's house. After dinner, in the conversation, which was mainly metaphysical, the poet " had the leading & by far the greatest part." He imprisoned the guests in words, talked to them of painting and sculpture, of architecture and poetry ; said that Dr. Darwin was " *a great plagiarist*, ' he was like a pigeon picking up peas, and afterwards voiding them with excrementitious additions.' " He objected to novels, even the best of them did harm. And so on. Coleridge flooded his prisoners with opinions and explanations, " was frequently perplexed, and certainly at times without understanding His subject. Occasionally there was some brilliance," says Farington, " but I particularly noticed that His *illustrations*

generally disappointed me, & rather weakened than enforced what he had before said. . . . On coming away I expressed to Dance how much I was fatigued by that sort of confinement. . . . He sympathised in it." In thus expressing himself Farington anticipated later criticism of Coleridge, about whom there are other comments. For example, William Godwin had a high idea of " the riches of his mind ; " Coleridge read a long poem of his own with " the drone of a presbyterian parson," says Northcote, who also declared that " ambition was the prevailing quality " in Milton's mind in opposition to Coleridge's statement that Milton " was next to *our Saviour in humility*."

It would be almost impossible adequately even to catalogue in brief space all the notable entries. Only a few more can be given to show that interest is maintained throughout the volume. We learn that Porson thought well of Gibbon, and that he himself had an annual income of £200, £40 of which came for the Greek Professorship at Cambridge. The Duke of Bridgewater, " founder of British Inland navigation," developed a passion for art late in life and formed the famous collection that bears his name. We read of Lawrence as a play-actor ; the debut of " young Roscius " ; the gallantry of the 42nd regiment in Egypt is recorded, so also is the generosity of a publisher, Sheridan's " brandy appearance " and fear of Mrs. Jordan. A forgotten libel on Buonaparte is reported. Among the eminent Counsel engaged in the case were the Hon. Mr. Percival (afterwards Prime Minister) and the Attorney-General, both for the Crown ; and on behalf of Peltier, the defendant, Mr. (afterwards Sir James) Mackintosh spoke with " almost unparalleled eloquence," and declared that the British Government was " the greatest really Democratick government in the World."

All kinds of subjects are noted by the Diarist. He gives us an account of the proceedings of those who have united for the relief of Chimney Sweepers, and on the same page a story of Sir Joshua Reynolds is told that illustrates the vanity of David Garrick. The merits of artists are discussed. Turner's character and art suffer much from the comments of his colleagues, who condemn his " blots " and presumptive and arrogant manners. Miss Hayman, Privy Purse to the Princess of Wales, whispered laughingly to Farington that Miss Angerstein was so much in love with him that she " would like to throw a *cowl* " over his bald head and make her confession to him. Miss Hayman also refers to Mrs. Crewe, whose beauty " uglifies every thing near," says Miss Burney, and to the young Princess Charlotte, who " must *be led* not *driven*." Hayley is characterised as " the *work-basket poet* of that day,—His verses repose on every girl's sopha." Cowper's appearance was that of a gentleman of " the old Court," and Mrs. Unwin his " valuable female friend said little."

The rivalry of Church and Chapel is indicated, and we hear of the Quakers of Philadelphia, of the dread of the Hottentots of the Cape of Good Hope at the possible " change of an English for a *Dutch Government*, fearing everything from their experienced inhumanity." " The Prince of Wales was shy towards " the Duchess of Gordon, and Lord

Grosvenor was always "a *dupe* upon the turf & expended in that way vast sums of money." Journalism is represented by Gifford and William Cobbett; travel by Farington's own delightful Wye and Thanet tours; romance by the tale of a Duchess and a dominie, the rise of a grazier's son to be Archbishop of Canterbury, and of Copley, the American artist's son, to be Lord Chancellor of England. Much space is taken up with the famous and fatal duels between Lord Camelford and Captain Best, and Colonel Montgomery and Captain Macnamara. In August, 1804, Lady Hamilton (Nelson's Emma) had "grown prodigiously large & exposed her fat shoulders & breast manifestly having the appearance of one of the Bacchantes of Rubens." She was then at Ramsgate, one of the many visitors, including Lady Augusta Murray, who subscribed herself "Duchess of Sussex," and was accompanied by "Her son, a fine boy of 11 or 12 years of age seemingly, & very like the Royal family." Much is said of Pitt, who was occasionally jocose and might have been a great general in the field, while Fox's fascination was felt by all who knew him intimately.

In short the second volume of Farington's Diary, more so even than the first, amply justifies the following statement by Mr. Edmund Gosse in his generous review of the book in the *Sunday Times* in December last year:

> "The effect of this publication on the reputation of its author will be remarkable. Not merely will Farington take his place forthwith in literary history, but there can be no question that his pictures will be searched for and favourably reconsidered. He had a modest confidence in himself, and when he was growing old, and 'like the ebbing tide,' he confessed in his Diary that 'there was no doubt but at a future period I should be noticed in the proportion as I ought to be.' The prophecy is suddenly fulfilled after a hundred years of oblivion."

The Index was compiled by Mr. T. P. Greig, and thanks are due to Mr. Robert Harris for his assistance in proof-reading.

JAMES GREIG.

Morning Post,
June 6th, 1923.

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THE FARINGTON DIARY

CHAPTER I

(Paris), 1802

France during the Peace of Amiens

August 28.—Having agreed with Mr Fuseli to make an excursion to Paris, we left London on Friday evening, August 27th 1802 accompanied by Mr James Moore, Surgeon, Son of the late Dr. Moore [father of General Sir John Moore of Corunna fame], and Mr. Halls* a Student of the Royal Academy. We made choice of the Mail Coach to Dover and had good reason to be satisfied with that mode of travelling, which is safe and expeditious. At 8 oClock in the evening (from which time I have kept a separate Journal of my Tour) we drove with the Packet from Lombard St. and were at Dover, 70 miles, at a quarter before Seven in the morning. at the City of London Inn, where the people are very civil.

Immediately on our arrival we were accosted by two or three Masters of Packets and Vessels. Having looked into two of them we preferred the larger, called the Favorite Captain Hamond, who I believe seeing He might possibly lose us if He raised his demand higher, offered to take us for Half a guinea each person, the price proposed for the smaller vessel. He first signified that a guinea wd. be the price.

* J. Halls exhibited 108 pictures at the Royal Academy, two of which were sent from Colchester, one a landscape in 1791, the other "Fingal Assaulting the Spirit of Loda," in 1798. In 1799 he was in London, his address then being 41, Jermyn Street. Afterwards he lived at 159, New Bond Street, 29, Edward Street, Portman Square, 10, Argyll Street, 46, Great Marlborough Street, and 296, Oxford Street. There are notices of Halls in more than one Dictionary, that in the D.N.B. being the longest and best.

In 1911, aided by the present Dean, Dr. Gamble, Halls' portrait of his uncle, the Dean, was given to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. It is a remarkable portrait, and some critics who saw it attributed the work to Raeburn. Halls was a man of many parts. He wrote the Life of Henry Salt, F.R.S., who was at one time a pupil of Farington. Salt's experiences with Farington are enumerated in Halls' Life (1834). He also edited the Life and Adventures of N. Pearce (1831).

Striking Signals

In three Hours & 35 minutes we were placed against the Pier in the harbour of Calais.

No effects arising from the revolution, from time, or from any other cause appear to me to have had any influence on the people of Calais. They seem to be just what they were when I made an excursion to the place more than 30 years ago. On my remarking this to Fuseli, He entirely agreed with me that it was so.—The distinction of national character from that of the English is very striking, this is in respect of look & manner. Their dress has, generally speaking, undergone no alteration. At our Inn we found the people civil, but inattentive when compared with the vigilence & activity of English waiters.

I noticed a circumstance as it marks a distinction. We had occasion to speak to Ducro, the Master of the Inn, who having stood a short time to answer some questions, of his own accord took a chair and drew it to the table and became one of our little circle. I shd. not decide from a single instance, but it has been observed that where the distinctions of rank are most positive, and where one part of the community are in most subjection to those above them, personal freedom is often allowed in a great degree. He who can be crushed at the will of a power may be permitted to approach very near.

Necessary Subordination

In England the case seems to be otherwise. Rights being equal, and the laws effective, manners alone can preserve that subordination which is allowed to be necessary.—These observations do not apply to Ducro, as far as we are concerned, but it shews the habit of the man.

August 29.—At eleven oClock we left Calais, in the Berlin drawn by 4 Horses, with 2 Postilions. The carriage was roomy and easy. The Postilions were dressed in blue waistcoats and Jackets, turned up with red. On the left arm a small oval silver plate with the initials R F upon it (Republique Francoise) on the buttons of the Jackets & waistcoats, *Postes* and round that word, Republique Francoise.—They wore Jack boots, but only so in shape, not large & cumbersome, as formerly.

The Horses were small, but in good condition, the Harness mean, with ropes instead of leather.

Asses are much used in this Country, we met many woemen riding on them; and several equipped with many little ornaments, in the Frippery way which the English are accustomed to call *French*, but this proves that the same taste continues, & that no general permanent alteration has been produced by the revolution. I should, to justify this observation, add, that it prevails in all other things as far as I could judge.

We arrived at Montreuil a little before 9 oClock, and liked the appearance of our Inn so well, and the attentions of a pretty and attentive

young woman who waited upon us that we resolved to remain all night. Our repast was very good,—Chickens & Pigeons. The wine, *Burgundy*, extremely good at 4s.-6d. a bottle. Our beds very well. Suppers 15d. each.

Personal attention to Travellers at the Inns in France seems to be left to the Servants. A carriage stops at the door, but no Master or Mistress appears; and the dinner &c are served without either of them shewing themselves.—When it is necessary to speak to them they are not defficient in civility, particularly the woemen, but they do not voluntarily come forward.—

August 30.—We left Montreuil at ¼ past 5 this morning. The weather beautiful. This Town was formerly very strongly fortified as appears by the many parts of Fortification remaining. It is approached on the Calais side by a long and steep ascent. At the Barrier going out of the town a Savoyard girl played on a Mandoline, which catching the ear of the Drivers, they stopped their Horses a little. The musick, the appearance of the warm rays of the rising Sun, and the freshness of the air caused very agreeable sensations.

Our Army in Egypt

Mr. Moore told us that His Brother, General Moore, had great apprehension of our army not succeeding in Egypt which was the position of the French (about 4000) and so much exposed were the English to a terrible fire on their landing that there was at one time a thought of calling the troops off.—The landing however was made good and the French retreated, but being reinforced a second battle was fought and the English were victorious. Menon, the French General, who had despised the English Army, became outrageous at this, not having been present, and accused his officers of want of courage & conduct. He resolved on a third battle, which was that in which Sir Ralph Abercrombie was killed, and in which the French lost 4000 men and were completely beaten.—

Plus ça Change

If I were to conclude from what I saw at Abbeville and Amiens, both large towns, I should be of opinion that the revolution has produced no change in the manners or dispositions of the French people. There is no simplicity in their dress, no propriety as to their situation or occupation in life. Cocked Hats, & flimsy cloaths, and tawdry ornaments. Black smiths with ear-rings and Ques,—The prejudice in favour of an imitation of Court finery though in so shabby a way is a proof how little they feel, what the English would call shabiness & absurdity.

Got to Clermont, a situation that made a very picturesque appearance

as we approached it. The Duke Fitzjames* had a mansion and large estate here with a Park & plantations partly in the English manner. Of the whole He was deprived at the revolution but the House & Park have been lately restored to Him. The estates had been sold and of course He is deprived of them. A Chateau of the top of the Hill adjoining the Town, served as a Hunting Seat to the Prince of Conde.

Hogarth

This morning we had some conversation upon painting. Fuseli observed that Opie was a very able artist, but did not understand backgrounds which in his pictures were often mere daubs.—Hoppner by keeping his mind upon the pictures of Sir Joshua Reynolds frequently succeeds very well.—Hogarths pictures were mentioned. Fuseli thought His Marriage alamode had been over praised, when compared as equally excellent with the Flemish pictures. In respect of expression He was of opinion that the Prints engraved by *Hogarth himself* were still more exquisite than those in the pictures.—He admitted that in parts the colouring is excellent, and that it was not much to be wondered at that the praise of the pictures had been unbounded as till lately Hogarth had scarcely been considered as a painter, and the discovery of his merits caused more admiration than was proportioned to them.

* Known in French history as Edouard, Duc de Fitz-James was born in Versailles in 1776. He left Paris at the beginning of the Revolution and became aide-de-camp to Maréchal du Castries in Conde's Army, and was not again allowed to enter France until 1801. An ardent supporter of the Monarchy he, in 1814, was made aide-de-camp to the Comte d'Artois, Colonel of the Mounted National Guard, and a Peer of France. During the Hundred Days he followed Louis XVIII. to Ghent, and was one of those responsible for the death of Maréchal Ney. He was very eloquent and spoke the truth fearlessly. He died near Rouen in 1838.

The house at Clermont, referred to by Farington, belonged to the Maréchal de Berwick, natural son of James II. and Arabella Churchill, sister of Marlborough.

CHAPTER II

(Paris), 1802

Buonaparte on His White Horse

Montmartre and Paris

August 30.—Between St. Denis & Paris the only remarkable feature is Montmartre, a village situated on a small Hill on the right of the road.* —On the left the country is flat but bounded by a ridge of rising ground. The suburbs are large for we went a considerable way in streets before we passed through the gate of St. Denis. We now saw the character of one part of Paris. Approaching the gate the view to a painters eye is picturesque, the forms, & variety & colour of the buildings & the arch which is lofty, make an assemblage very well calculated for a picture, but to cleanliness, comfort & convenience, most opposite. The Houses

* If the Diarist could visit the famous *Butte* to-day he would scarcely recognize it, although there still exist on the heights some of the historical monuments, picturesque streets, and houses that distinguished the village in his day and long before that time. In 1802 the southern slopes of Montmartre were, as now, the region of dancing halls and similar places of amusement. Tivoli, with its far-stretching English gardens referred to by Farington, partly occupied the site of 27, Rue de Clichy, and the building at No. 23, Boulevard Montmartre, stands where were the Frascati gambling house, and its gardens, also mentioned by the Diarist.

Farington found the dancing at Tivoli very agreeable, but if it had been like the public dancing at the Bal Tabarin, in Rue Victor Massé, last December, he would have been depressed by the jazzing monotony. The professional quadrillistes, also, with one gracious exception, were commonplace compared with sprites such as Nini-Patte-en-l'air and La Goulue of thirty years ago. Indeed, the general spirit of the scene was banal and drearily amusing.

But, in the main, the entertainments at the ballrooms and cabarets of Montmartre are reduced to the taste of globe-trotters prepared to pay high prices for bad champagne and the artificial gaiety of *Musettes* not all of them young or beautiful.

THE REAL SPIRIT OF THE HILL.

The real Montmartre for the artist and student lies further north, beyond the Place Blanche, where the Moulin Rouge once, like a wrecker's beacon, attracted *la jeunesse* from all parts of the world. To find the haunt of the *Vrai Bohème* one must struggle up the Rue Lepic (formerly named Rue de l'Empereur after Napoleon III.), where famous artists still live, to the Moulin de la Galette, which dates from the Twelfth Century. This now dilapidated but picturesque old mill used, with others, to grind the flour for Paris, and did not become a public dancing hall until 1833. From this point the interest begins.

are of Stone or Plaister which is a better colour than the English brick walls, for the pencil—they are also mostly higher, which, particularly as the streets are narrow; causes them to appear lofty. Many of the streets are extremely narrow, and from a variety of causes the air was so impregnated that the smell was intollerable. As we approached the Hotel de Marigny where we took up our abode, the situation being more open, we found the air better.

Mrs. Flaxman told me she had heard Buonaparte spoken of by a man of science who understood him well.

He has no taste for Art, but encourages it from policy, thinking the arts very necessary to a people. He aims constantly to improve commerce.—His private passion is for Mathematics. When a paper on that subject is to be read at a meeting of the Institute, He constantly attends.—

Fox Fêted in Paris

September 1.—Opie [R.A.] dined with us. He dined with Mr. Fox [the statesman] a few days ago, and in the evening went with him to a conversazione at Miss Helen Maria Williams, where many French were assembled to see so extraordinary a man. They rather crowded upon him & over each others shoulders attempted to get views of him. He was evidently embarassed by it, and staid but a short time, retired towards the door against the edge of which He placed his back, and then turned out.—Mr. Fox was lately at the Opera, when Buonaparte was there, who leaned forward in his box to look at him.

Narrow, tortuous streets bestride the summit of the *Butte* and dangle dangerously down its cobbled slopes. We find rustic lanes, such as Rue St. Vincent, with its ancient walls and trees; one of its corners is formed by the little cabaret called the "Lapin Agile," or the "Cabaret des Assassins." Once the haunt of artists, models, and their own particular friends, this tavern is now closed, but travellers can still drink at its neighbour, "Au Clairon de Chasseurs à pied," in the Place du Tertre, and meet the Bohemian citizens of the fantastic Republic or "Free Commune of Montmartre."

Summer is the best season to visit this delectable "State." Then clear, silvery light bathes the hill, the little gardens are charming, and the ramshackle buildings of the Place du Tertre are hidden by the trees in full leafage, under which you can eat or drink, at small tables, and study the artists with long, shaggy locks, and "Les modèles aux cheveux roux" beloved of Willette. There are other attractive communards, including musicians and comic actors, to amuse you. The Dictator of the "Free Commune" may pass, or you may see him join in "spiritual wedlock" its droll "Garde Champêtre" and "Muse," but she will not be more beautiful than Mademoiselle Geneviève Felix, the blonde *petite* bride of yester year.

Effet de Nuit.

Do not, in any case, miss the view of Paris at gloaming from the steps of the great Church of the Sacré Cœur, which looks like a rose-red and ivory crown set in the warm light of the westering sun. After it sinks over Mount Valerian a grey-blue mystery begins to creep over Paris lying tranquilly below—its sound never reaches the summit of the hill. Gradually the domes of the Panthéon and Invalides, and the towers of Notre Dame, "vast symphony in stone," are fused into the deepening tones of night. And soon Paris assumes the appearance of a dream-city; lights like stars take their place in its firmament; the Seine becomes its Milky Way, Place de la Concorde its Pleiades, the Place de l'Etoile its Belt of Orion, and so on, according to one's imagination.

Opie thinks the French artists are conscious of their inferiority to the English.—West said to-day that the French paint Statues. The woemen of Paris were talked of. Opie said He had seen more handsome woemen in walking from Berners Street to the end of Oxford Street than in all Paris in the fortnight He has been here.

September 2.—I went to Place de Carousel opposite the Thuillières to see the monthly grand review. Abt. Eleven troops begun to appear, and before 12 there were about 6000 Cavalry and Infantry drawn up in 6 or 7 lines. They made a very handsome appearance. The dress of the officers very rich. There were also artillery with field pieces drawn by Horses.

At 10 minutes after 12 Buonaparte came out of the great entrance to the Thullieres and mounting his favourite White Horse, which has a stately, prancing gait, and followed by his Generals, advanced & proceeded in the front of each line of troops to review them. He pulled off his Hat as He passed the colours of each Corps. After seeing the effect of this generally, and wishing to look more closely at the countenance of Buonaparte, I went among the people & was lucky enough to get to the front, between the Cavalry at an angle which afforded me a view of him as He advanced toward the place where I stood and where He turned to move along the line.

Buonaparte's Searching Look

I thought his general appearance better than I expected, and his countenance of a higher style than any picture or bust of him that I have seen. He has an intent and searching look, but his expression is confident. His complexion is not as I have heard it described waxy, but though wanting of colour sufficiently healthy. His person is slim, & I should judge him to be abt. 5 feet 6 Inches high. He was dressed in Blue, much more plain than His officers, which gave him additional consequence, for the power & splendour of his situation was marked by the contrast, as commanding all that brilliant display.

After having passed before each line He returned & placed himself before the Grand entrance out of which He came. At this period several men & woemen advanced forward & presented Petitions to him, which were given to an Officer in waiting. The troops then in succession moved forward and marched Column after Column before him. When the last had passed He dismounted and reentered the Thullieres at one o'clock

The Salon

The French [Salon] Exhibition opened this day. I went there from the Review. The walls were not more than half covered; for Exhibitors are at liberty to send their pictures when they please during the two months that it is open to the publick. No money is paid for admittance,

and very low people got in among others. Indeed if I had been to judge what sort of People Paris is inhabited by from those who I found there I should have supposed that there was scarcely a man with the appearance of a gentleman in the City.

Beauty of French Women

One observed that at home (in England) the English are most respectable, but *abroad* they are the greatest Tyrants upon earth. If this be in any degree true it ought to be pressed upon their minds how much it is unworthy of their character.

I mentioned the observation I had made on the countenance of Buonaparte. Opie had been placed in the Thullieres, near the steps, & thought as I did.—We talked of the beauty of French woemen, or rather what pretensions they had to it. All seemed to agree that they are in this respect inferior to the English woemen.

Buonaparte at Dinner

Philips came. He had by means of a letter from the Archbishop of Lyons, Uncle to Buonaparte, with great difficulty obtained admission to see the monthly public dinner given on the day on which He reviews the troops. It was in a room that appeared to be 200 feet long. It was a most splendid entertainment. Buonaparte sat on one side about the middle of a very long table & opposite to him Madam Buonaparte. Ambassadors,—Generals &c &c filled the table. Philips observed that when Buonaparte was helped to anything He did not raise his head till He had eat what was before him, and that before He did raise it He looked round under His eye brows.

Extravagant Acting

September 3.—Opie called & talked about the Play of last night. He said the acting was so extravagant as to be to him ridiculous; most furious & unnatural. In this Moore agreed with him. The Parisians however were delighted, and when the Play was over called upon Talma to come forward & shew himself. Their applause was unbounded. Perhaps there can be no stronger proof of the difference of the taste of the people of England from the French.—True representation of natural expression will not sufficiently move the feelings of the latter, a vitiated taste can only be stimulated by high seasoned food, the palate is not in a natural state.

Opie described Madam Zavier, one of the actresses, as being one of the most beautiful figures He ever saw. Her neck & shoulders were formed like that part of a fine statue.

In respect to the Play House Opie & Moore differed. The former thought it, as well as the French Opera House, far inferior to those in London; Moore thought the Play House superior.

CHAPTER III

(Paris), 1802

The Palais Royal

September 3.—We dined at our Hotel, and in the evening walked in the Palais Royal. Among the people of which there was infinite variety, there were many woemen of a loose order, but I observed that they were not guilty of any indecorum or troublesome by their adress.

Every walk in the Palais Royal is filled with Shops, and on every floor of the Houses and below ground every apartment seemed filled with people, some drinking, some gaming, some fiddling, some reading, some buying, many lounging &c. &c. Altogether a most strange mixture & for a time amusing.

September 4.—West [P. R.A.] told us He had been upon Montmartre in order to see the general shape of Paris, and to judge of its comparative size with that of London. His opinion was that London is more than a third larger.

Opie spoke of the fine collection of pictures at Lucien Buonapartes; and of that of the Archbishop of Lyons. The latter He saw when the Archbishop was present who He found to be a man of great simplicity of manners, about 40 years of age. He is Brother to Madame Buonaparte mother to the Chief Consul.—They live together.—

Fuseli, Moore, Halls & myself went to the Prefecture of the Police, where we delivered our Passport, and received each a Passport of Security to be used during our residence in Paris. The office is a long room. Many Clerks were writing. It gives a great idea of the strictness of their police. People of all conditions were there, natives not inhabitants, as well as Foreigners. I was informed that their arrangement is so perfect that no Individual can reside in Paris without being known & watched. In addition to the account which each person who comes to Paris is obliged to give, every Housekeeper is called upon to state who are his

inmates. The vigilance of attention is said to abate when an Individual is well understood as to his business and way of living.*

A Place of Amusement

Opie came to tea with us. I went to Frascati† with him & Mrs. Opie, Moore & Halls at ¼ past 9. It is a prettily fancied light building calculated for amusement. The garden is small but in it there are dark walks & light walks, and many whimsical places & things to make up a variety for those who have an hour or two to lounge in an evening. The place was very full, and of decent people. I thought the French woemen who were there decorous in their dress, and proper in their manner. I saw no trifling levity but quiet & decent behaviour. Their Hair with many variations was dressed much like that which is seen in the pictures of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles first. Thin wiry ringlets were disposed down each side of the face. Nineteen out of twenty of the men were dressed quite in the English manner. An alteration in this respect I was told had taken place within a very few months: and the woemen now make a very different appearance from what they did sometime ago.—In the Country towns this did not seem to me to be the case.—

How far this spirit of imitation may affect commerce I know not, but it certainly appears an advantage to be the object of imitation rather than the imitator.

Opie informed me that Holcroft, the author, who went abroad with strong prejudices founded upon political notions is become quite national to England. In painting,—in acting,—&c. &c. He will admit of no comparison on the part of France; in short after having taken leave of his Country He is preparing to return to it.

* Here is a later experience of the strict regulations in Paris with regard to "Passports of Security" to foreigners. For many years before the Great War it was not necessary to have a passport in France unless one were to make a prolonged residence in that country. In the Spring of 1895 a young Scotsman went to Paris to stay for a year or two, and on applying at the Conciergerie for a passport the following dialogue took place:—

"Why do you want to stay in Paris?"

"In order to study art."

"Of course you are not married?"

"Oh, yes."

"But you have no children?"

"Yes!"

"How many?"

"Five."

"Cinq! Mon Dieu!" And after a fit of laughing he cried to the room full of clerks: "Here is a young man with a wife and five children who has come to Paris to study art!" And they all laughed merrily.

† Frascati, a fashionable resort, "the centre of pleasure and elegance," was in Boulevard Montmartre. The gardens were adorned with busts of French and English poets, and there was a "pleasing hermitage, arranged with great taste." Admission was free, but the proprietors profited handsomely by the sale of liqueurs, ices, fruit, and other refreshments.

You Jacobin

September 5.—[Monsr. Montferrand, a Frenchman of a noble Family] said a great alteration has taken place in the sentiments of the Parisians. The word Jacobin is execrated. He was present a day or two ago when a man who was working among some stones in the street observing that two well dressed persons one of whom was a woeman found some difficulty in passing as the street was dirty, He stepped forward to assist them, but on approaching near the Man He suddenly darted upon him, seized him by the Collar, and exclaimed "You Jacobin, you murderer, you villain, you robbed me of 100,000 Livres," accompanying these words with such fury of assault that it was apprehended He would destroy the man, who was with difficulty separated from him by the people that had collected in consequence of what was passing. Upon enquiry it was found that the labourer had been a man in good circumstances but had lost his all, while the other by the plunder of such had been raised to a reverse of situation. The man who had made the assault remained unmolested, and had the sympathy of the people, and the other got away as well as He could.

Revolutionary Changes

Monsr. Montferrand related another anecdote. A friend of his who was Coll. of a regiment under the old government but now in very narrow circumstances and but indifferently clothed was walking in a street, and was splashed by an impetuous driver of a Carriage. The Coll. expressed resentment, which caused an Officer in the carriage to look at him, and instantly to get out of it and adress him. The Coll. had no recollection of him but the other reminded the Colonel that at such a time He was a private soldier in His regiment but that He was now a General, such had been his good fortune in the revolutionary changes. He expressed the utmost kindness for His former Commander and his best wishes for him.

The present state of the French stage was spoken of. Monsr. Montferrand said those who have known the Old School of Madame Clairen &c do not approve the present style of acting, which they say is a kind of madness. When the French Theatre was situated in that part of the town where men of letters resided, and which was called the latin part of Paris, the stage was better criticised, and a more chaste performance was necessary. Talma, the first Tragedian was a violent Jacobin and many of the Parisians now hold him in detestation.

A remarkable change has taken place in the appearance of the people from what they were a few years ago, gloomy,—savage,—without regard to dress or cleanliness. They are now coming fast round to chearfulness and civility. At Rouen a print is now sold in the Shops. It is a portrait of the late King and under it an inscription signifying "Had He been a Tyrant, He would now have been King." Monsr. Montferrand thought there was little religion among the lower order of the people. Some of

those in better situations pay attention to its duties but the congregations are now very different from what they formerly were. Being in a part of the town where He was uncertain of his situation He asked a man the way to Pont de Revolution (formerly Pont)* D——n the Revolution replied the other.

Speaking of the dirty appearance of the Houses in Paris and of their want of repair, He said He had been told by several that their property had been too insecure for them to think of being at expense upon it, but that they proposed next year, if all goes on well to do what is so much wanted.

* Pont de la Révolution, " formerly " Pont Louis XVI., has been known since October 25, 1795, as Pont de la Concorde, which then led, as it now leads, from the Palais Bourbon into the Place de la Révolution, renamed (in the same year as the Bridge) Place de la Concorde. During the Reign of Terror a guillotine stood permanently in that Place, and there Louis XVI., Marie Antoinette, Philippe-Egalité, Madame Roland, Madame du Barry, and others were beheaded.

L. H. Senior writes: " In a footnote you state that during the Reign of Terror a guillotine stood permanently in the Place de la Révolution.

" M. Lenotre, in his book, ' La Guillotine pendant la Révolution,' says that after the fête of the Supreme Being the guillotine was removed to the Place du Trône at the other end of Paris. It remained there permanently till the 9th Thermidor, and during that time beheaded 1,300 victims. On the 10th Thermidor it was taken back to the Place de la Révolution for the execution of Robespierre and his accomplices. After three days it was removed to the Place de la Gréve, and at the end of May, 1795, again appeared in the Place de la Révolution."

[Our authority was the latest edition of Larousse (the French equivalent to the Encyclopædia Britannica), which says: " L'échafaud s'y dressa en permanence pendant la Terreur."

This does not mean, however, that the guillotine was never occasionally removed from its site in the Place de la Révolution. On the Fête of January 21, 1794, the oxen yoked to one of the allegorical cars refused, we are told, to move past the spot whence the guillotine had been removed for the day and all traces of blood washed away. It was not again removed until after the trial of 52 persons on June 17 of the same year (nine days after the Feast of the Supreme Being), when it was taken to the Place du Trône (now Place de la Nation), east of Place de la Bastille. Robespierre was arrested on July 27, and the guillotine was brought back to the Place de la Révolution for his execution on the following day.

Carlyle's description of the last scene comes to mind. " At the foot of the scaffold, they stretched him (Robespierre) on the ground till his turn came. Lifted up aloft, his eyes again opened; caught the bloody axe. Samson wrenched the coat off him; wrenched the dirty linen from his [wounded] jaw; the jaw fell powerless, there burst from him a cry; hideous to hear and see: Samson, thou canst not be too quick! Samson's work done, there burst forth shout on shout of applause."

Thus ended the Reign of Terror on July 28, 1794. During its disastrous course of fifteen months, some 17,000 persons were executed in France under form of law.—Ed.]

CHAPTER IV

(Paris), 1802

Voltaire Strove for Toleration

September 5.—We went to the Pantheon. It is a very fine building of Grecian style of Architecture.

Here we had another proof of a change of opinion among the people. The Ashes of Marat,—& Mirabeau,—and Pelletier,—were deposited in Urns in the Pantheon. Those of the Two former have been thrown into the public Sewer: the Urn of the third was solicited and obtained by his relations. There are at present only Two monuments remaining: those of Voltaire & Rousseau. On one side of that of Voltaire is an inscription signifying that he combated *Atheism* and *Fanaticism*, and strove for *Toleration*.—On that of Rousseau is inscribed, "The Man of Nature and of Truth."—Thus have the French amused themselves in the midst of blood shed and devastation;—with fancied notions of freedom and equality,—and with ideas of obtaining a state of perfection founded on the basis of what they called reason and true Philosophy; the emblems of which still remain in their public buildings and places, those places and buildings where the bayonet glistens to remind them of a power to which they are now more subject than any other people in Europe. Such is the farce that France now presents to the rest of the world.

The French and Art

On returning from the Galleries and museums which contain the most extraordinary works of Art & Science, when I mix with the people the contrast is so great that I spontaneously have thought what have they to do with such treasures. The disorder and bad taste which so universally prevail among them is ill suited to those sentiments which the noble works which they have made themselves master of are calculated to inspire.

We had much conversation upon Art. Flaxman does not concur with the French Artists who think that the Diana of Ephesus, which is in the gallery of Statues was executed by the same Sculptor who made the Apollo of Belvedere.—Mr. Long [afterwards Lord Farnborough] prefers the Groupe of Lacoon to all other works in sculpture, & is of opinion that the Diana is a very inferior work to the Apollo.—He remarked that

the gallery of paintings does not contain a picture by Gaspar Poussin or by Salvator Rosa. Flaxman said that Rome still contains those works which give the highest idea of art, and elevate the mind of a Student. It still possesses the great works in Fresco executed by Raphael & Michael Angelo.—Opie replied that an Artist who could not be moved by what is in the gallery in Paris would go farther in vain.

Soldiers of Fortune

The accumulation of great fortunes by the French Generals was mentioned and was easily acccunted for. They were allowed Ten per cent upon all the money which was levied where they had the Command. This induced them to keep their armies without expence to France, and makes the great fortunes of Murat, &c no longer to be wondered at.

The Troops which we saw at the last review were allowed to be very fine. Mr. Long thought their Helmets which may be locked on the top of the Head or under the Chin, and the long Hair which falls on the Shoulders and back, and is known to resist a stroke of a Sword, is a better guard than any we have in England among our troops.

September 6.—To the Painter who has to learn the principles upon which the great masters of his Art worked, the Gallery at Paris is the place where He may pass his hours in careful consideration and deep reflection. He may there see how Raphael thought and discriminated;—How Titian by appropriate colour gave solemnity or splendour to his subject;—How Correggio harmonized;—and how Tintoretto attracted by his brilliance and surprised by the spirit of his execution. He will there see that the highest excellence of the respective masters was obtained by each of them following the particular bent of his mind and exerting all its powers in the way to which it was most inclined; which may cause him to weigh his own powers and consider his acquirements. This may prevent his dissipating his abilities, and occasion him to confine himself to unremitting exertion to do that well of which He may judge himself most capable.—

We dined at our Hotel, Monsr. Montferrand with us. Some remarkable escapes during the Massacres in Paris were mentioned. Of a Lady who was not sentenced owing to the good management of a former servant, who being now one of her judges when she was brought forward contrived to hint to her to be steady in her manner whatever questions might be put to her, and then affecting extraordinary severity put publickly as an officious leader of those who were sitting in judgement several questions, which she happily answered discreetly, He then changed his manner and proposed that as nothing appeared against Her she should be dismissed which was agreed to. When she was taken away He slid out after her, and now overcome found her fainting, and to secure her He carried her from the place in his arms.

The late King of France had a very bad adress, abrupt & some-

thing harsh in the tone of his voice.—The first appearance of the late Queen was that of great Hauteur but her manner was gracious & pleasing when she adressed a person.—The Prince of Conde has always borne the character of a plain, honest, soldier like man. The Prince of Conti of a very different disposition & pursuits, much resembling our Duke of Queensberry.

The Reign of Terror

Mrs. Williams, [half] sister to Miss H. M. Williams, told me the French dress had been changed since the days of terror: *then* every one studied to appear as mean and careless as possible, the men dirty and unshaved. When that wore of a plain dress was continued and was now the fashion after the manner of the English.—She said that the state of apprehension they were constantly in during the days of terror could scarcely be described. The most guarded expressions only were uttered even before near friends and before servants, an indiscreet word having often proved fatal.

General Moreau is abt. 38 years old and has an open, pleasing, manly countenance. Monsr. Gérard [the famous French artist] is abt. 30 years old. The apartments occupied by the Artists [in the Louvre] are in the rudest condition and can only be approached by passing through long passages in many parts filthy,—and by going up staircases which are in some places *pitch* dark.—These apartments however are soon to be given up as it is the intention of the government to complete these dilapidated parts of the Louvre in a handsome manner for some purpose or other agreeable to a Plan which has been approved.—

Though the Apartments in the Louvre are still in the possession of Artists the title of Academician by which they formerly held them is no longer allowed. To be members of the National Institute is the only Honor now granted to Artists, who in common with Literary Men & Philosophers seek for that distinction to which by the new order of things they are limited. The institute consists of 142 French members divided into Classes. To Painting Six Seats are allowed and an equal number to Sculpture & to Architecture. This number being very small in proportion to that of artists who have acquired reputation in France causes much disatisfaction. The Institute has not recd. Gérard,—Guérin,—Girodet, and many others who are acknowledged to be at the head of their Art.

CHAPTER V

(Paris), 1802

French Supreme in Draughtsmanship

Eminent Men

September 7.—Visconti, the Popes Antiquarian came in. Flaxman told me He is esteemed the best informed man, in that respect in Europe. He is a little man, something like Mr [Charles James] Fox, and wears Spectacles. Flaxman mentioned to him a conjecture which had occurred to him relative to the Apollo. The folds of the Cloak do not correspond on the two sides, a proof of it being a Copy from a Bronze figure. The Artist who executed it afraid of weakening his marble avoided making the *indents* of the Drapery *opposite:* In Bronze this may be done with safety. The Hair which is also more particular than is usual in statuary seems an imitation of bronze which can express it more minutely. Visconti said the observation was new to him but He approved it.—

Monsr. Percier, also, esteemed the best of the French Architects came. He is much employed by Buonaparte. He is a sensible looking man.—Monsr. Lenoir and his wife also came. He is a painter by Profession, and is Conservator of the Museum of National Monuments and was a chief cause of their preservation. He told us that when the monuments were opened the bodies of Henry 4th and of Marshal Turenne were found in such a state of preservation that a Child who had seen prints of them might have known them. The lead of the Coffin had pressed a little on the nose of Henry. The Skull had been opened at the forehead to admit the embalment but had been very well closed again.

September 8.—Fuseli & Moore were at the Opera last night. The Ballet was Telamaque in Calypso. Fuseli said it was like a luxuriant dream,—even the figurantes have a sentiment; their feet seemed inspired. The Whole moved in a perpetual round,—no Angles,— The conceptions of Albano [the Italian who painted beautiful women] were clumsy if compared with them.

French and English Art

The French School of Art considering Historical painting and Sculpture as the Head branches of it is superior to the English School in being

upon a better foundation pursuing the great object of true art. The French artists draw without comparison better. Gérard and Guérin are without comparison the best. The Belisarius of Gérard is in very near a perfect style both in drawing and expression. Guérin is a little inclining to the *French* (the outré) in his expressions.

David is inferior to both. In his picture of the Sabine woemen there is drawing but not of the best kind. Boys of 12 or 14 years of age in the French school draw better than young men do in England.

The French are superior also in their Architecture when compared with the best English architects. In form; in Chiaro-oscuro (*effect*) and in Ornaments. In Sculpture the Belisarius of Chaudet stands very high for purity of taste, true sentiment and fine execution. Houdon, has done some good busts.

Banks's basso-relievo's of the Mother of Achilles rising to comfort her Son; and his death of Eloisa in Lewisham Church are equal to the works of Chaudet.—

And Ye Shall Wash Your Linen

From the Gallery of Statues I went with Flaxman,—Mrs. Flaxman,—Mr. Frankland, brother to Sir Thos. Frankland, and Mr. Sharp across the Seine in a boat. We passed by the barges filled with washer-woemen who were beating the dirt out of the linen placed on a Stone with a piece of flat wood that had a handle to it. It seemed to me that it must be stout linen that would bear many such washings.

We went to the House of Count Horn, a Dutch gentleman who resides in Paris. It exhibits a curious specimen of furnishing and finishing in the Old French style, and contains abundance of Ebony, gilt Cabinets, —Clocks,—Bronzes,—old pictures of the Albert Durer kind &c &c. Whoever wishes to see what was the prevailing taste of a former age may see it at Count Horn's, who seemed to be an enthusiast in Collecting and very jealous of anything being injured by touching. I was soon weary of looking at things a few specimens of which had sufficiently satisfied me, and which had little to recommend them but singularity. What related to art was of a poor kind, but at last He shewed us a very fine small bust of Jupiter Osiris, or Pluto, executed in black basaltes, and in the finest preservation. Flaxman thought it might be done abt. the time of Alexander.

I dined with West & Sharp at Very's [on the Terrasse des Feuillants, in summer, and at 83, Palais Royal] the Restaurateur, adjoining the gardens of the Thullieries, into which, by permission, one of the doors opens. It is esteemed the first House of entertainment of the kind in Paris. The dinner was good and neatly served. The wine of good quality. Our expense was about 14 livres [Francs] each.

The Infernal Machine

As we passed through the Place de Carousel to Very's we stopped at the end of the street where the " Infernal Machine " as it was called

was stationed, and fired off. The escape of Buonaparte must have been almost miraculous if the account of it is true. Had not the Coachman who drove him been irritated by finding himself somewhat interrupted by a Cart which had been stopped nearly opposite to the Machine, and which caused him suddenly to Whip his Horses in order to force them through the passage between the Carriage must have been blown to pieces. As it was some damage was done to the hind part of it only.

In the evening we walked in the garden of the Thullieries and passed by the Hall or Palace of the Tribunate which is situated a little way beyond Very's. It was formerly the Kings Mews. It was to this place that the King escaped from the Palace of the Thullieries, during the Massacre of the Swiss guards, through a subterraneous passage, and placed himself under the protection of the National Assembly. This was on the 10th of August 1792.

September 9.—Monsr Dutetre [artist] appeared to approve the Revolution. He seemed to be a man of much energy. He said that before the Revolution a man who produced even a well-made Knife, or anything else which gave him a claim to notice would have his wings clipped that He might not interfere with the interests of those who were allied to or under the protection of people of higher ranks.

September 10.—The Royal Academy of England has had its opposition, and the French establishments are not unanimously approved. It will be so where all cannot be on an equal footing. Those who have been disappointed or who cannot attain the object they aim at; will seek for a substitute.

A good deal of rain fell to-day and I felt the inconvenience of the Paris streets in such weather. In most of them there is a wide Kennel in the middle, and there being no foot way, the Passenger is in continual danger of being splashed by the Carriages and Horses which pass along, and which it requires a pretty constant attention to keep clear of on other accounts. The stones with which the town is paved are tolerably well laid, but are disagreeable to walk upon to those who are accustomed to the London footways. The streets are also very narrow if compared with those of London, and appear more so from the Houses being in general much higher even to Six or Seven Stories in height.

CHAPTER VI

(Paris), 1802

Buonaparte's Busts of Fox and Nelson

September 11.—Soon after Hoppner came He had been much struck with the appearance of Paris,—the public buildings &c, and had been much pleased with the civility & accommodation He met with upon the road from Calais. He was last night at the Opera, which appeared to him to be filled with *one shilling gallery people*. The only persons that had the looks of gentlemen were the Officers that happened to be there. The acting He thought good, & the singing and dancing fine.

I went with Mr. & Mrs Hoppner to the Palace of the Thullieries. Miss French had procured a Card to the Head Porter or Keeper of the apartments and accompanied us to those of the Chief Consul. They were his private apartments and are on the left side of the Palace. They are not large but make a very handsome appearance being furnished with taste & elegance united with solidity. Eight of the rooms are in a line succeeding each other and looking into the garden of the Thullieries. The great dining room is on the opposite side and looks into the Court of the Thullieries. Of the Eight rooms, the first is an Anti-room in which are several pictures by Vander-meulen describing the movements of the Armies of Louis the 14th. viz.: The seige of Maestricht,—the Battle of Fleurs where Marshall Luxembourgh commanded,—a view of Dijon &c. &c.—The pictures of Vander-meulen are not works of the first order but they have great merit. His arrangements are skilfully contrived, and ably executed, and as He generally introduces portraits of the most distinguished persons which appear to be faithfully done His pictures become interesting on that account.—

The next is a sitting room, which leads to what is called the Ambassadors room. The walls are covered with light blue sattin festooned, and large glasses *let in*. The whole has the appearance of the inside of a tent. The next is a small Library: the books are in cases. In this apartment Buonaparte & Madame Buonaparte usually dine when they have only two or three with them, and this in a very domestic & private manner as is evident from several little circumstances which I observed. The next room is a bed chamber very handsomely furnished in which the Chief Consul & Madame Buonaparte sleep.

Small Models of Artillery

The next is a room which appears to be used for a dressing room and also to sit in, & that they do so in a family way might be seen by there being small models of artillery &c laid on a Sopha among articles for female amusement. The next was a bed chamber sometime ago occupied by the daughter of Madame Buonaparte now married to Lucien Buonaparte. On a table in this room there were two Busts, one of Charles Fox, —the other of Lord Nelson, both executed by Mrs Damer, not very good likenesses but they might be known.

The principal dining room looks to the front court of the Thullieries. A dining table was placed in it which would hold 50 Covers.—There were many plates of Earthenware standing upon it and on the center of each plate the letter B was marked. The Egyptian figure the Sphynx made part of the frame work of the Chairs in one of the apartments.

The Porter was very civil and modest in his manner. We gave him two Crowns.

Hoppner observed today that nothing could be more striking than the sudden change from a people of one appearance to that of another than was seen by crossing the Sea from Dover to Calais. He thought the French in their appearance much more picturesque than the English from the variety which is seen among them. In England every one aims at an appearance of substantial propriety, which brings them nearer to an equality. In France to please their own fancies is more their object than to imitate, which causes such whimsical mixtures of dress to be seen everywhere. Poverty obliges them also to be content that a portion of finery shall be mixed with meanness producing very odd contrasts.

September 12.—Fuseli said It is the change in the appearance of the Military, and the disuse of powder,—the cropped heads,—the chin shaved & the throat *unshaved*, which is a beastly custom breaking a man like an animal, that makes up all the alteration that the French have undergone. In all material respects they are tied to the ground and have not advanced one step.

Halls was at the Theatre last night and saw a Comedy very well performed, perhaps no one so good as Mrs. Jordans, but the performers were more equal than those on the English stage and generally better.

Hoppner came to us. He could scarcely sleep last night from thinking of the great works which He saw yesterday. He had no notion of such of those of Domenichino, Raphael, Titian, &c. Fuseli astonished us by telling us that for his great work, the Communion of St. Jerome, Domenichino had only Ten pounds.

Propriety in France

The more I see of the French people the more I feel how strong a national distinction a want of propriety in dress makes between them and the people of England. In all the Offices of life it prevails. A Coachman

on his box; a blacksmith at his Anvil; each appears as not belonging to his station but as there awkwardly & by accident. But the word propriety must not be thought of in France. The insensibility or at least inattention to it is observable in almost everything. In their public buildings there are few examples in which a neglect of it is not seen. Parts that are beautifully designed lose their importance and effect from having disproportioned and often ill applied ornaments placed upon them.

I often thought while observing the people how little those Philosophers & Speculatists had considered their character, habits, manners, & prejudices who proposed the popular and fanciful forms of government which in succession were recommended to them. In the face of everything that was opposite to it, Systems were thought practicable which if possible to be maintained for any length of time in any state of society, where the mass of the people were but little corrupted, certainly could not be preserved in their integrity where everything is in disorder. How could it be expected that refined regulation would be suddenly established where the beauty of it had never been felt even in a common degree.

Entitled to Respect

Robt. Smirke thought the Parisian woemen generally much thinner than the English woemen and that He saw but few such complexions as are common in England, and much less beauty.

September 14.—West and Sharp thought the people of Paris appear to be in a much better state since the Revolution. West said that when He was in Paris 39 years ago on his way from Italy, He found the streets crowded with fine coaches, with Servants in rich Liveries, 2, 4—or 6 standing behind on footsteps raised above each other: Religious processions moving in every direction; but the mass of the people abject and ragged. Now there appears to be but one order of people, a middle Class as they may be called.—Sharp said He noticed that all the people were well clothed, that He saw no ragged ones among them, and that this proved that their condition was bettered; that in the streets of London there is a much worse appearance in this respect. He also observed that people employed in the lowest offices seemed to consider themselves as entitled to respect, and received civil attentions as their due, such attentions as people of the same degree in London, would look upon as ridiculing them. This is a proof that they are exalted in their own opinion.—

CHAPTER VII

(Paris), 1802

Paris que s'Amuse

September 17.—Hoppner called. He was at Tivoli* last night, which He described to be the lowest and most vulgar of all public places of entertainment. Miserable arts to amuse and some indelicate.

[Farington's experience two nights later was greatly different. He says] I dined at Savary's with R. Smirke only. We had a bottle of Bourdeaux at 3 livres 10 sous, and our whole expence was 3s. 9d. each. We drank tea at our Hotel and at 8 oClock went to the public gardens called Tivoli, in the suburbs. We paid at the entrance 2s. 6d. each. It is a Vauxhall, but upon a larger scale. It appeared to me that some thousands of persons were assembled and all was gaiety and pleasure. The dancing was to me a very agreeable sight, for I then saw the French in their element. There are large spaces near the Orchestra covered with boards, answering the purpose of stages on which the people assemble and dance, hundreds of couples being in motion at the same time. The effect was very gratifying to see them striving at their favourite exercise who should be most alert or most graceful. The woemen were light, airy, and easy in their motions and their persons, in general, well formed for the purpose. The men appeared in comparison to much disadvantage; inelegant in their dress, and as below the class & rank of the woemen, & ill suited to them as partners.

A Magical Dance

One tune seemed to have a magical effect upon them, it was that to the "*Walse Dance.*" It was no sooner played than a Couple began to turn round which is the whole figure of the dance, and as they moved forward, proceeding in this circular motion, they were followed by other couples that never ceased to advance while the music of the Orchestra continued.—I observed that in this dance the man makes a Circle with

* Tivoli gardens were in Rue de Clichy, then in the suburbs, now in the heart of North-eastern Paris. That popular haunt was superior to any other of its kind in Paris. It was intersected by "winding rivulets of limpid purity, while its contiguity to an humble but elegant dairy produces," says a chronicler, "a fascinating contrast between the luxury displayed in the surrounding modern pavilions."

his arms, within which the woman continually turns round. Many of the woemen assumed attitudes while turning to appear easy & graceful, and those who were most perfect in it seemed to receive scarcely the touch of a finger from the man. A few that were clumsy made a rolling awkward business of it. What particularly surprised me was that no giddiness appeared to be caused by it, which shews what practise & habit will do. On observing this multitude I could not but be sensible that beauty among the woemen is much more rare than it is in England in large assemblies, but in form, and more particularly in carriage, the French woemen cannot be looked upon without much interest.

Dancing though the most prevalent was not the only amusement. Some were engaged at Battledore & Shuttlecock,—others riding *Flying* Horses,—there was also tumbling &c.—

Musket and Bayonet

Here as in all other places the people are reminded of the authority under which they assemble. The Soldiers that were there were not placed to dignify the entertainment, but to shew the consequence of disturbance. There was a large guard who appeared to occupy a building in the garden reserved for the purpose.—The *civil power* is not distinguishable in Paris. It is the musket & bayonet that settles all differences.—

He [Hoppner] was with Mr. Erskine [Lord Chancellor] yesterday in the gallery and shewed him the St. Peter Martyr by Titian; Erskine turned and desired Hoppner to point out the beauties to him. Hoppner replied that if He could not see them, it was not in *his* power to make him sensible of them, as it required an education like learning Greek to make him sensible of the excellencies which the picture contained.

The Air or something or other in Paris, disagrees with English Constitutions. Halls has complained much of lassitude & a sore throat. Robt. Smirke now does the same, and says He wants spirits. Fuseli also complains. The weather is bright & fine, but warm though not so hot as it has been.

Buonaparte's Box at the Opera

Hoppner went with me to the great Opera. Iphigene was the Opera; and the Ballet was the Marriage of Thomasine from Don Quixotte. The singing I thought indifferent, & the acting little better. The dancing in the Ballet was far inferior to what I have seen in England, but I was told it was a bad specimen of what they can do. The acting part representing the Story of the Ballet was one of the most vulgar and low exhibitions that I remember to have seen: I came away before it was over.

The Opera House does not appear to me to be so large as that in London, & is less splendid. [The present Opera House is far more magnificent than Covent Garden.] It is lighted by a large Chandelier suspended over the center of the Pit, no lights are attached to the Boxes.

On the Stage there is a row of lights in the Front. The appearance of the House is gloomy. The appearance of the audience was the opposite to anything like splendour. In the Boxes nothing above what would be called rather below the middle rank. There seemed to be Six men to one woman in the general number.

The price of the Boxes is 6 Livres [francs] 10 Sous (5s. 5d.). We were imposed upon by the woman who delivered the Tickets. She took our money but only gave us Tickets for the Pit. On finding how we had been tricked by her, we exerted ourselves, but could get no redress. There is one part of the Pit next to the Orchestra which is boarded off from the Pit, & those seats are at Box prices.

The want of mutual confidence is shewn at the door of the French Theatres. At the English Theatres, Tickets & money for change are placed before an open wicket, but in Paris the Ticket Keeper has in her or his Front a strong Iron Prison like grating, with only a small space sufficient to admit a hand, so that no snatches can be made.

The Box of Buonaparte is, like the King's Box in the English Theatres, on the left hand, looking towards the stage. There is no Ornament or mark of any kind over it. It is only distinguished by being a little more fine than the others. It is lined with light blue silk, and has side curtains of red velvet bordered with Lace, and a flap of the same material falls down before it.

A friend of mine told me that Mr. Erskine had mentioned to him that Mr. Fox in conversation with Buonaparte had observed on the good terms which He had granted the Emperor when a peace was settled between them considering the state his power was in, to which Buonaparte replied in a way that signified *too good.*

It is said that Mr. Fox has been married to Mrs. Armstead Eight years.* She has been introduced to Lady Oxford.

The Scottish College

September 18.—The Son of the Revd. Mr. Este,† who is settled in Paris as a Banker, and married a daughter of the late Sir Robt. Smith

* Fox lived for years with Mrs. Armstead, at St. Anne's Hill, and had a deaf and dumb boy, but they kept their marriage secret.

† The Rev. Charles Este was one of the most extraordinary characters of his time, yet he does not figure in the D.N.B. Educated for the ministry, he was much attached to the stage, indeed, actually became an actor. But his theatrical adventure soon ended, and he devoted himself to the Church, and also found plenty of time to contribute anonymously to *The Public Advertiser*, mainly on stageland topics. Este's communications with Woodfall were as mysterious as those of Junius, and it is doubtful whether the editor ever identified his correspondent. Este induced Kemble, the actor, to start a newspaper, which did not succeed, and he later joined with Captain Topham in bringing out the *World*. It also failed, and on its extinction the parson claimed, and ultimately secured, from Topham an annuity of £200. Este's writings caused two prosecutions, one by Lord Loughborough, against Woodfall, the other by Lord Cowper's relatives against the *World*. Este's name has frequently appeared in the Diary.

called on Fuseli to-day. He mentioned that Mr. Fox had been disappointed in his researches in the Scotch College.* The Diary which was written by James 2d which had been deposited there, and from which He hoped to have been able to have made some valuable extracts, was lost or destroyed during the Revolution. He found many curious and valuable papers but they have been given to the world already by Sir John Dalrymple and others.

September 19.—Hoppner called. He continues much disgusted with Paris. He is to dine to-day with Mr. Fox.

The Champ de Mars; the Elysian fields;—and all the public walks in Paris where verdure might from the names they bear be expected, are perfectly devoid of it. The eye has no such comforting relief. The Trees rise out of gravel, and a blade of grass is to be seen near them. During the Summer heats there is no comparison to be made between the state of the public walks in London and those of Paris.

* At 65, Rue du Cardinal Lemoine, founded in 1325 by David, Bishop of Moray. Originally in the Rue des Armendiers, the building was transferred to the former street in 1662 by Robert Barclay.

CHAPTER VIII

(Paris), 1802

The Members Only Hear and Vote

September 19.—We went to the Palais de Bourbon, formerly belonging to the Prince of Conde. It is now the Palace of the Legislative Assembly. [To-day the Chamber of Deputies.] The Hall in which they assemble has been compleated 4 or 5 years, and is very finely designed in a very good taste. From the person who attended us I obtained a better knowledge of the present French Constitution than I had before. Being on the Spot it seemed like reducing Theory into practise. In this Hall 300 members deputed by the Departments assemble in divissions of 75 each. Every member is allowed by the nation 10,000 Livres [francs] a year. The meetings are continued as business may require, viz. 4 or 6 months in a year. There is no *debating* in these assembles, the members of it only hear, and vote. The proofs they had during the Revolution of the impossibility of preserving any order, or proceeding regularly with any business while each member was allowed to give his opinion caused this restraining prohibition. It is now all dumb shew, as far as the Deputies are concerned.—

Robespierre's Artist Associate

September 20.—A more violent Republican than himself [David, the artist] did not exist during the period of the revolution. He associated much with Robespierre, and after the death of that dreadful character would himself have been executed for the part He acted in the days of terror while Robespierre had the rule, had not a consideration for his great ability in the art He professed operated on the minds of those who then had the power. It was signified to him why He was not further proceeded against & it was recommended to him to go home and devote the remainder of his life to the practise of his profession his skill in which had produced so great an effect in his favour.

The very active part which He took in effecting the Revolution, and his violent zeal for Republicanism, caused me to enquire a little into his character in private life. The answers I recd. were of a very unfavourable kind. His conduct in his family, and his persecution of many of his own

profession, as well as others, proved him to be a man of a very unamiable disposition.*

French Music Bad

The French dancing is allowed by all to be excellent, but their *Vocal music* very bad. Mr. Fox mentioned yesterday that an Italian Ambassador who came to Paris was at the Opera and held his ears while it was performing. On going to his carriage there was a violent noise as usual among the Coachman & lamp boys &c, on which He cried out " I thought the Opera was over."—

I walked this evening a little in the Palais Royal, a scene that as it relates to morals and manners exhibits dissipation and profligacy in strong colours. There are many Coffee Houses among other places of resort one of which was distinguished by being called " a Coffee House for Strangers," to which was added " without noise," a proof that the French are not insensible to their propensity to make it.

September 21.—The Swiss told us the late King never slept at Petit Trianon, but always came there to breakfast, with the Queen. He lived at Great Trianon a little distance from hence. The Swiss talked with Fuseli, his countryman, and recommended to him not to believe the stories propagated to dishonour the Queen. He said " Liberty led to the Devil."

A Motley Crowd

September 22.—There is anually an Exhibition of Manufactures in the great square of the Louvre, in a temporary building erected for the purpose. It extends round the whole square, and is divided into shops containing everything that recommend the Manufacturer and owner to public notice.

The number of people which had come into Paris from the Provinces, to see the Exhibitions, and Fire works, and various amusements which are made on the Complimentary days, was prodigious. The streets were crowded, and the public places difficult of approach. I was frequently interested by seeing respectable people who had come from the distant provinces and were dressed in their finest cloaths, but of a fashion as different from what now prevailed in Paris, as the dress of Queen Elizabeth would be to that worn in London. I sometimes observed that the Parisians wd. stop & look at such extraordinary figures, but that in a manner not to give offence by seeming to ridicule it. The French in this respect appear to be a pattern for the people of other Countries.

* David made a rough sketch of Queen Marie Antoinette in the cart which carried her to the scaffold, " Overwhelmed with outrages by the mob the whole way from the Conciergerie to the Place de la Révolution." And Carlyle thus refers to the part played by him at the Feast of the Supreme Being—" Amphitheatre has been raised, or at least *monticule* or Elevation; hideous statues of Atheism, Anarchy and such like, thanks to Heaven and Painter David, strike abhorrence to the heart. . . . The sea-green Pontiff [Robespierre] takes a torch, Painter David handing it."

Singularity of dress, or imperfect attempts to speak their language, are never causes which excite levity in them, but in the latter instance they do all in their power to assist the explanation.

A Cheap Restaurant

I dined at a Restauranteur adjoining the Thullieries gardens, (not Very's) which was frequented by respectable people, but chiefly such as studied economy, the expense being much less than in many other Houses of the same kind. The first circumstance that I remarked was that there were a great number of tables as in the English Coffee Houses, at which parties were dining; but upon no one was there a table cloth. Each Table was covered with a piece of painted oil cloth, and under each plate, according to the number of persons, was a *napkin*, which the person to whose plate it belonged might put under his chin;—upon his knees; or make a small table cloth of it for his own purpose; and in each way I saw them used, which produced a whimsical effect.

I was astonished at the rapidity with which the Head waiter collected the reckonings, and at his recollection of what each person had, where so many separate articles were called for, making up at each table a long list though but of trifling expense. It proved how habit strengthens recollection, for He had nothing to refer to, and the exactness might be depended upon, for it wd. not do for him to charge too little, and it is certain that the French guests would not like to pay too much.—

To these places respectable women go witht. remark. I saw a few dining at their ease in this large assembly of eaters. Here I noticed another matter. I had often heard of French men eating more than the English & today I was confirmed in it. Many it seemed to me might have eat for a wager; but one in particular took such a portion that I regretted not having wrote down the articles, which I should have done had I not been deceived by the manner in which He proceeded through his work. In fact supposing that his first beginning was a large dinner, I did not further regard him till some time after I saw other single dinners carried up to him in succession, my Companions Shee & Halls were more attentive to him than I happened to be & I believe can go pretty well through his bill of fare.—our dinner, wine included, cost us 3s. 11d. each.

CHAPTER IX

(Paris), 1802

Buonaparte and Fox

September 22.—Monsr. Vincent [the famous artist] desirous of shewing respect to his guests, asked Fuseli if He should give a toast in the English manner. Fuseli approved it & proposed, " A Union of the Arts of Great Britain and France," which was joyously recd. *being given* by Madame Vincent.—

Monsr. Vienne had attended Buonaparte today while He viewed the Exhibition of modern French Art, and the old gentleman was so covered with Lace that Fuseli said " He looked like a Baby."

Buonaparte inspected the works carefully. He remarked on a Bust of Hannibal, " that Hannibal was a bad man, but the Sculptor had given him a nose which expressed goodness."—He went down to the gallery of Statues, and while there said that the Apollo would soon be accompanied by the Venus of Medicis, as the statue was on the road [from Rome].

The entertainment today at Monsr. Vincent's, was very handsome in the French manner, but Fuseli observed that the Knives & Forks were never changed,—they were to be cleaned by the bread. Vincent was aware that it might be noticed & sd. to Fuseli that He approved the English Custom of changing them but it was not yet the fashion of France.

Monsr. Vincent is one of the most distinguished Historical painters and is a member of the Institute.

The Palais Royal

I walked to-day in the Palais Royal, and was amused with the variety to be seen there. The rows of Shops appear like Exeter Change but upon a larger scale. Booksellers, Jewellers, Milliners, Shops for blacking Shoes, with a covered seat & a newspaper to read during the operation, —Coffee Houses,—Restaurateurs,—gaming rooms, night cellars,— &c &c abound. A narrow Piazza runs round three sides of the great Square of the building in which people of all sorts are perpetually moving. Many loose woemen parade the Piazza's, who by their dress and manner sufficiently express their character but they are under a proper restraint

so far as not to interrupt or molest or adress any person who does not give them encouragement. I was told the Police was very strict in this respect, which caused them to be careful how they conducted themselves.

It *seems* to have been a great sacrifice to have allowed the ground and buildings forming part of a Palace of a Prince of the Blood of France to be appropriated to such purposes, which I was informed was for the sake of the large income it produced.

The late Duke [of Orleans] increased his revenue by adding to the buildings which are thus occupied.

Guillotined by Communes

September 23.—He [R. Smirke] was also to-day on the ground where the Bastille stood, but nothing of it now remains. The space which it occupied is now used as a deposit for wood. He conversed there with an Inhabitant of the neighbourhood about the destruction of that famous building, and of what had happened in Paris after that period, and said He shd. like to have been a witness of some of those proceedings. The man replied that it was better to be out of the way when no one, whatever might be their politics, was assured of life for aday. He spoke particularly of the time of Robespierre, and said that then people were ordered for execution by Communes, (districts) those who had dwelt in a Commune to be guillotined together.

The mode of proceeding was for the Executioner to go to the Prison and cut off the back part of the Hair of such as were to be executed that the stroke might not be impeded. This was the notice for execution, without trial or any other preparation.

This being the first day of Vendemaire (September 22d) the New-years day in the modern French Calendar, a public fete was given. The Thullieries was illuminated on both fronts, and in the Center of the garden front, a large temporary Orchestra was erected, which was filled by a very numerous musical band. A multitude of people surrounded it, and others were walking in every direction. The manner of their illumination had a good effect. It was in *lines* describing the *form* of the *building* and its parts.

In the Center of the garden front of the Thuillieries there is a Balcony into which Buonaparte attended by the two other Consuls came between 7 & 8 oClock in the evening and by lamp-light presented himself to the people. He was dressed in Scarlet,—the other Consuls in Blue, all richly with Lace. Buonaparte bowed to the people and remained some time in their view.

The French have long had the Character of being a gay people. That they are volatile is certain; and that they are impetuous & energetic is equally so. But if the French may be said to be gay it is not, in my opinion, to be understood that they are *chearful*. Speaking generally of the expression of the French countenance it has as little of chearfulness

as any to be met with. Whatever their action or affectation may be, If I were to judge of the state of the heart from the visage I should associate with the look little of that complacency & ease which proceeds from content. Is not their restless disposition, and characteristic love of novelty & change a proof of the contrary ?

Smiles with his Mouth

September 24.—Shee and Hoppner saw Buonaparte deliver the medals as prizes to those who had been adjudged to have produced the best proofs of skill in manufactures &c. Mr Fox when introduced to Buonaparte thought him easy and desirous to please without effort. In one particular only He noticed the manner of a man who acts as a superior; which was, that He sometimes put questions and did not wait for the answers before He proposed other questions.—It has been observed that He smiles with his mouth but that his eyes never have a corresponding expression.

West told me that He was introduced to Buonaparte in the Exhibition room by the minister of the Interior. It was when Buonaparte came to *His picture* and asked who it was painted by that the minister introduced him. Buonaparte spoke to him in Italian, hoped He had found Paris agreeable and expressed his approbation of the merit of his picture.—West then continued with those who attended the Consul and went through the exhibition room of drawings and models,—and down stairs to the Gallery of Statues.

Mr. Erskine Junr. said He had been in America four years. Sir William Pulteney has vast possessions of land in the State of New York. Sir Francis Baring also has great property in land in America. Mr. Erskine allowed that the people of America are 200 years behind the English in general improvement. He spoke of a young man of the name of Cowper who has lately had much fame on the Stage in Philadelphia. He has a fine person, and great powers; but is dissipated. He recd. at Philadelphia abt. 10 guineas a week which is a great sum for an actor there. He was a pupil of Godwin who proposed to educate him to be an Author but that is a profession not to be assumed at Will, with a reasonable prospect of success, and He saw it so little promising that He was induced to turn his attention to the stage, and went to America. He is abt. 25 or 6 years old. Mr. Erskine has mentioned him in so favourable a manner to Mr. Richardson of the Proprietors of Drury Lane that an offer is gone to him.*

* David Montagu Erskine was the eldest son of Lord Chancellor Thomas first Lord Erskine, and succeeded his father as second Baron. He was a diplomatist, and married in 1799 the daughter of John Cadwallader of Philadelphia, Washington's companion, and one of the leaders of the American Revolution. In 1806 young Erskine was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

CHAPTER X

(Paris), 1802

September 24.—Mr. Erskine Senr. was introduced to Buonaparte yesterday. There was no *Court* as in England, consisting of *Parisians:* none were there. The Ambassador's and Residents from different countries stood separate, and near each such persons as desired to be introduced by that Ambassador or Resident to Buonaparte. When thus assembled Buonaparte goes round to each minister, who then presents the persons who have come for that purpose.

A Great Vandyck

September 25.—I passed almost the whole of this morning in the picture gallery [the Louvre] and saw for the first time the admirable whole length portrait of Cardinal Bentivoglio by Vandyke, which was brought from Genoa. It was evidently painted when Vandyke was studying the works of Titian, and it would rank with the pictures of that great master. For breadth; purity of Colour; and truth of Character, I have scarcely seen it exceeded. The head is the part executed with the greatest attention: the Hands are not painted with so much precision as is frequently found in the pictures of Vandyke.*

He [the gallery attendant] also informed me that Buonaparte had ordered three of the best pictures in the modern French Exhibition [the Salon at the Louvre] to be purchased for him.

Mr. Walker, a young artist, who was sometime ago pupil to R. Smirke Senr. & came to Paris by his advice to obtain a more correct practise lately placed himself as a pupil under David, who receives pupils at 12 livres a month. The room in which they study is in the Louvre and at that time there were about 40 in number. The Hours of attendance

* Vandyck left Genoa in 1623 for Rome, where he at first was the guest of Cardinal Bentivoglio, the historian, who had been Papal Nuncio at the Flemish Court in Brussels. During his visit to the Cardinal Vandyck painted the magnificent portrait referred to by Farington.

This canvas was one of some fifty pictures restored to the Pitti Palace, Florence, after Napoleon's fall in 1815. These included also eight Raphaels, Giorgione's "Concert," Titian's "Portrait of Cardinal Hippolyte de Medici" and "Portrait of his Mistress," and a Rembrandt self portrait.

are from Seven in the morning till twelve at noon, with a short interval for breakfast at nine oClock.

Walker found the place so dirty, and the young men so playful & careless that He soon became disgusted and quitted it. He described it to be in fact an Academy for drawing from the Life figure; a living model being placed before them. David comes in and walks round to look over their drawings.

September 26.—We walked round the Colonade of the Palais Royal, and saw *Gréuze*, formerly an Artist of very great reputation, now, an old man of 86. He was walking with His Hat under his arm, dressed in dark coloured cloaths with a narrow gold Lace. It seems it is his custom to walk every evening in the same place, after which He takes a little Ice. He is a middle sized, slender old man; of an healthy appearance.

Interesting Dinner Party

September 27.—To-day Mr. West gave his public breakfast, or rather dinner, at our Hotel—Between 12 and one oClock the Company began to assemble, and before three oClock the party was upwards of thirty in number.

At the great table were—*.

* Farington describes most of Benjamin West's guests. Arthur O'Connor was the Irish revolutionary; Erskine senior, the famous orator and Lord Chancellor; Erskine junior, his eldest son; S. Rogers, the banker poet; and Shee, the Royal Academician.

Joel Barlow (1754-1812), who was born in Connecticut, graduated at Yale in 1778, and from 1780 until the end of the American Revolutionary War, he acted as chaplain in a Massachusetts brigade. Barlow was one of a group of young writers known as the "Hartford Wits," and wrote "The Vision of Columbus," which once was widely read. While in London, where he spent much time, Barlow was a member of the "obnoxious London Society for Constitutional Information," and a volume by him entitled "Advice to the Privileged Orders," 1792, was proscribed by the British Government. In that year he was made a French citizen, and in the retreat of the French Army in Poland in 1812 he died of exposure at Zarnowiec.

The Mr. Brown, also mentioned by Farington, was probably Charles Brockden Brown (1771-1810), a Philadelphian, who wrote six romances and is regarded as the "first American novelist."

Helen Maria Williams (1762-1827), authoress, daughter of Charles Williams, went over to France in 1788 on a visit to her elder sister, Cecilia. Here she adopted the principles and ideas of the revolution; became friendly with many of the leading Girondists and was on terms of intimacy with Madame Roland. She was thrown into prison by Robespierre and narrowly escaped the guillotine.

The story of her novel "Julia" was adapted for the stage as "The Lady of Lyons" by the first Lord Lytton. Among Miss Williams's other works were "Letters Written in France in the Summer of 1790," and "Letters containing a Sketch of the Politics of France from the 31st of May, 1793, till the 28th of July, 1794." She died in Paris on December 15, 1827, and was buried in Père Lachaise beside John Hurlford Stone, political refugee, under whose protection she had lived in France.

Monsr. La Harpe
Mrs. Joel Barlow
Mr. Stone
Mr. Nield

Miss Helen Maria Williams ....

Mr. Erskine .....

Madame La Harpe.....

Joel Barlow.....

Madame Le Brun .....

Mr. West.....

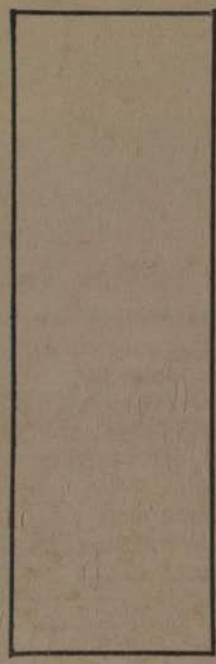
Lady Oxford.....

Arthur O'Connor .....

Monsr. Vincent, Historical painter & member of the Institute .....

Madame Vincent .....

Madamselle. Capet, companion of Madame Vincent .....



Madame Gerard, wife of Gerard

Monsr. Foubert, President of the administration of the Museum

Mr. Brown, from America

Monsr. Le Roy, architect, who travelled to Greece

Monsr. Denon, one of the Savans in Egypt, & published a work

Monsr. Le Brun—a celebrated collector of pictures

Saml. Boddington

Signor Torcia, an Italian author

——, a gentleman who came with Lady Oxford

Monsr. Dutche, the artist, who was in Egypt

Gerard—Historical painter

Monsr. Houdon, Sculptor
Jos. Farington
John Kemble, Tragedian
Monsr. Masson, Sculptor

At the side table were:

Monsr. Moitte, sculptor .....

Monsr. La Vallie, Secretary to the Administration of the Museum

Sutton Sharpe .....

—. Erskine, junr .....

Shee.

Benjm. West, Junr.

S. Rogers

At three oClock we adjourned to another room & all sat down to a very elegant cold colation, served up in a very handsome manner, with the best wines, Champaigne &c.—Mrs. Cosway was there but did not sit down at the table. Monsr. Vienne, the Old President of the former French Academy went away before dinner. Monsr. La Harpe, was Tutor to the present Emperor of Russia. Madame Gérard appeared to be about 20 years of age. She is an Italian by birth; and paints small domestic scenes with great neatness & ingenuity. Monsr. Le Roy is 75 or 6 years of age, of an amiable appearance & very gentlemanly in his manner. He was formerly in England, & resided with his friend Sir William Chambers. Monsr. Denon's work on Egypt is now in circulation throughout Europe. His face put me much in mind of Mr. Geo: Baker of St. Paul's Church Yard.—

Beautiful Vigée Le Brun

Madame Le Brun has been much celebrated in France & in Italy for her skill in portrait painting. She appears to be abt. 40 years of age, & is a very handsome woman, with a very lively expression of countenance. She was at one time much in the confidence of the late unfortunate Queen of France & wd. not have escaped the Guillotine had she remained in France. Her name was mentioned in the *necklace story* so much talked of.—

Signor Torcia informed me that He had resided in England two years, and was much acquainted with Brompton, the Portrait Painter. He adressed Mr. Erskine aloud across the table, and said that He reminded him of the Bust of Demosthenes. Mr. Erskine replied that He feared the resemblance would not be found; but if his features were similar to those of that Champion of liberty, He hoped his countenance would never change. This answer was noticed by the company with loud applause, it having been translated to the French who did not understand English.

Signor Torcia spoke of England to me and Sharpe. He said that whoever wished to be a man should go to England for three or four years, be He a German,—a Frenchman, an Italian,—or of any other Country. "That Country, said He exhibits a model for mankind." Mr. West told me that Monsr. Moitte is the best Sculptor in France, and equal to the Antique in His Bassorelievos.—He observed of Madame Vincent [wife of the artist] that she painted better than Madame Le Brun.

An Irish Traitor in Paris

Arthur O'Connor was brought by Lady Oxford.* His attendance upon Her Ladyship appears to be almost constant. This could not be unnoticed by the English as a great impropriety in many respects. Banished as He is for acknowledged treason, and proved as He has been having deceived his friends. Though they were in the room together, & sat at the same table, I did not observe that Mr. Erskine took any notice of him. He was one of those who had been deceived by him, and gave a strong evidence in his favour when He was on his trial at Maidstone. O'Connor appeared to me to be abt. 35 or 6 years of age: Black Hair & dark complexion. There was nothing in his look that to me seemed to indicate ability, or that distinguished him from what may be called *common*.

The Countenance of Madame La Harpe I thought sweet & interesting Her manner modest, easy & natural, yet with an air of refinement, formed a strong contrast to the *assured* vivacity of Madame Le Brun; and the too affected and laboured civilities of Miss H. Williams.—

Mrs. Joel Barlow appeared to be a quiet, unassuming woman. I was told she is an American by birth, & had a good fortune. The person of Joel Barlow is tall & bony. His countenance ill-favored but his look thoughtful & shrewd. To reflect & to observe seem to be his habit, and it is expressed in his appearance. His head is shrunk between his Shoulders, and constantly leans to one side; and one of his hands is invariably placed upon his breast, as it were to support his chin; a common action of *consideration*. So much of description of one who distinguished himself in the late days of speculation and trouble, as a *Reformer* of political constitutions; and with others proved to the world the danger of endeavouring to carry visionary Theories into practise, at the risk of all the horrors of bloodshed and confusion.—

* The Countess of Oxford was one of the most beautiful women of her time, as we see by Hoppner's portrait of her, which was shown at the Royal Academy in 1797. The Countess was a great friend of Lord Byron, and while in Paris in 1802, as Farington records, she scandalised some of the other English visitors by going about with Arthur O'Connor, the Irish rebel.

"She is a strange woman," said Elizabeth, Duchess of Devonshire, who met her in Florence in 1814, and Sir Uvedale Price, writing to Samuel Rogers in December, 1824, remarks: "Poor Lady Oxford. I had heard with great concern of her dangerous illness, but hoped she might get through it, and was much grieved to hear that it ended fatally." [She died on November 20.] . . .

"There could not, in all respects, be a more ill-matched pair than herself and Lord Oxford, or a stronger instance of the cruel sports of Venus, or, rather, of Hymen. . . . It has been said that she was, in some measure, forced into the match; had she been united to a man whom she loved, esteemed, and respected, she herself might have been generally respected and esteemed, as well as loved; but in her situation, to keep clear of all misconduct, required a strong mind or a cold heart; perhaps both, and she had neither. . . . There was something about her, in spite of her errors, remarkably attaching, and that something was not merely her beauty."

COUNTESS OF OXFORD.

After a portrait by Hoppner.

[*To face p.* 36.

CHAPTER XI

(Paris), 1802

Buonaparte's Manœuvring for Power

September 27.—I went with Mr. West to look into the Shops of the Exposition in the Louvre.—The Porcelain,—the *quilts*,—the leather for tables,—and many other articles appeared to us to be excellent. The Composition imitation of the English black lead & the chalks for drawing we very much approved.

We drank tea together in Mr. West's apartment. He noticed to me Fuseli's absence, & of others not accepting his invitation. I told him of the feelings which there had been about the Exhibition That his not communicating the information of Buonaparte being to visit the Exhibition, which would have afforded several English Artists an opportunity to see him with great convenience had given much umbrage. He said the notice He received was at so short a time before He was required to go, that it was not in his power to signify the intention of the Consul to others.

At 9 oClock we went together to Miss Williams Converzasione, and found much company. Lady Oxford,—Arthur O'Connor,—Lawless, another proscribed Irish man; by profession a Surgeon, and of good Connexions. An intemperate young man who was one of the associates of Lord Edward Fitzgerald. He was advertized, with a reward of £500, but contrived to get over to France, where He may pass probably some of the best years of his life in reflecting upon his unlawful conduct.—

September 29.—At 10 went to Mr West's apartment. He mentioned that while Bonaparte was viewing the statue of the Apollo of Belvidere it was observed by one present that " Apollo required Venus," to which Buonaparte replied, " that she would soon attend him, being on the road."

Kemble and Buonaparte

Kemble, Rogers, Boddington and Erskine Junr. joined us. It was observed that Kemble was very like Buonaparte only upon a larger scale. Kemble said that the French had remarked it. West went so far in this opinion as to say that with Kemble before him and some of the imitations of Buonaparte He could make a better likeness of the

Chief Consul than had yet been seen. The Hero of the Stage seemed very well pleased with the opinion.

The disposition of Buonaparte was spoken of. Kemble who has resided some time in Paris and had various communication said that He was passionate, sudden in his actions,—quick in his motions, and a fast walker. That He was good tempered notwithstanding those irritable propensities.—That His face in respect of expression is divided into *two characters*. The upper part never indicates pleasure, but the lower part is often smiling and always agreable.—The English newspapers, the Times and the Morning Chronicle, two papers which have taken the greatest liberties with his Character, are read to him every morning. He does not understand a word of English, but they are translated by his reader who has often hesitated at passages which were the opposite to complimentary; but the Consul never wd. allow of any omission of an expression whatever it represented him to be, so that we may be assured if He does not know what one part of the world says of him it is not from want of this sort of information.

The First Consul and Murat

Masquerier* was in the gallery and I had some conversation with him. Being half a Frenchman, His father a native of France, and He speaking the language perfectly, He had all the advantage that could be desired from those circumstances, and was in much confidence with many persons in distinguished situations. Murat, the Chief minister of Justice and propounder of the Laws, mentioned to him the adress with which Buonaparte laid his plans whenever He had a favorite measure to carry into execution. After having gradually obtained almost unlimited power He had still one great point to carry that of the privilege of reprieve after judicial condemnation. This was a question too bold to be proposed to the Council of State witht. management and previous preparation of some

* John James Masquerier (1778-1855) was born in Chelsea of French parents. He studied at the Royal Academy, and while there he painted a self-portrait as a boy which, through the intervention of George III., won for him an allowance from the Academy to study in Paris. He was painting under Vincent at the Tuileries when the Swiss Guard was murdered there on August 10, 1792, and just escaped with his life. Masquerier's mother was imprisoned with Helen Maria Williams, and was not liberated until the fall of Robespierre. In 1793 Masquerier returned to England and entered the studio of John Hoppner, and two years later he exhibited for the first time at the Royal Academy. He made much money by showing in Piccadilly in 1801 a picture of "Napoleon Reviewing the Consular Guards in the Tuileries," the claim being that it was the first authentic portrait of Napoleon exhibited in London. William Cobbett accused him of being a spy but he was able to refute the charge.

Eventually he made a fortune, and, retiring from his profession, settled at Brighton, where he died on March 13, 1855. He was very popular in England, and Campbell, the poet, described him as "a pleasant little fellow, with French vivacity." A number of his works, including "Napoleon I. distributing Medals to the Army of Tilsit," were sold recently in the Baroness Burdett-Coutts sale at Christie's.

An interesting volume entitled "Masquerier and His Circle," by R. R. M. See, was published by the *Connoisseur* in November, 1922.

of the members. Murat was suddenly sent for at a late Hour one evening by the Chief Consul, who represented to him the propriety of his being vested with a power without the existence of which somewhere the Government would not be complete. Murat knew the temper of the Consul too well when He had an object to carry to expect to be able to divert him from his purpose, and may be supposed not to have been very willing to risk the consequences which might fall upon himself from attempting it. He therefore made a general answer trusting to the resolution of the body of the Council when assembled together and supporting each other that they would do it.—

The next day when the Council met Buonaparte proposed the question and demanded that the members should speak separately upon it. This they did some with more some with less resolution, evidently disapproving it. The last He applied to was Murat, who was confounded at his situation for He could not retract what He had said the night before which was of a temporising & rather complying nature. His speech was such that Buonaparte demanded a positive declaration, to which Murat thought it prudent to say that "Clemency should follow Justice."—Buonaparte promptly insisted that such an opinion, coming from *such authority*, ought to govern the Council and asked whether they did not concur with him in thinking so. Every one thought it expedient to comply, and the privilege was declared to be attached to the office of Chief Consul.—

The Officer was Killed

Masquerier also mentioned a story of Buonaparte related by Tallien. That while Tallien was with him in Egypt, the French Army and that of the Mamalukes happening to be stationed very near to each other frequent skirmishes took place. One day after Buonaparte had dined with those officers who were attached to his Suite, Tallien also being present, Buonaparte observed from a window that a Corps of the enemy were advancing farther than He chose to allow them to do on which He turned to an Aid du Camp, a young man who had appeared to be one of his great favourites, and calling him by His name desired him to go and drive them back. After a little time an Attendant of Buonaparte came in with great appearance of consternation & said the young officer was killed. The Company present were much shocked at the information having so lately sat with him convivially, and the man who announced it was so filled with the impression that He was proceeding to relate some particulars when Buonaparte turned sharply upon him and said "Well, the man is dead; What more."—His look was sufficient and the attendant retired, while the party shrugged at his indifference.

The Abbé Outwitted

It was by a maneouvre that He outwitted the Abbe Seyes, and placed himself at the head of the government. Seyes had designed that situation for himself & proposed to satisfy the ambition of Buonaparte by

placing him at the head of the Army. The latter perceived this, and seemed to leave the business of forming a government & ordering the appointments to Seyes. Accordingly, Seyes completed His Plan, and an Assembly of Councillors having been convened He produced it to them. It was read and approved, and the nomination to situations was then to be declared. the first of which Seyes expected the assembly would decree to himself. But at this moment Buonaparte rose and adressed them stating the great services of Seyes and the confidence which ought to be reposed in his opinion, He therefore moved that the Assembly should wave their privilege of nominating and decree it to Seyes. It was instantly agreed to, and the confusion of Seyes on seeing himself so outwitted was visible. He could not with any decency name himself to be Chief Consul as such a nomination would only have his own opinion. He had no alternative, and faintly proposed Buonaparte. It was assented to, and the office filled, and one of the first acts of the Consulate was to signify to Seyes that a residence at a distance not less than 30 miles from Paris would be beneficial to his health after the fatigues He had undergone, and He understood the temper of Buonaparte too well to dispute the opinion. He quitted Paris in a very short time and has continued ever since to live in a state of privacy.

Those who have been much with Buonaparte say that He has no unreserved communication with anybody, and though when uninfluenced by any particular view easy to have abt. him, yet He has no love for one Sex or friendship for the other.

CHAPTER XII

(Paris), 1802

The Salon of Madame Récamier

September 29.—We went to Madame Recamiers* where we were much gratified. Her House is furnished with singular elegance. The dining parlour of this celebrated House is finished in a simple and plain manner, but like all the other apartments evidently not in the way which any Upholsterer would propose but from the designs of an Architect of

* Jeanne Françoise Julie Adelaide Bernard was born at Lyons on December 4, 1777, and she, a beautiful girl of fifteen, was married to Jacques Récamier, a rich banker, about three times her age. Her salon in the Hotel Necker became the centre of the literary, social, and political life of her day. It was particularly brilliant during the Consulate, and in spite of the ardour of her many admirers she was able to resist all temptation. The disastrous failure of her husband's affairs forced her to go to her friend, Madame de Staël, at Coppet, in Switzerland, where she met Prince Auguste of Prussia, nephew of Frederick the Great.

They fell in love with each other and, in order to marry the Prince, she applied for and obtained her husband's consent to a divorce, but in the end she refused to leave him in his adversity. Exiled from Paris by order of Napoleon, she went to reside with M. Récamier's family at Lyons. A second reverse of fortune befell her husband, and in 1819 she, while at L'Abbaye-aux-Bois, became deeply attached to Chateaubriand, who, when his wife died in 1846, wanted to marry Madame Récamier (she had been a widow since 1830), but the lady declined her lover's offer. He died on July 3, 1848; she on May 11, 1849.

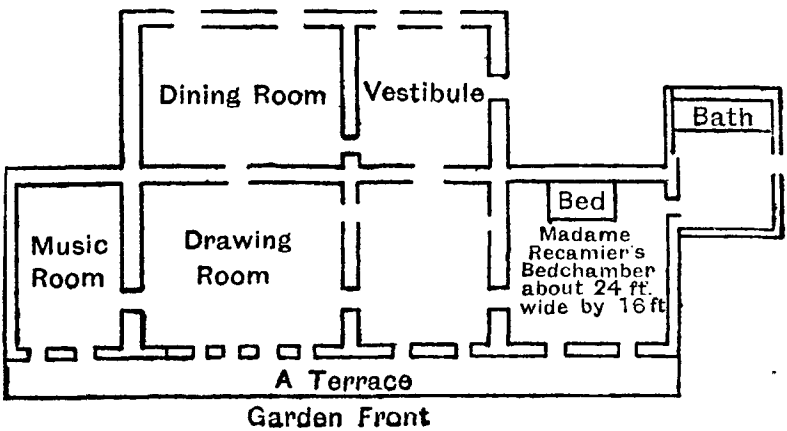
The Abbaye-aux-Bois, where Madame Récamier lived simply from 1814 and daily met Chateaubriand until his death, no longer exists: its site lies under the comparatively new Rue Récamier. Madame Récamier also inhabited No. 12, Rue du Mail, and Rue d'Anjou, and when cholera broke out in the Abbaye-aux-Bois she took refuge in the Bibliothèque Nationale (where her niece's husband was an official), and died there in 1849.

Madame Récamier first lived at Rue des Saint-Pères, across the river opposite the Louvre, and there she began her famous Salon, which reached its greatest brilliance at Madame Necker's house purchased by M. Récamier in 1798. That building stood at No. 7, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin (its site is to-day occupied by the Hôtel d'Antin), where also resided Madame Roland and Edward Gibbon. Other celebrated people lived in this important street, Chopin's home was at No. 5, Rossini's at No. 2, which dates from 1792 and is now the fashionable Pailliard Restaurant in face of the Vaudeville Theatre, where Réjane's art triumphed for years. At No. 42, which belonged to Mme. Talma, Mirabeau died in 1791, his widow in 1800; Joséphine de Beauharnais, before she married Napoleon, dwelt at 62, Gambetta at 55, and Cardinal Fesch, Napoleon's uncle, rebuilt No. 62.

Madame Récamier and her Salon inspired several fine works of art. Visitors to Paris will remember David's striking portrait of her in the Louvre; Gerard also made a fine sketch of her, she was the model for Canova's bust of "Beatrix," and the "Salon of Madame Récamier" is one of Sir W. Q. Orchardson's best pictures.

high & cultivated taste. There is also that uniformity in all the parts of the furniture according properly to the general design of the whole that shews that everything was done under the direction of one uniform plan.

The drawing room is most elegantly furnished as are all the other apartments, but it is in the bedchamber of Madame Recamier that the Artist has endeavoured to exhibit the highest proofs of his taste. It appears more like the design of a painter for a reposing place for Venus than as intended or proper for mortal use. The whole is so ideal, that is so little similar to any fashion which prevails, that it certainly has the same effect on the mind that looking at a beautiful design in painting would have. The rich and costly appearance of the furniture is only a



From drawing by Farington.

second consideration; It is the taste & the elegance which most delights the eye.—

The expence of furnishing these apartments which are not many in number is said to have amounted to £25,000 This was mentioned to a very civil Servant who attended us. He said all He knew was that He heard Monsr. Recamier, His master, once say at his table, that the furnishing the House had cost him so much that He had not & would not say how much it amounted to.—

We were informed that Madame Recamier really uses this room when she is in Paris. Her situation is singular. It is spoken of as a fact well known that Monsr. Recamier stood in a near relation to her before He married her and that He went through the ceremony with Her merely to give Her the claim to His fortune which He would have wished her secured of as his *daughter*,—but which the late situation of France made doubtful, as she could have no legitimate claim.

The Hudson School

September 30.—I went with West to Madame Vincents & saw Her & Her pictures. She was in 1785, Madamsᵉˡˡᵉ Guiard & certainly one of the best of their painters, but like the rest in a dry manner, possessing none of those charms which feeling & colour give. It is all that sort of art which may be taught & just stops short where the powers of imagination & high taste commence. The Hudson school in England had as much of the higher requisites, as this description of French painters could boast.

Masquerier told me today that General Moreau is a very able man. He has a large fortune lives in the Country some distance from Paris. He is esteemed by the French to be their best General.—He is also popular.—The French people if amused, think little abt. politicks unless some occasion rouses them to action. Then their Character is expressed. They act like lightening: they *act* and then *think;* the English *think* and then act.

I went to the picture gallery & saw Turner who returned from Swisserland two or three days ago. He found that Country in a very troubled state, but the people well inclined to the English.—Grenoble is abt. a day's journey beyond Lyons; in its vicinity there are very fine Scenes.—It took him four days to go from Paris to Lyons. The lines of the Landscape features in Swisserland rather broken, but there are very *fine parts.*

Pitt against Buonaparte

It is reported among the French that in conversation Buonaparte has discovered the weak side of Fox, or as the expression goes, "turned Him upside down,"—the French have a high Idea of Pitt & say He is the only man who can act against the ability of Buonaparte.

Agriculture is pursued in France with great ardour,—Commercial greatness appears to them to be a distant object; it is upon their internal resources that the French reckon, of which agriculture must be the chief.—

General Murat [King of Naples, 1808], who married a Sister of Buonaparte is considered lightly as a Soldier. He has courage & enterprise, qualities for an Huzzar, but has not capacity for command. The Lady would marry in opposition to the wishes of Her Brother, but He yielded to it. The only generals of whom Buonaparte is supposed to be jealous are Massena [afterwards Prince d'Essling, and Marshal], and Bernadotte [who became Charles XIV. of Sweden], who are doubtful and intriguing characters. Such particulars we collect from various conversation, which though it may not be exactly true, shews what opinions are floating.

Turner and Switzerland

October 1.—Turner called. He was three days at Lyons. He thinks little of the River Rhone at that place; but the views on the Soane are fine. The buildings of Lyons are better than those of

Edinburgh, but there is nothing so good as Edinburgh Castle. The Grand Chartreuse is fine;—so is Grindewald in Swisserland. The trees in Swisserland are bad for a painter,—fragments and precipices very romantic and strikingly grand. The Country on the whole surpasses Wales; and Scotland too, though Ben —— may vie with it. The Country to Lyons very bad,—and to Strasburgh worse. The great fall at Schaffhausen is 80 feet,—the width of the fall about four times and a half greater than its depth. The rocks above the fall are inferior to those above the fall of the Clyde, but the fall itself is much finer.

He found the Wines of France and of Swisserland too acid for his constitution being bilious. He underwent much fatigue from walking, and often experenced bad living & lodging. The weather was very fine. He saw very fine Thunderstorms among the Mountains.

CHAPTER XIII

(Paris), 1802

Training of the Artist

October 1.—I went with Fuseli and Turner to Monsr. Moitte's the Sculptor, in the Court of the Louvre, to see a Basso relievo, which West told me was the best work of that kind that had been executed by any modern Frenchman, & equal to the Antique. It was an Allegorical design, a model to be executed in marble, to be placed in the Luxembourgh. The subject, "Republican France" with Minerva &c at Her back, receiving assurances of support from Her Citizens represented in Arms.— Fuseli thought it about as good as the works of Banks or rather inferior; and better than those of Flaxman.—

We saw also a small marble figure executed for Mr. Beckford; not equal in merit to the other.

The best of his works in our opinion was a model large as the life of a French Philosopher in a much better style than either of the works before mentioned: The Drapery particularly good.

The deportment of Moitte was cold & dry; apparently little disposed to conversation, and though not uncivil, yet without effort to shew attention or to social intercourse. We then crossed the Louvre to the work shop of Chaudet another celebrated Sculptor, where we saw only a Bust of Buonaparte, a model done from memory.—

David the Painter

We next called upon Madamselle Julia* as she is called in Paris, at David's, and saw the Half length portrait of Her uncle which was painted by David. She told us He sat Eighteen times for it, from about Ten oClock in the forenoon till four in the afternoon. The price was 200 guineas. It was painted in a very poor manner having a sort of woolly appearance as if done in Crayons. It put me much in mind of the pictures of the late N. Hone.

She told us David is abt. 57 or 8 years of age, but is desirous of passing for a younger man. His wife is a plain & amiable woman, & has of her

* On November 20 Farington says: "I went this morning with Hoppner, Mrs. Hoppner, Fuseli, and Halls to the apartments of David in the Louvre by appointment of Madamselle Jaullie, as she is called, a young Lady from Ireland who is pupil to David."

own fortune an Income which is called £1000 a year. They have four Children two boys & two girls. The eldest Son is to be a gentleman: He is about 20 years of age. The Second a Sculptor, but David says He will never be in that line what His Father is in painting. The daughters are from 16 to 19 years of age, carelesly brought up, knowing nothing nor fit for anything. They will be married for what they can bring.—

David was, during the Revolution, divorced from his wife, and they were separated some years. It has been supposed that she was induced to come to him again by regard for her children.

Fuseli was very merry in his remarks upon the French pictures. He thought David for the eighteen sittings deserved all the money for *day work*, from *such a subject*, which indeed was a very bad one.

Fuseli's Upbringing

Fuseli gave us an account of his Infancy. He said that at Eight years of age He was so passionately fond of drawing that it being the custom to send him to bed early He used to steal bits of Candles, and when the family had retired He contrived to get a light and sit up all night drawing. That He still has some of those productions, which in respect of *thought* He could not mend, the Story of Mutius Scavola &c. *Letters* were *beat into him.* His Father, as was the usage at Zurich, determined what His Children should be without consulting their inclinations. He resolved that Fuseli should be a Scholar, and that his brother should be a Painter, whereas it should have been reversed.

He passed those early days in crying & drawing: every day floods of tears at being forced to read, which were relieved by stolen hours for his favorite amusement. This was however a fatal circumstance for his pursuit, as it prevented his fully acquiring at an early period that practise so necessary at the outset, and which has scarcely ever been obtained by those who have commenced the study at a more advanced age. It was in Italy that He applied to *literature with inclination*, and there, perhaps, lost too much time in it.—The basis on which his after acquisitions in this way were raised had been flogged into him.

The observations which Fuseli made of the disadvantage He has suffered from not having had proper *early* education in the art are certainly shewn in his works to be just. His power of execution cannot keep pace with his conceptions, which are generally, if not always, of a nature that particularly require vigorous practise to express them properly.—

October 2.—At noon I went with Robt. Smirke to the Louvre and saw the Hall of the Institute, which was formerly the room of antiques. It is about 110 feet long by 25 wide *between the seats.* In the Center on the right the President sits, or if He happens to be there the Chief Consul. Opposite to that seat is the Tribune in which whoever reads or speaks stands. In this Hall the members of all the Classes of the Institute assemble four times in a year. Each member has four Tickets to give

away to such as desire to attend the meetings, and there are *back seats* appropriated for them. Strangers find no difficulty in obtaining admission *through the Porters*. It was formerly public but the inconvenience which arose from indiscriminate admission caused the limitation adopted.—

On each side of the Hall are Statues as large as the life placed in Succession.

Racine	Corneille
Fenelon	L'Hopital.
Montesquieu	Mole.
Descartes	Sully.
Pascal	Rollin.
Bossuet	D'Augeseau.
Molière	La Fontaine.

Where Henry IV. Was Killed

At the upper end of the Hall there are two Statues. One of the Duc de Montansier ; the other no name upon it.—From the Hall we went up the great staircase of the Louvre. The fifth step from the top of the first flight is scooped out in one part in memory of Henry 4th. who expired on that spot while [being carried] up stairs after He had been stabbed by Ravillac.

We passed through a gallery with bare walls, and through the meeting room of the Institute where we were last night to a small apartment which was the closet of Henry 4th, and next to it his bedchamber. They are both very richly carved & gilt in the taste of that period, and the rooms are furnished with Tapestry. They are curious as they remain without alteration what they were in the time of Henry, but are in the most neglected & dirty state. In the bedchamber, in the carving there were many emblems of Royalty, & the Fleur de lis was strewed abundantly. During the rage of the revolution these became objects of detestation to the infuriated reformers and were cut away or broke down and RF (Republique Francoise) placed in their room. Had not a stop been put to these outrages no vesteges of what the rooms originally were wd. probably have remained.—

The Conciergerie

October 2.—The Conciergerie, a prison too well known to all Europe on account of the Cruelties committed in it during the Revolution is situated near the end of the bridge [Pont au Change] on the other [south] side of the river. Here Condorcet, Lavoisser, Malsherbes & many hundreds more were confined and a daily supply to the Guillotine was for sometime taken from it.—The entrance to the prison is by a descent of several steps, to a formidable grated door.—Above the prison is the Palace of *Justice* a title which of all others was least due to it.

CHAPTER XIV

(Paris), 1802

There Was No Change of Scene

October 2.—The Sun was *scorching* hot today, I think a kind of heat which I never was sensible of in any other place, and it seemed to me to be owing to the atmosphere of Paris. It was a heat that I could less endure than any I remember. I felt as if my skin was deprived of all moisture and becoming like parchment upon me;

We took a Coach & drove back across the bridge to a distant part [east] of the town near Rue St. Antoine, to the great [plate] glass manufactory [Rue de Reuilly near Place de la Nation].

I do not remember whether I have before mentioned that the fare of a Coach taken from one extremity of Paris to the other is only a livre [a franc] and a half (15d.) but if the person who takes the Coach stops *anywhere on the way*, it is reckoned *a fare*, and the whole is paid if the Coach moves from the spot where it is ordered.—

After dinner Mr. West called on me to shew me a medal, a head of Buonaparte, the only true likeness He had seen & I concurred with him in thinking it was so.—In the course of our conversation about the Chief Consul, He remarked having observed that the arms of the Chair in which He sits in the Council room are very *much cut*, which is one proof of Buonaparte's habitual irritation. He cannot remain unemployed while others are acting or speaking.

Physiognomy

Fuseli had returned to us. A conversation commenced upon a favourite subject of Fuseli's, Physiognomy. He gave his own opinion of the forms of the Heads, and of the Countenances, of several of our acquaintance, & took the observations of the rest.—Fuseli's was decided to be a face of anxiety & distress. Opie's of Jealousy.—Hoppner's of irritation and anxiety.—Shee's of petulance and promptness to speak without feeling.—Moore of observation of the world to use it. *Mine* of intent observation.

[The following are Farington's features as given by the French on his passport:

Chevaux [cheveux, of course]—gris
Sourciles—rous
front—tres haut Chauve
Yeux—gris blues
Nez—romain
bouche—Moyenne
Menton—round
Visage—ovale

It was numbered 6953 Etrangers.]

Restless Buonaparte

October 3.—I went to Andrieu's medal engraver, Rue St. Louis, pres Pont Neuf, No. 38, and bought four medals of Buonaparte, from the same dye with that which Mr. West shewed us last night. It was executed from *memory* and by comparing it with other imitations of him. Andrieu had several times before attempted it but failed in his endeavour to satisfy himself.—Buonaparte will not sit long enough to give any artist an opportunity to paint him. He sat to David, but not above half an hour at a time.

Andrieu was a short, well set man, and appeared to be good natured, as well as ingenious, and about 36 years old. He had a little bundle of a wife who seemed to be well suited to him and appeared to be comfortably situated in the french manner. He occupied a *floor*, according to the custom in France and in the great towns of Scotland, where an imitation of the French is seen in many instances. Andrieu's apartments were the 5th story from the ground floor; but it does not seem to be any object whether the suite of rooms is higher or lower than another.

At 3 oClock I called on Madamselle Julia at Davids with Fuseli, Halls, and Turner. As we were returning out of the House we met David coming up the stairs. He is a man of a very black & swarthy complexion; —and his right cheek is much swelled. He had on a drab great Coat in the loose French manner & looked plain enough. His deportment was shy, keeping himself close to one side of the staircase.

David's Portrait of Buonaparte

Madamselle Julia took us to one of his [David's] painting rooms in another part of the Louvre to see his whole length portrait of Buonaparte on Horseback. For this picture, it is said, He is to have 24-000 livres (£1000 sterling). It is for the French Republic. The Horse is represented in the action of mounting a rock. Buonaparte looks with nearly a front face as if giving orders pointing with His right hand. I think the portrait like, but not of so high a Character as the head of Buonaparte. The scene is supposed to be a part of the Alps, up which Soldiers are

dragging Cannon. David does not trust to his memory in painting; but has always, if possible, an object before him for every part of his picture. The Cloaths of Buonaparte,—the Horse furniture, &c were laid in different parts of the room.

David is not we were told of an agreeable disposition. Where his interest is concerned He will in an interview or two pass off tolerably, but that soon wears away. His mind is little cultivated: His associations very limited: and scarcely at all with artists. Inveterate as was his republican spirit at the commencement of the Revolution, and violent as He was in the days of terror, He now feels it expedient & submits to be an instrument to record the glory of a Despot much more formidable and omnipotent than that power which He took so much pains to reduce.

October 4.—I looked generally over the French Exhibition with Turner. He held it very low,—all made *up of art:* but He thought Madame Gérards little pictures very ingenious.

October 5.—Rogers [the Poet] was there [at the Louvre]. He told me that General de Grave, a French officer, dined with him yesterday. Speaking of the state of Society in Paris, the general said that such was the opinion entertained of the morals of the people that suspicion was attached to everything that was possible. He said it would not be prudent for him to walk with an Unmarried niece that He had unless there was another woman in Company. Seduction in France is not considered a Crime in a man and He suffers nothing from the report of it. The consequence is, that to preserve Character no confidence must be shewn, but a woman for two or three years before and after marriage must be very circumspect in what relates to her appearance.

English Stage v. French

October 6.—Shee [R.A.] came to tea, and I went with him to see the Tragedy of *Zaire* at the Theatre Francois. Talma, the Kemble of the French Stage, performed Osman; and Madamselle Volney, a young actress, Zaire. The other performers were Men. Nandot, and St. Fal, one of whom performed the part of the Brother of Zaire.—Vanhove, was Lusignan. Floras, the confidant of Osman. There was *no change of Scene* throughout the whole performance, so that the Unities were preserved with the utmost strictness. The French value themselves upon the propriety which, in this respect, is preserved in their Theatrical representations, & consider the *changes of place* which are supposed to be exhibited on the English Stage by altering the Scenes, as monstrous & absurd.* Dr. Johnson in his preface to Shakespere has defended the

* In the remarkable exhibition of the "Art of the Theatre" held at the Victoria and Albert Museum in 1922, it was fully demonstrated that the scene painter not less than the actor should, independently, of course, but harmoniously, strive to preserve what may be called the Unities that express the universal or particular qualities of a play.

The material factor mainly responsible for disturbing unity of impression on the stage

custom of his country against this Criticism of the French authors in a very satisfactory and convincing manner.

Talma pleased me more than I expected. I thought He acted with feeling, and with much less extravagance of manner than I had heard described.—Madamselle Volney had something pleasing but not dignity enough for the Character. She had too girlish an appearance, and her acting at times had too much of the familiar in it.

The entertainment was Crispin Medicios,—The Mock-Doctor.
The Doctor—Baptist Cadet,
a favorite Actor.
Crispin—La Rochelle.
Maid—Madamselle Conta,
a favorite actress.
elder woman, Madame Lachaniage.

It was very well performed. All that I have mentioned supported their Characters extremely well.

The Theatre is not equal in appearance to that of Covent Garden.—There is no gallery; only an upper row, forming a tier above the Boxes.—There are Pillars between all the Boxes which make them appear too much like holes. The only light is from a large Chandelier suspended over the Center of the Pit.—The Box of Buonaparte is distinguished by blue or green Silk or Satin *festoons* with Lace; not sumptuous.—In conducting their Stage entertainments one circumstance is agreable. The time *between the acts* is very short.

is arbitrary lighting, the antagonism of a painted scene's own light and actual stage illumination. This opposition has in some measure been lessened, thanks to the invention of Gordon Craig, Norman Wilkinson, Lovat Fraser, and other scenic artists of the modern school, working under enlightened managers, such as Granville Barker and J. Bernard Fagan.

An almost perfect example of stage unity may be seen any night at the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, where the players' and Lovat Fraser's art expresses the exhilarating humour of "The Beggar's Opera," and represents so charmingly the architecture and dress of its period There we have English scenic art at its best, and the fine models for various productions, notably "The Rivals," at South Kensington, further reveal the genius of Lovat Fraser, who, unfortunately, died some time ago.

Every scene produced should convince the audience that it is a place where something is going to happen—on the stage. Anticipatory illusion was admirably suggested in Sidney Sime's very excellent designs which, along with many other drawings made by him for theatre purposes, have been generously presented by Lord Howard de Walden to the Victoria and Albert Museum. On the other hand, the only thing that could possibly result from a play or ballet that justified some of Ernst Stern's futurist designs would be the spread of madness to the auditorium side of the footlights.

CHAPTER XV

(Paris), 1802

Napoleon in His Glory

October 6.—Tallien has mentioned some particulars of Buonaparte which are remarkable. He commanded the Artillery at Toulon, and after that business was over, He was not employed or not in the way He wished, and came to Paris to solicit a situation more agreable to him. He lived in a private lodging and his finances were very low.—At that period, upon some public disatisfaction against the government of which Barras was a member, the Sections of Paris appeared in a state of Insurrection, and made a very alarming shew. Buonaparte contemplated the situation of things and wavered upon the point whether to join the Sections who He saw wanted nothing but a Leader. At this moment an offer came from the government to give him command of the Troops, which He accepted, but he had no Generals Uniform, and the notice was so short, that it was necessary to patch one up for him. When He joined the Troops He was to act under a higher officer, to whom He recommended to attack the Sections immediately, which the other, not liking the consequences which must follow, declined.

He Fires Upon the People

He happened however to leave the Command to Buonaparte for a time, being called away by some necessity. Buonaparte immediately begun to irritate the people by firing some shot, on which an attack was commenced by them, the thing He sought for, and He availed Himself of the occasion to destroy several hundreds of them and completely got the better of all opposition. His principle was not to wait *their time* as their numbers and confidence might encrease. The termination of this affair established his Character with the government, and Barras soon after caused him to be sent to the Army of Italy.—

October 7.—At 10 Masquerier called and took me & Rogers to the Palace of the Thullieries, and introduced us to a friend of his who held some office in the establishment of the first Consul. He appointed us to a very good situation in a window that commanded a view of the whole Court of the Thullieries, and the entrance to the Palace. We were then shewn by him into a small room on the ground floor which looked into the garden of the Thullieries, an apartment called the Ambassadors room,

where they assemble before going up stairs if occasion should require it. Here we amused ourselves till past Eleven oClock when we took our places, seated in the window. The troops for the grand review were filing into the Court of the Thullieries, and the Place de Carousel, and formed. The day was very fine, and Crowds of people had assembled wherever they could stand. Under our window we saw many English.

His Soldiers

It was calculated that about 6000 troops were assembled, including Horse, foot and artillery men. It was a good sample of what an army is composed of as it comprehended I believe, every species of troops. The whole made a very showy appearance & the dress of the officers particularly was fine and glittering, & the accoutrements of their Horses suitable to it; but Rogers, who attended more closely to the minutiæ of their equipments than I did observed, that when examined, that which appeared so splendid was made up in a way that would not have satisfied English workmen being clumsy & ill finished. At 10 minutes past 12 a body of Officers rushed hastily out of the great entrance of the Palace and mounted their Horses, and were followed by Buonaparte who was upon his white Horse almost as soon as seen, and advanced forward followed by a Cluster of generals among whom were Berthier & Murat & aid de camps, along the first line of the troops. He was dressed in Blue with White waistcoat and Breeches. His Hat quite plain with a very small Cockade. After passing along the front of every line He took his stand in the front of the Thullieries before the great entrance where I had a constant & full view of him, and had the opportunity I wished to consider his appearance and manner.—

He Does Not Fear Assassination

I had also before observed that as He passed the ends of the lines of troops petitions had been delivered to him. The ease with which people of all sorts approached him sufficiently shew'd that He had no personal apprehension, but I have much stronger proofs that He does not live in a state of fear of assassination. While this business of presenting petitions was going on the Troops were passing before him in a state of the highest display, and the most exact order, with Trumpets and musick, which had a very military effect. So long as the petitions were under his consideration He did not pay the least attention to the troops but confined himself to the papers. When these were disposed of and applications to him had ceased, He looked at the troops as they passed but without any seeming interest or closeness of observation. It was more like a man waiting for a ceremony to be over which occupied little of his regard.

I remarked this the more as it was contrary to what I expected which was that He would have appeared solicitous to shew How important it was that every motion shd. be perfect. I should rather say that his manner expressed *indifference*, and His actions corresponded with it. He did not in the least seem to study *state* and *effect*.

He Takes Snuff

As all circumstances are remarkable about an extraordinary man, I noticed that He picked His nose very much,—sometimes took Snuff, and would take off His Hat and wipe his forehead in a careless manner.—I also remarked that some of the Officers occasionally spoke to him, *without His having adressed them*, and seemed only to be making such remarks as persons who are on an easy footing do to each other.—

Just before the review was over a very civil officer of the Palace who had the appearance, being *full dressed*, of a gentleman Usher, signified to Rogers and myself that we might go upon the first landing of the great stair case where the Chief Consul would pass us. We were only divided from it by a door which He opened, and we took our station. There were no persons except a few guards and two or three officers of the Palace so that we found ourselves almost standing alone.

In a few minutes Buonaparte entered the Palace and stood at the bottom of 3 steps which were raised above him. The body of the Hall was filled with officers &c. but round the person of Buonaparte except on the *stair side* there was a Circle. Here He stood abt. 3 yards from me abt. 10 minutes reading a paper which had been delivered to him by an Officer to whom He put several questions.—Having dismissed this application He advanced up the steps to the landing, when another Officer presented a paper which He looked at and gave an answer.

He Looked Me In the Face

During the first conversation He took off his Hat, and wiped his forehead & I noticed that all his actions were *unstudied* and quite easy & natural & calm.—

The second application being answered He proceeded to the next flight of steps and passed me so close that I could have touched him. His eye having glanced upon strangers, when He came opposite to me He looked me full in the face which gave me an opportunity to observe the colour of his eyes which are lighter, and more of blue grey, than I should have expected from his complexion or than as they appear when not seen near. I thought there was something rather feverish than piercing in the expression of his eyes, but his general aspect was milder than I had before thought it.—A window was at my back, and the light full upon him, so that I had a perfect view of him. His person is below the middle size. I do not think more than 5 feet 6, I rather judge him to be less than that measure. Mr. West thinks otherwise. He is not what can be called thin. He is sufficiently full in the Shoulders and body & thighs for his age & height.

Rogers stood a little way from me and had an equally good opportunity of seeing him, and observed that He looked us both full in the face. Rogers seemed to be disappointed in the look of his Countenance and said it was that of a little Italian.

No Eyebrows or Eyelash

That He had no eye-brows, or eye-lash to give strong expression, & that his eye was rather weak, and that Hoppner and others who had described him did it through their imaginations. I do not agree with Rogers in his remarks though others may exaggerate. His general appearance from his dress, (Blue & White) bore some resemblance to the Uniform of the Officers of the English Navy, and while I endeavoured while viewing him, to consider what I should think of him simply as a man, I thought He would be a very passable figure upon an English quarter deck. The Physiognomist might perhaps write a disertation upon the form of his head & his countenance: to do that I am not qualified.

What struck me was, that there are points of *determination* in the formation of his head & in his features. It would be extravagant to say that there is that expressed abt. him which denotes that such a man must be superior to others in an eminent degree, but I certainly felt no disappointment on seeing him after all I had heard of his character, unless it was that his deportment was more easy and open than I had pictured to myself.—

After He ascended to the great rooms many Ambassadors and persons who came to be presented were moving about, & a crowd of French Officers went to the large apartments above stairs. I saw General Fitzpatrick there in uniform, & many other English,—some of the Bennets (Lord Tankerville's family) Lord Carhampton &c &c.—I have not before mentioned that Buonaparte, sat on Horseback while the troops passed before him abt. ½ an hour.—

At 25 minutes past one oClock I left the Thullieries, & passed the remainder of the morning at the Gallery of pictures. Rogers joined me. He had reconsidered the Countenance of Buonaparte and thinks it like Kemble, but that the forehead and Chin of the Chief Consul project more. He noticed the calmness of his Countenance,—the light grey of his eyes,—and the want of eye brows & eye lashes, which causes his face to appear of a more uniform Colour than it would otherways do, He also did not think His Complexion so yellow or brown when seen near as when viewed at a distance. He said His face appeared natural, perfectly free from *assumption of a look of Character*, all abt. him was easy and without effort. It might be considered a proof his mind being superior to such considerations a face mild when the mind was in no state of exertion, but capable of great expression if moved.—

CHAPTER XVI

(Paris), 1802

Napoleon Upsets the Chancellor

October 7.—Fuseli dined out. Halls went with me in the evening to the Theatre to see Moliere's Misanthrope: that character by Baptist Cadet the favourite Comic actor, Madamselle Mazarie, the French Mrs. Jordan also performed in it.—The entertainment was the "Fausse Infidelites,"—Madamselle Mazarie again.—

I was very well pleased with the manner of acting of the French Comedians. Their deportment was easy & genteel, and there was nothing outré in their action.

My attention was not altogether confined to the stage. I frequently surveyed the spectators, and observed that they appeared to be very much engrossed by what was performing.—Their approbation was warm, but not to a troublesome excess.—The state of France may be seen in the Theatres. There is scarcely any appearance of gentility; all seem nearly on a level; *degrees* are not manifested. All but what was seen on the stage had a sombre hue over it. As it was what is called a genteel Comedy the Actors were dressed suitably agreeable to former etiquette, which made the Stage appear very gay, or rather splendid, from the Contrast of the gloomy shew in every other part of the Theatre.

October 8.—Prepared for leaving Paris. I called upon Rogers & Boddington & took leave of them. They told me that Mr. Erskine & his Son left Paris this morning at 5 oClock, and that last night at 12 oClock He called upon them in very high spirits having succeeded in a wish to be introduced to Buonaparte in a more distinguished manner than was the Case at His first introduction. After the review the Chief Consul had a Levee which He attended & was included in the number of those who were invited to the public dinner.—Fox, Fitzpatrick &c were there also.—

Buonaparte and Erskine

When Erskine was first introduced to Buonaparte by Mr. Merry, it was as *Chancellor to the Prince of Wales.* This title made no impression on the Chief Consul & He passed on witht. having much noticed the

learned Advocate. This remained a sore upon the mind of Erskine who was by no means satisfied that Buonaparte did not know that He had had before him a leader in the British Senate & the first of public pleaders. The disatisfaction of the Barrister was, it was said, communicated to the Chief Consul through the medium of the Archbishop of Lyons, and when He was presented a Second time the matter was mended. Buonaparte conversed with him by the help of an Interpreter, Monsr. Le Brun, the 2d. Consul, and set his heart at rest.—Buonaparte could not speak English and Erskine was not a proficient in the French language so that the aid of Le Brun was necessary. These particulars were soon in circulation, many having heard of Erskine's uneasiness.

At 3 oClock I left Paris, after having had some trouble at our Hotel before quitting it finally. Brigaud, the master of it, indeed did not molest us with farther application. He had in every way which He could fleeced us,* and seeing no more was to be got took no farther notice of us: but Francois, our Valet; —the Bed Maker; & the waiters, seemed to strive who should appear most disatisfied, & we left them fully impressed with a feeling that if Frenchmen were to be judged of by what we experienced, gratitude would not be found in the Country.

Dangerous to Laugh

We dined at the Hotel de France, Rue des Carmes (Rouen) and hired a Cabriolet to carry us to Dieppe abt. 40 miles. We now experienced another instance of such expense as Englishmen travelling in France are occasionally liable to. We paid for the use of the Cabriolet 25 shillings,

* William Woodward, F.R.I.B.A. writes: The leading article in the *Morning Post* of June 5, 1922, with Mr. Farington's impressions on his visit to France, leads me to ask permission to point out a remarkable resemblance in the methods and work of the two great diarists, Evelyn and Farington. Both must have laboured hard in making their notes, because both are almost microscopically minute in their *details*. Nothing seemed too small, or even too paltry, for their observations, and the result is, in both cases, that we are made acquainted with useful matter and useful particulars, which we should not have known but for the diaries.

Take, for instance, Farington's Diary of his visit to Paris in the autumn of 1802: the note on the master of the hotel at which he was "fleeced"; the price of his lodgings, and the times of his various arrivals and departures; the details of Buonaparte's dress, "appearance and manner"; and that, with Robert Smirke, he went to the Louvre and saw the hall of the Institute, "which is about 110 feet long by 25 wide between the seats." Now there was no "Baedeker" in those days, so Farington must have taken the trouble actually to measure the hall, and he has given us similar dimensions in many other cases.

Evelyn was in Paris and Italy in 1644, and we find his Diary of those visits as exact as Farington's. He (Evelyn) went to Notre Dame on Christmas Eve in 1644, and he tells us that the Cathedral "consists of a Gotig fabrig, sustayn'd with 120 pillars, which make two ailes on the church round about the quire, without comprehending the chapells, being 174 paces long, 60 wide, and 100 high. The quire is enclos'd with stone worke graven with the sacred history, and containes 45 chapells cancell'd with yron."

I have given Evelyn's spelling and punctuation, as you, sir, have Farington's; and I wonder how many artists and architects to-day imitate the wise labours of the two diarists.

and had the Horses a superfluous number of which they forced upon us, &c. also to pay, so that the whole expense of this Journey of 40 miles cost us above 4 guineas, and we found it the most uneasy, jolting conveyance that can be imagined. Halls who sat in the worst situation which He submitted to with great patience had most to endure; but He was young & could endure; but Fuseli, whose temper had been sometime in a very feverish state, now lost all patience, and made our complaints appear feeble. To render his distress compleat Heavy rain fell, and our Machine was too loosely united to resist such weather. His attention was suddenly diverted from a consideration of the misery of having his limbs imprisoned and his body jolted, by feeling that his shoulder which was lodged in a corner of the vehicle was soaking in a stream of water that had made its way from the roof.—The Postillions stopped at the uproar among us, while braced up as He was Fuseli could only use his tongue. France never was so denounced before. The extremity of his fury left us nothing to say, and to laugh would have been dangerous.

Intercourse with England

We left Rouen about 3 oClock and about 10 at night arrived at the Packet Boat Inn at Dieppe, where we were immediately sensible of the effect of the Innkeeper having an intercourse with England. The accommodation, for a *Port town* was very tolerable, and the personal attention such as we had not experienced in the interior of the Country. The French maid that waited upon us spoke English & there were several who had a smattering of the language.

I should before have observed that the mode of travelling by the Diligence, except the objection of being all night upon the road, I prefer to any other. The Diligences are more roomy than our Coaches, and a party taking the whole may make it very agreeable, all trouble of posting being avoided.

October 10.—Expecting to sail at Ten, but the Wind became unfavorable and we could not sail with that tide. Mr. Erskine and his Son were at our Inn, and being impatient of delay, hired an open boat for which we were told they paid 20 guineas, and embarked at Ten oClock, equipped in Fishermen's Jackets and trowsers. Their passage must have been very unpleasant as they were without covering and did not reach Brighton we heard till the following morning at an early hour. Mr. Hill, our Captain that was to be, told us his attempt would be in vain & that we shd. be in England before him but it proved otherways as we did not arrive till the afternoon.

I walked upon the Pier with Halls, and afterwards went to the Church where I saw a large congregation assembled, chiefly women, in the body of the Church. It was satisfactory to see that the conceptions of the Revolution had not affected these people.

Dieppe's one Pretty Street

Dieppe has one pretty long street,* and a Market Place in which People had stalls and were selling fruit &c., but notwithstanding this circumstance the general appearance indicated that it was Sunday. The Sea is bounded on the right & left of Dieppe to a great distance by Cliffs similar to those of Dover but no[t] so high.—At 2 oClock Mr. Erskines boat was out of sight but our Captain still persisted that we should be over before him.

The day was very fine. I amused myself with walking among the people and observing the provincial singularity of their dress; particularly the Headdress of the Woemen. . . I went with the Trunks to the Inspecting Office, where they were passed on a very slight examination, a mere ceremony.—In the Office there were two Cardtables, at which two sets of men were playing.—On the Quay there was a sort of Quack Doctor selling Pills,—Pomades,—and engaging the attention of the People by tricks of Juggling.

* Rue de la Barre.

CHAPTER XVII

1802

One England in the World

October 10.—At ¼-past four oClock we dined & at Ten at night went on board the Packet which soon got under way. There were 15 people Passengers. In the Great Cabin there were 12 Bed places in two rows; the lowest very near the ground. I got an Upper Bed place & abt ½ past 10 laid down, as did most of the Passengers. The night passed comfortably enough as I did not suffer the least inconvenience from the motion of the vessel. At eight oClock in the morning we were well on our way. A Calm of three Hours had delayed us in the night, but we now proceeded at the rate of 5 or 6 miles an hour. The Weather was Cloudy, but pleasant.

I had some conversation with one of the Passengers a Scotch Gentleman who was returning after having made a tour in France and Italy. He said when He arrived at Calais from England He purchased a Horse and rode the whole way from that town to Genoa where He disposed of his Horse & went on by other conveyances.—He noticed how very generally the land in France was in a state of Agriculture, but He thought the people appeared to be but indifferent farmers.—He mentioned how detested the French are by the Italians, and the English respected.—He had coasted along part of the Shores of Italy in one of their Coasting vessels which He described as having subjected him to greater endurance than He had ever before suffered. It was the most disagreeable situation that can be imagined. He travelled from Genoa to Pisa, 150 miles, on Mules & had very bad accommodation on the way.—The weather in Italy in the Summer was extremely hot.

We arrived off Brighton abt. a quarter past 2 oClock in the afternoon, when a Custom House boat came along side & took out all our Baggage, and the Passengers, and landed us at Brighton at three oClock. —The fare from Dieppe to Brighton was a guinea and a half for each person, and two shillings & 6d. to the Crew.—We were conducted to the Custom House Office and our Trunks were more strictly examined than they had before been at any place. Some painting Brushes which I had brought over were detained. We each paid 3s. 6d. for this examination and our Trunks were then carried to the Old Ship Inn which we made

our Head-quarters. On going to the Custom House Office again after their hurry of business was over, we found them disposed to let our Brushes pass witht. paying duty as being articles of little value, nor did we pay any additional fee.

When I landed on the Beach John Offley was standing before me. Seeing a Vessel coming in from France He walked down to meet it thinking it possible that I might be a Passenger.—We also met Mr. Sharpe, who had been with us at Paris, and had lately brought his family to Brighton.—Fuseli, Halls and myself dined together at the Inn & Sharpe came to tea. Fuseli's anxiety & impatience to be in London had now so encreased that not being able to procure places in the Coach for tomorrow morning He & Halls at Eleven oClock set off in a Post Chaise. He said " His mind was in London " and He must go. He was there at breakfast the following morning.

Grateful to be an Englishman

Our excursion was thus completed. Our absence from England had been but short and I could not have expected that on returning any very sensible impression would have been made upon my mind. I had not prepared myself for any other than what France would make upon me. It proved otherways. I felt on my return a difference the most striking; it was expressed in everything; and may be explained by saying that it was coming from *disorder* to *order*. From Confusion, to convenience: from subjection to freedom.—I no longer saw the people covered with the patches of necessity, or the ridiculous mixtures of frippery imitations of finery with the coarse clothing of poverty. All appeared appropriate and substantial, and every man seemed respectable because his distinct & proper Character was consistently maintained.—What must be the nature of that mind that would not feel grateful that it was his Lot to be an Englishman; a man entitled from his Birth to participate in such advantages as in no other country can be found.—

Such a state for man must naturally have an influence upon *the manners* of a people. It certainly was manifest to me that the difference in the deportment of the English when compared with the French, is as great as the causes which produce it. I could not be insensible to that Air of independence bordering upon haughtiness, which is manifested in the English Character, but is little seen among the people I had left. Wealth, and Security, and the pride of equal freedom, together habituate the mind to a conscious feeling of self importance that distinguishes the people of England from those of other Countries.—But if this effect is produced, if there is less of what is called the *Amiable*, it is amply made up by a quality of a much higher kind, which is *integrity*. That is a word which the English may apply to their character by the consent of the whole world more universally than any other nation that exists in it.

The American who was at Dieppe rendered the panegyric of an Englishman unnecessary. He had been an inhabitant of France; Had

traversed Germany; and was acquainted with Italy. He had experienced the varieties of each Country, and formed his judgment upon it. His decission was, " that each of the Countries had something to be admired, and something to be approved; But that there was but One England in the World."

October 14.—Went to breakfast at Mr Kirby's, the *Marine House* [Brighton] where I engaged to board at 2 guineas a week. After breakfast walked upon the East Terrace. Saw the Prince [of Wales],—also Lord Thurlow & his daugr. Mrs. Brown,—and Lord Elenborough [sic] to-day.—The Prince is much abt. riding & walking.—His established companions are Admiral Payne, who has an apartment in the Pavilion,—in which, being much a valetudenarian, He has a fire even in July,—Trevies, the Jew,—Day, who was formerly in India, and Cole Coningham. —When the Prince is invited to dine out at Brighton it is usual to ask those persons also.—

October 20.—While we were walking, the Prince with Mrs. Fitzherbert were also on the Steine together, and called on Lord Thurlow.—Lord & Lady Elenborough were also there. She of rather a tall size, and her aspect is mild & agreeable.—Lord Elenborough is abt. 52 years of age. He was at Cambridge and took his degree when Mr. Keddington did. —Lord Thurlow has now all the appearance of an old man, being very gouty & infirm.—

CHAPTER XVIII

1802

Everything to Fear from Napoleon

October 26.—Holecroft [author of "The Road to Ruin"] has sold his 2 octavo volumes prepared for the press, relating to France &c for more than 1000 guineas.

October 31.—Edridge [A.R.A] mentioned that Mr. Pitt has been very seriously ill lately & was recovered by means of a warm bath.—It is said that since He quitted office He has indulged rather more freely in the use of wine.—

November 5.—Our conversation turned chiefly on the Art we had seen in Paris.—The Lacoon seemed to be the favorite piece of Sculpture.—The blue sky in the St. Peter Martyr of Titian was much objected to by Daniell, & Shee, & Turner inclined to them. I thought that strong, simple colour contributed much to the grandeur of the effect & to give substance to the figures. West inclined to me, & sd. the blue was to balance the brown which prevailed in the landscape.—

Buonaparte was spoken of.—West thinks him 5 feet 7 inches high—I do not believe him to be more than 5 feet 6 at most.—West when at His tallest, was, He said, 5 feet 8, and He compared his own height with that of Buonaparte when He stood opposite to Him.—

November 7.—Richard [Smirke] thinks the French painters have a great deal of that knowledge which is wanting in England, careful drawing & finishing.—

November 10.—Mrs. Wheatley [widow of the Academician of that name] is going on very well. She has now 10 pupils. The Princess Sophia of Gloucester takes lessons twice a week, but talks half the time. The price is 7s. 6 a lesson: one hour each lesson.

November 12.—Ward* of Newman St: called. He has been out of town in South & North Wales, 3 months, making drawings of the different species of Cattle found in those Countries for the work which Messrs Boydells are carrying on.—He is to paint pictures at a certain price and bears his own expenses while travelling & is not allowed *for time*. but He makes it answer as it affords him an opportunity of seeing countries & making drawings of the scenery & circumstances which He meets with.—He came with the compts. of Mr. Evans of Wenlock Abbey, who shewed me much hospitality while I was making drawings of those ruins in the year 1789.—He requested me to meet Hoppner at his house to dinner on Tuesday next.—

November 16.—Hoppner told me He has begun some of his pictures since he returned from Paris, in Water Colours, feeling that *Oil* is a vehicle which will not produce those tints which He seeks to obtain.—

November 19.—I talked of the best seasons for travelling in Italy. Garvey & Woodforde sd. a tour made in Swisserland in July & August, and to push on to Italy by Milan to Rome in September wd. be a good arrangement. To pass the latter part of September at Tivoli & Frescati & October and November in Rome,—December & January in Naples.—

Coleridge and the "Morning Post"

Coleridge was said to be the author of the letters to C. Fox published in the Morning Post,—on the latter attending Buonaparte's Levees.†—

November 20.—Robt. Smirke writes from Arles where He finds himself more out of the way of travellers & of imposition which was heavy everywhere, at Nismes &c, owing to the extravagant folly of English

* Catherine Mary Phillimore writes: There is a reference in the Farington Diary to James Ward, R.A., the famous animal painter. May I be allowed, through your columns, to call attention to the fact that his grand-daughter, Mrs. E. M. Ward (widow of E. M. Ward, R.A.), entered on her ninetieth year the following Thursday, June 1 [1922]. She has, of course, inherited some of the best specimens of her grandfather's work, as, for example, the life-size picture of the White Horse belonging to Sir Hesketh Fleetwood, the first Arab produced in England; some of the pedigree bulls, "Dash," the favourite dog of James Ward, and other animal paintings of well-known repute. These are on view at her house, 59, Sydney Street, Chelsea, between the hours of 2 and 4 p.m. Also two portraits of James Ward by himself. Mrs. E. M. Ward, the descendant of four generations of artists, in spite of her advanced age, still continues to exercise the talent which reached the zenith of its fame in her painting of "Mrs. Fry Visiting the Prisoners in Newgate," exhibited simultaneously by the side of her husband's much admired pictures of Queen Marie Antoinette, now more than half a century ago. The family tradition of art was continued in the work of her son Sir Leslie Ward, whose recent death leaves no insignificant gap in the world of art, and is also maintained by her two daughters, who have inherited a share of the great talents of their parents.

† In all probability Coleridge wrote the letters in question, as he continued to contribute to the *Morning Post* up to the autumn of 1802. A full account of Coleridge's association with the *Morning Post* was given in its columns on May 4, 1921.

Spendthrifts who throw their money abt. so profusely that the French on all the public roads are tempted to exact from all Englishmen.—By bargaining before hand, & by living at a *Second Hotel* at Nismes they did pretty well in all respects. At Arles they were comfortable and found matter for study.

November 23.—Turner called to-day. He said that the expense of *living* might be arranged while on their Tour [on the Continent] at 7 shillings aday,—*all* their expense *except travelling* at half a guinea aday.—They had a Swiss servant from Paris who they paid 5 livres aday, & He bore his own expenses.—It is necessary to make bargains for everything, everywhere, or imposition will be the consequences.

November 26.—[Admiral] Lord Gardner called. We talked of the times. He sd. that Windham [War Secretary] made a very impressive speech in the house of Commons on Tuesday last, representing the situation of this Country as it stands with regard to France. He bore very closely upon Fox bringing forward his various opinions of the beauty of the Fabrick of the French Constitution &c. &c.—Fox has seldom been so driven in the House of Commons.—There was but little expressed by the House while either Fox or Windham were speaking, from this cause; that there seemed to be unwillingness to commit themselves by approving or disapproving.

Buonaparte not yet Ready

Lord Gardner thinks that there is no appearance of the Peace being broke at present, because Buonaparte is not ready, but that we have everything to apprehend from him.*—Wilberforce's speech was long and rather dry, His object seemed to be to retract his opinions with regard to subsidies and foreign Connexions and to urge for Peace.—

Mr. Addington & Mr. Pitt are certainly upon the best terms. Mr. Addington told Lord Gardner with great pleasure that He had good news for him,—that Mr. Pitt's health was restoring since He went to Bath.—

Lord Gardner showed me a list of the places He visited in his late tour. He travelled above 1000 miles and upwards of 600 of them on Horseback.—He had put down what He rode in one column, & the whole number in another.—He was delighted at the Lakes.—

At Birmingham, Mr. Boulton permitted him (contrary to his rule) to see his manufactory. He saw the Coining. Eight Boys are employed in attending Eight presses which are worked by a steam Engine and the onlything the Boy has to do is to supply the Cup through which the Coin passes, the whole operation being done by the machine. Six thousand pieces are coined in an Hour, making 48 thousand aday, the machine being worked 8 Hours. It has been proposed to Mr. Boulton

* War again broke out on April 29, 1803, the Peace of Amiens having lasted since March, 1802.

to make a fresh Coinage for France, which including Gold, Silver, & Copper Coinage wd. be one hundred millions of pieces.—

November 28.—Byrne called to-day.—He pays Hearne 10 guineas each for the drawings of the "Antiquities of Great Britain," and He becomes sole proprietor of the *2d. volume.* He sells the drawings for 8 guineas.—Smith is to make the set of drawings for the County of Cornwall number of the Prints intended to accompany Lysons new work. Byrne is to give Smith 3 guineas each for the *use of the drawings* which Smith means to dispose of to another person.—

December 3.—Shee informed me that it had been proposed by Mr. West in Council to encrease the Salary of the Treasurer to £100 a year :— & agreed to.—I told him I thought it a very unreasonable addition,—that the trouble of the Treasurer had not encreased & I had always considered the Treasurer in proportion to the other Officers overpaid.—

He mentioned that He proposed to move that the visitors salary be encreased to one guinea a night, which I said I approved & had proposed it 3 years ago but the matter had been suspended.—

Pitt Proscribed by Buonaparte

December 6.—Hoppner complained of debility & want of Appetite. —He shewed us a very handsome letter written to him yesterday by Lord Grenville in consequence of Hoppner having sent his Lordship a present of Lady Grenville's portrait.—Lord Grenville also called on him to-day, & expressed the pleasure He shd. have in seeing the collections in Paris, but circumstances prevented his going, though He believed Himself not proscribed from visiting France which Mr. Pitt is by Buonapartes order.—

CHAPTER XIX

1802

Buonaparte at a Public Ball

December 9.—Lawrence has got a young pupil of 15 years of age, who draws Lane says better *than He* [Lawrence] *does*.—His name is Harlow.*

December 10.—Turner was very urgent to be a visitor [at the R.A.]. I told him I could not support his wishes as I thought pluralities shd. be avoided unless in particular instances.

December 12.—He [West] spoke of the desires of some of the members to obtain the Presidency, or to make it go by Sucession,—and the voting for Wilton & Wyatt was to shew the King that there was not an unanimity for Mr. West.—I told him I had heard expressed a desire of a change & had answered that however disatisfied at present, if Mr. West shd. by any circumstances be removed, the members wd. soon find their difficulties encreased by the jealousy of distinction operating against any one that could be proposed.

The King's mind, a Nobleman has said, is prejudiced against those members of the Academy who have been to Paris, as being democratical.

December 14.—Lawrence dined with me. He has commenced a system of living agreable to a Plan which He has formed, which I thoroughly urged him to persevere in.—[Lawrence had fallen into financial difficulties.]—£800 a yr. wd., He thinks, defray his expenses, His establishment being 2 men and two maids,—of course He wd. have a large surplus. He considers that He might calculate upon painting a half length picture in a week, which at 60 guineas wd. be if regularly continued £3120 a year, but allowing for many interruptions a considerable surplus must remain after paying his expenses.—He reckons upon painting 6 Hours aday.—

* George Henry Harlow (1787-1819) studied first under Hendrick de Cort, passing thence to Samuel Drummond's studio, and, advised by the Duchess of Devonshire, he ultimately began to work with Lawrence. Harlow, who had very considerable talent, won some fame as a historical painter in his earlier days, and afterwards painted portraits with considerable success. Canova, the sculptor, thought highly of Harlow, who was elected a member of St. Luke's Academy in Rome. On returning to London in 1819 he was afflicted by a throat trouble, which caused his death at the age of thirty-two.

He spoke to me abt. an assistant to Copy 5 pr. [pair] of portraits of the King & Queen from those of Sir Joshua Reynolds at the Royal Academy. He has from Government 80 guineas a picture, and proposes to allow 20,—25 or 30 guineas for each to the Copiest.—I spoke of Mary Smirke & undertook to propose it to Her Father.—

A Drawing Master

December 19.—Alexander called today. He is established at Marlow as drawing master at the Military College, by my recommendation to Coll. Le Marchant.—He feels the advantage of the situation as a relief from all anxiety abt. Income. After the lesson of the day is over He can sit down by his fire, witht. the reflection that the business of the day is interrupted, or the means of living not earned.—His Salary is £200 a year,—and a sufficient allowance to pay for his House rent. He has 6 Bushels of Coals a week allowed, and candles,—paper &c.—His time of teaching is from 10 oClock in the morning till 12. Everything is carried on with military exactness. Distinctions are given to the Boys that excel, viz: they are *nominally* advanced to be Corporals, Sergeants, Ensigns, and have apendages to their dress to express it.

He has only one circumstance to object to. There appears in rank and distinction to be a sense of difference between the military instructors & those in the Civil line.—In the latter there are a Mathematical Master,—a drawing master,—a teacher of Arithmetick, and a writing master. He believes that the objection to the receiving the two latter persons, operates against the two former, who are not always invited where they wd. otherwise be, from an apprehension of giving offence to the latter.

Alexander, during the vacation which is from the last day of November to the first day of February, is employed in copying the Egyptian Antiquities at the Museum which He means to publish.

Tea Drinkers Banned

December 20.—Lord Gardner called & desired me to call upon him to give my opinion of the state of his late Brother [Colonel] Henry's portrait painted by Stuart,—and some shop pieces.—His Lordship sd. He was in very good health but subject to acid in the stomach.—Met a Physician at Ludlow, who has left off practise but prescribes for friends, but will not for any one who *drinks tea.*—

December 22.—H. Hammond came to breakfast having returned from Paris yesterday. He left that City on Thursday Last.—The Hotel de Circle is a very genteel House, where respectable English assemble & dine at a Table D'Hote as well as foreigners, men of consideration. No one can dine unless He engages to do so for a week.—H. Hammond says the appearance of the dinners is elegant, but they are not suited to an English man that eats in a plain manner,—even He who does not

limit himself, found himself attacked by a bilious complaint.—He took 100 Louidors with Him and brought two back. He was in Paris 5 weeks.—

Lord Howe's Squadron

December 23.—Called on Lord Gardner and saw the 2 pictures, the burning of Paita & the taking [of] the Galleon by Lord Anson's Squadron,—also the portraits of his Lordship and of Col: H. Gardner, which I undertook to get cleaned &c.

I saw 3 drawings,—viz: of the line of battle on the 20th. of May 1794 of Lord Howe's Squadron,—of the Queen after she had passed the enemy's line except 2 ships,—and of her disabled state afterwards: when La Montagne endeavoured to cut her off, but was prevented by 2 Ships coming down to Her relief.—His Lordship told me that the Queen had advanced so far towards the head of the fleet that He could have taken the lead of the Cesar, Molloy's ship but did not do it, as He thought Molloy might have some particular order to execute which He was not acquainted with: but when Molloy, instead of fetching the enemy's line by *wearing* if He cd. not by *tacking*, had fallen quite out of his situation, He in the Queen wore, and managed to open fire upon the enemy's *4th. ship* and proceeded to the last, by which time the Queen was in a most disabled state. It was at that period that He had more to boast of than upon any other occasion. He did while the action was still continuing, set about getting up a mast, to serve in lieu of the main-mast. and by that and other efforts, was enabled to express by signal that He was ready for action the next morning;—or I rather think He sd. that evening.—This exertion He sd. gained him more credit from Ld. Howe &c. than anything He had done and was admitted to be extraordinary.—He had passed the enemy's line all but 3 or 4 Ships when He lost His Master, and Capn. Hutt lost his leg, and 2 Lieutenants were killed.—I observed on the desperate service of passing such a line, and asked whether He was followed by others in the same way. He sd. not by all, some did not like it.—I sd. it seemed to me from all the accts I had read of great naval actions that it never happened that all equally exposed or exerted themselves. He answered it was true, they never did.—

Dance I dined at. Much talk abt. music—Dance considers Handel as above all other Composer's:—In the pathetic as well as the grand. Shee was for the Italian.—Dance sd. when He came from Italy He had such prejudice but it had been done away. Much talk abt. manner and style.

December 24.—Dr. Monro called and took paper and chalks which came from France. Mrs. Monro when she married had a little squint but it was rather agreeable. Two or 3 years ago owing to some cause abt. the eyes, one of them has turned in the *opposite direction* to what it had done before, and she has been much affected by the

circumstance thinking it makes Her appearance very singular.—The Dr. wishes for a drawing of her by Lawrence.—

Rogers at St. Cloud

December 25.—Went to Percy Chapel and recd. the Sacrament.—Rogers [the banker-poet] called after Church time. He was more and more gratified by being in Paris the longer He continued there. The dancing at the Opera particularly delighted him. He has been at the English Opera since His return and says it is comparatively a Sadlers Wells business in respect of dancing.—

He was at St. Cloud which has been fitted up at a great expense by the Chief Consul, But He thinks in a *bad taste* in many respects, and He understands that the Consul does not approve it.—There are reasons why it is not likely the Consul will remove to Versailles. It is too far from Paris to serve as a Town as well as a Country House, which He requires as residing at the Thulleries, the gardens *being public*, is [like] living in a place of confinement, which in some measure Versailles would partly be as the public expect the gardens should be open.—Madame Récamiers bedroom and Bath [at the Hotel Necker, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin] He thinks the finest specimen of taste that He has seen.

Buonaparte and Madame

December 27.—Cade called. He was at Havre at the time Buonaparte was there, and saw him very well at a public Ball which was given at the Theatre. There were supposed to be 1500 persons present. Buonaparte sat in a Box between Madame Buonaparte and Madame Lucien. Cade thought his countenance mild, but when very attentive to anything a *searching* look.—He remained in the Box an Hour.—Madame Buonaparte appeared to be 45 or 6 years old; not at all handsome; unassuming in Her manner, and, plainly dressed. There are about 30,000 people in Havre and trade begins to flourish among them. They are friends to the peace having suffered much by blockade during the War. They consider it an advantage Buonaparte being on the *Throne* as it causes order and gives them security.

CHAPTER XX

1802-3

A Wealthy Bookseller

December 27.—Landseer [the engraver] came in the evening and read to me an adress to the Royal Academy representing the claim which engraving has to more notice and Distinction than it at present receives. He proposes that there shall be 4 Engravers made Academicians, viz: three Historical and one Landscape, or Two Historical, one Landscape—one Portrait. He also proposes that medals shall be given to encourage young Students in that Art,—and that a space be assigned in one of the Exhibition Rooms for *unpublished* engravings only.—

Byrne told me that Cadell, the Bookseller who died on Monday last has left £150,000 to a Son & daughter.—He was abt. 60 years of age, and did not recover from the effects of a cold which He got while He was Sheriff of London,—He was much respected. Edwards, the bookseller gave Byrne these particulars.

Lord Exeter at Burleigh

December 31.—Stothard is lately returned from Burleigh where He is painting on wall a completion of Verrio's work. The space He is to Cover is abt. 30 feet long & 17 deep. The Subject "*Hell*"—He has an apartment in which He breakfasts and dines, seeing the family only occasionally. He is deaf & mixed society cannot amuse him. as (so) he goes on according to His own Plan, He commands his own time; gets to work abt. 10 in the morning & can work abt. 6 Hours a day.—He is much satisfied with Lord Exeter, who does not interfere but leaves everything to Him.—He is much pleased also with Lady Exeter (late [Dowager] Duchess Hamilton), who appears to conduct herself in a very domestick and proper manner in the family, paying great attention to His Lordship's Children by a former wife. Lord Exeter has uncertain health & quacks himself.—The disorder, the gout, sometimes falls upon His spirits and causes him to decline appearing in company for days together. At other times He has very good spirits. He is 48 years old.—We talked of filling the Professorship of Ancient Literature. Sharpe was for Porson having it, being so far above any other, but believed that Burney & Dr. Parr are the two next.

He said Porson is not apt to undervalue men of letters or others, but He had heard him say that "School masters shd. have a great deal to begin with for they seldom acquired much afterwards." He thought well of Gibbon as having gone through his Historical work ably, but not

without objection.—The circumstances of Porson are—The Greek Professorship at Cambridge, abt. £40 a year,—and £1000 subscribed for him sometime since which, was sunk for an annuity of £100—and other matters making up abt. £200 a year

January 3.—I dined at Fuseli's. Fuseli told me He had undertaken to make a new Dictionary of Painters, on a very complete Plan.—He is also engaged in making a complete set of drawings for an edition of Shakespeare for a body of Booksellers,—who oppose that with wooden Cuts, from the designs of Thruston.—Duke of Bridgewater's Collection Fuseli had seen. He sd. Turner's Sea piece had more comprehension in it than that in the same room by Vandevelde, but was very inferior to it in execution.

January 12.—Serres called. Their Plan of an Exhibition & Sale of British art flourishes beyond their expectations.—They have sold many pictures by Opie,—Arnald,—Morland &c.—They have proposed to give premiums. The Duke of Northumberland approves their Plan & has sent them £50 to encourage it.—He urged me to send some pictures.

A Great Collector

January 13.—Lewis is much with the Duke of Bridgewater.* The Duke is only abt. 64 or 5 but more infirm than might be expected. His habits of life are to rise between 8 & 9, and to dine at 5 or 6,—from which time till 10 oClock, He remains at the dinner table, & though slowly must drink a bottle of wine a day.—Port is his wine.—He is a shy man & lives but with a few. Lord Gower, His Sister's Son, is a great favorite & is also a shy man. He dines with the Duke two or three times a week.—Though the Duke turned his attention to pictures lately, it has become a passion, which his friends are glad of, as it causes him to take the exercise of walking much abt. his gallery's & rooms.—He goes to bed abt. 11 or 12.—The greater part of his property is at his own disposal, and it is thought much of it will go to Lord Gower.—General

* Francis Egerton, third and last Duke of Bridgewater (1736-1803), amassed a great fortune by developing the resources of his Worsley collieries near Manchester, and by constructing waterways for transport purposes. The canal from Worsley to Manchester was the first in England entirely independent of a natural river. This enterprise made the Duke known as the founder of British inland navigation.

The Duke was a stern, but just, taskmaster, careful of the comfort and health of his miners. He bore a curious resemblance to George III., and was careless in his dress, which was described as "something of the cut of Dr. Johnson's." The Duke was a great smoker and snuff-taker, he scarcely ever talked of anything but canals, and, although he brought together the magnificent collection of pictures that bears his name, he disliked the ornamental; indeed, on finding some flowers that had been planted at Worsley in his absence, he "whipped their heads off, and ordered them to be uprooted." The Duke never married, and women servants were not allowed to wait on him. Yet in his youth he was engaged to the widowed Elizabeth Duchess of Hamilton, one of the "beautiful Miss Gunnings." But the reputation of her sister, Lady Maria Coventry, was not free from the scandalmonger's gossip, and the Duke broke off the engagement because the Duchess of Hamilton refused to obey his injunction, that all intimacy between herself and her sister should cease after their marriage.

Egerton is frequently with the Duke, & will succeed to the title of Earl of Bridgewater.—The Duke is supposed to lay by £20,000 a year.

Lewis had a Son in the Navy, who was in the Mediterranean in the Barfleur, in which ship Lord Radstock sailed as an Admiral. His Lordship was very distant in his manner to the Officers of the Ship, who were not desirous of the day of invitation to His table.

Memories of Paris

West spoke at the Architects Club of the Comparative merit of the English and French Schools of Art. He said " that the English Artists much better understood *what was necessary to make a whole of a picture, but that the French excelled them in knowledge of the parts. That each might [know] that which is material from the other.*" Guerin He sd. was their best Historical painter, and above David. That Isabey in Small heads & Carlo Vernet in drawings very much excelled. The latter was Son to the late celebrated Vernet.—He spoke of Davids whole length [portrait] of Buonaparte as being a very moderate performance.

He said that while He with others, attended Buonaparte through part of the French Exhibition He noticed that though Buonaparte looked at the different objects, and asked questions, His countenance expressed that *His mind* was *elsewhere.*—This corresponded with what I observed of him at the last Review when I had a long continued view of him. I was surprised at his inattention to the objects passing before him. He appeared languid & indifferent to the Scene and as one going through a ceremony from necessity.

Fanny Burney's Brother

January 15.—The President notified to the meeting [of the Royal Academy] that they were called to fill up the vacancy of Professor of Ancient Literature, and proposed that they shd. proceed to a ballot. Two names were offered—Dr. Charles Burney & Mr. J. Copley.—The Revd. Mr. Nixon had withdrawn his name. . .

The Balot was then proceeding to, when I said that I was an Academician when Mr. Gibbon & Mr. Langton were elected, & well remembered the sentiments of Sir Joshua Reynolds upon those offices.—That it became the Academy to conduct such elections as gracefully as possible, & to avoid *Competition*, & to render it as near a *nomination* as it cd. be. To do this I thought it wd. be best to put the names up *separately*, which wd. make the person elected seem to be so witht. competition.—This was opposed by Tresham & Beechey,—and supported by Smirke & Lawrence. Flaxman was again on the opposite side & Shee seemed the same. Russell also opposed this & the former.—Seeing this I desired it might be no farther noticed, saying the Academy might see my motives but I shd. not urge it.—The election then went on.—

The numbers were—

Dr. Charles Burney	16.
J. Copley—	8.

CHAPTER XXI

1803

Art Gossip

January 17.—Company I had to dinner.—Sharpe, Fuseli, Daniell, Halls & Smirke. Much conversation abt. Art.—Vasari, Fuseli sd. was a useful writer as His books contain much information of circumstances and of men,—but He had no enlarged view of the Capacities of the Art.—Fuseli had sent his lectures handsomely bound to Vincent at Paris to be by him presented to the Institute with a letter. Poggi [a picture-dealer] carries them.—Marchi told me to day that during the latter part of Sir Joshua Reynolds life, He used as a vehicle in painting the Macgilp only (mastic varnish & drying oil) which He sometimes would lay on a part of his picture without mixing any colour with it, but making it serve as a tint. This did not answer, for in a few months it was sure to become yellow or brown & was obliged to be taken off.—

January 25.—Edridge has been at Windsor 7 weeks making drawings of the Royal family.—The King sat to him on the 3 last days before His Majesty left Windsor. He had wished to sit no more, but consented on the Sunday, sat on the Monday, Tuesday, & Wednesday & went to London on Thursday.—Edridge said a very strong impression of the goodness of his Majesty's disposition was made on his mind by what he saw of him.—

Dr. Monro [Turner's early Patron] mentioned that Abbot* the Portrait Painter died abt. 6 weeks ago in a state of Insanity. A Commission of Lunacy had been taken out and it then proved that He was not possessed of more than 3 or 400 pounds a year.—

January 26.—A conversation abt. different merits of artists.—Northcote sd. Beechey more original than Hoppner but his art is of a lower quality. Hoppner has a better eye, a higher taste, and gets his pictures better together.—Lawrence more original than Hoppner, &

* Lemuel Francis Abbott painted the well-known and best portrait of Lord Nelson, which was presented by the Admiral to his friend, Lord Collingwood. It subsequently passed into the Baroness Burdett-Coutts Collection, at the sale of which, in 1922, it brought £1,890. He also produced a portrait of Cowper the poet.

of higher quality than Beechey: but his pictures want fullness and are broke into parts, & but little power in Colouring.—Turner has a great deal of painters feeling, but his works too much made up from pictures, not enough of original observation of nature: Girtin had more of it.—Smirke differed from him in this respect.—

Nollekens told us young Bacon has pushed his notices of his Exhibition of the Statue of Lord Cornwallis so far, that 4 or 500 people go each day. The Cards of admittance are circulated to Performers—Couriers &c.

January 28.—Mrs. Wheatley called, Her 2 daugrs. with Her.* She was at Perry's, of the Morning Chronicle yesterday, where she was told that Barry [R.A.] has been very ill & in great distress. In His House 3 days in bed witht. food or attendance,—crawled to the window,—stopped a passing Hackney Coach,—was conveyed by it to a friends in Soho square, a Surgeon,—told him was come to die and declared His means of subsistence were gone. The friend hired & placed him in lodgings and attended & recovered him. A subscription by way of raffle for a picture of his, a Venus, is proposed. Lord Buchan who is also a friend of Barry's has written to Perry abt. him.

Lawrence Play-Actor

The Academy Club I dined at. Dr. C. Burney came with Mr. West as a visitor. Heath told us that Sheridan called on him today & told him he had been to the Marquiss of Abercorn's where He has seen the play by amateur performers. Lawrence performed the part of ( ) and was a very good actor. Heath asked whether He meant considering him as one who attempted. Sheridan replied No, but really a *very good actor*.—He added that Lawrence had painted several pictures there, but He did not much like them. He preferred his acting to his painting.—In the Morning Post it was today stated that another Play (which had been) intended to be performed at the Marquiss of Abercorn's was obliged to be put off on acct. of the indisposition of Mr. Lawrence who is there confined.

January 29.—Nollekens told me that His Father came from Antwerp when only 6 years of age. Both his Father and grandfather were Painters. His Father was a pupil of Watteau, Nollekens was placed under Scheemaker the Sculptor, when only Eleven years of age. Scheemaker lived in Vine Street. With him Nollekens continued Eleven years. Seven as an apprentice, & four as a Journeyman.—He went to Italy in

* Mrs. Wheatley (*née* Clara Maria Leigh) was the widow of Francis Wheatley, R.A., famous as the painter of the "Cries of London," familiar through the popular colour engravings after them. A very handsome woman, she served as model for his most charming figures. She herself was an artist of considerable ability; her flower pieces in particular found great favour.

In 1807 she married Alexander Pope, the actor and artist. She died at 29, Store Street, Russell Square, on December 24, 1838.

1761.—He found Peters [R.A.] at Rome who had been there abt. half a year.—

The father of the Revd. Dr. Whinfield was a Hatter & resided in Oxford St.—Dalton, the King's Surveyor of Pictures left what property He had to a Brother of Dr. Whinfield, an Attorney,—and to an old servant man.—Dalton survived his wife who was one of two daughters of a Spittlefields weaver & had abt. £15000, which *after Dalton's death* went to two neices of Mrs. Dalton.—Dalton was a very indifferent artist but had been recommended to the King by Lord Bute, through the interest of the Revd. Dr. Dalton, his Brother.

The Companion of Fools

January 30.—Went to Percy Chapel, where a Sermon was preached by the Revd. James Moore, LL.B., alternate morning preacher at Bedford & Portland Chapels, & one of the evening preachers at the Foundling for the benefit of the Female Charity children. His text—Proverbs, Chap. 23. Verse 20. " He that walketh with wise men shall be wise; but the companion of fools shall be destroyed."—His discussion lasted 28 minutes, and was delivered with evident good effect upon the congregation. Both men and women wiped their eyes & I was happy to see that most, after the service was over, seemed preparing to give something.—His discourse turned upon the danger of associating with persons who professed to oppose religion or who were careless of it; as such persons might be possessed of talents & of agreeable manners, that might gradually weaken the effect which a proper terror of their principles at first produced. He exhibited a picture of an uneducated and neglected young female, scarcely sensible of the distinction between virtue & vice, falling into a state of seduction & ruin,—a body destroyed and a Soul without Hope,—and contrasted it by describing the state of another who after being instructed & prepared for a situation suited to her leaves the House of Charity & enters Society to be a blessing to it.

The Marquess and the Painter

Copley . . . said that while He was painting the picture of the " Death of Lord Chatham," the present Marquiss of Buckingham desired to have the refusal of it, & caused him to introduce several figures of particular persons. Copley after its completion offered it to the Marquiss for two thousand guineas. The Marquiss desired 24 Hours to consider of it, Copley called again,—the Marquiss was engaged but wd. be at leisure in half an hour,—at that time Copley called again—the Marquiss [was] still engaged. Copley came away and never heard from him since, but has been since told by *a Bishop* that the Marquiss said to *him* " that He could not bring his conscience to give two thousand guineas for a picture," or something to that effect.

The 42nd Regiment

January 31.—Dr. Clarke from Dunkeld called. We spoke of the gallantry of the 42nd. regt. in Egypt and of the question abt. taking the Colours,—which has lately been disputed (The Colours of Buonaparte's invincibles). Dr. Clarke was at the Highland Society lately where an account of that affair was recd. from the Officers of the 42nd. who signed it. They state that the French Officer who carried the Colours being wounded Major [Sinclair] of the 42nd. got the Colours from him, but being on Duty delivered them to Serjeant [Stirling], & directed him to go to the rear of the regt. with them which He did, but was soon wounded & fell with the Colours, on which — Leefs, a foreign soldier, took the Colours from him & ran with them to head quarters, where they were recd. & He was ordered to be paid 20 Dollars.—At a meeting of the Highland Society in Edinburgh, Serjeant Stirling was sent for & desired to sit with the Company which He declined, saying He did not take the Colours, but recd. them from Major Sinclair.—The Duke of York is satisfied of the truth of this account & has refused to give a *Commission* which was solicited for Leefs. Major [Sinclair] was originally a private in the regt. but has risen by merit.—He is abt. 38 years old. The 42nd. regiment was originally raised for the purpose of keeping the Highlands in order, a *kind of Militia;* & consisted chiefly of the son's of gentlemen. It afterwards was recruited in a general way, in Scotland, but the Duke of York has now ordered that it shall be recruited in the Highlands.

CHAPTER XXII

1803

Peace that is Worse than War

February 1.—Nollekens remembers Roubiliac [the sculptor], who was a native of Lyons, but came to England when a young man.—His workshop was in St. Martin's Lane, opposite Old Slaughters Coffee House.* —He was in height rather below the middle size. The Print from Carpentier's picture was very like him.—Nollekens spoke highly of his talents,—said He worked "*Con amore*",—was an enthusiast in his profession & often disatisfied with his works, which He wd. frequently destroy & begin the subject again.

February 4.—Shee's I dined at.

Mr. Windham [statesman] has been sitting to Hoppner, had much talk abt. Political matters and abt. *Parliamentary* speaking.—Windham continues to think that War would not be so bad as the present peace.—Of Parliamentary speaking He said that at the Commencement of every Session He found himself unable to speak without difficulty till after He had some practise. That occasionally He felt it necessary to rise when He was in a state so little prepared to speak that He seemed to himself not to have the use of his faculties. He said His speeches were seldom well given in the papers ; the reason He thought was, that, like Burke He had a great deal of digression & Parenthesis, which, though belonging to his subject seemed not to have it clearly in view. The consequence was, He was not so well understood. Mr. Pitt, on the contrary, He said, always spoke in so clear a way, and so directly to the point that it appeared to be his only object to explain to the people through the medium of the reporters, the matter on which He spoke.

* Slaughter's Coffee House, a famous meeting-place for artists, was on the west side of St. Martin's Lane, three doors from Newport Street. Dating from 1692, it bore the name of Thomas Slaughter, the first landlord. Slaughter's was also a call house for Frenchmen. Pope, Dryden, and their friends frequented Slaughter's, Hogarth was a regular customer, as were Roubiliac, young Gainsborough, Collins the poet, Richard Wilson, the painter, Parry, the Welsh harper and draughts-player ; indeed, most of the notable people of its period were to be met at this coffee house until it was demolished in 1843-44 to make way for the road between Long Acre and Leicester Square. A new Slaughter's was established in the same street about 1760, and it was then that the original house assumed the name, Old Slaughter's.

To See Oorsels As Others See Us

A good deal of conversation abt. art. The picture of " The assassination of James King of Scotland," painted by Opie abt. the year 1786 was spoken of as a fine instance of an excellent hue of colour.—Hoppner thought He had *lost the process* by which He executed that picture, & that his present pictures want *air*,—but great merit was allowed them by all.—The vulgarity of his figures when He represented beggar boys &c. was contrasted with the manner in which Gainsborough represented them.—Opie raises the lowest Ideas,—Gainsborough's Shepherd's boy, might be a young minstrel.—Northcote's claims were allowed to be very considerable. His Hubert, Hoppner sd. was an excellent picture. Smirke sd. He exceeded Opie *in feeling*. In his " murder of the Children in the Tower " there were circumstances which shd. how far He extended his attention. The prayer book laying by the Children, &c. &c.—Northcote has tenderness,—Opie none in his representations. His Jeptha's daughr. is a coars example of his want of it.—The *bowl held* &c.—The St. Peter Martyr, by Titian, in the gallery at Paris was the subject of ardent debate; chiefly between Hoppner & Shee.—The objection to the *blue* sky was moved by Daniell & supported by Shee.—Hoppner maintained that the intenseness of that colour was necessary to support the picture. Shee contended that the utmost excellence of art was to imitate nature, & that *that* colour was not natural. Hoppner replied that an imitation of *obvious* nature was not the utmost excellence of art; but such a representation of objects & circumstances as might seem within the reach of nature was allowable to the artist who endeavoured to excite strong sensations in the mind. I supported Hoppner, & contended that the colour spoken of was the basis upon which Titian raised his effects.

A Generous Publisher

February 5.—Lysons [the antiquary] called. He mentioned that Cadell, the Bookseller, was born at Bristol, where His family had long resided.—His daughr. was married sometime ago to the Revd. Mr. Edridge, one of his Majesty's Chaplains, made through the interest of Lord Townshend who was his Patron. His Father was a Poulterer.—He is an agreeable man. Cadell gave his daughter £20,000 & has left her £30,000 more.—His Son married a daughr. of Mr. Smith, Solicitor to the board of ordinance.—Mr. Smith sd. He had many Children & could not give Her a fortune. Cadell replied that she shd. not go witht. one, for He wd. settle £10,000 upon Her.—Cadell was very hospitable & made his table very open to his friends while He resided in the Strand; but it was observed that after He quitted that House & became an Alderman He formed other associations & his manner was a good deal altered.—

Mr. Beaumont of Whitley & Paine called upon me today.—He related to me what had passed relative to his being assessed on the Income Tax & how ill He had been treated.—He said His Income was £4900 a year, but it had been sworn to be above £7000.—

February 6.—Philip Hamond told me that a Cornetcy in the *Blues* costs 2000 guineas.—The Officers all Mess together and pay equally,—except officers who are married. They take Houses & Lodgings & live *separate*. The Corps have a service of Plate which they carry with them from quarters to quarters,—to defray this expence each Officer subscribes five guineas annually.

February 11.—Wm. Daniell [R.A.] called.—The Wapping Dock Committee have a wish that He shd. give them another print of those buildings, &c. shewing more particulars.—Has cleared 200 guineas already by his print of the Isle of Dogs—Docks.—

Architects' Fees

Much talk at the Club abt. the percentage allowed to architects.—Soane in the Court of King's Bench gave his opinion that 5 *per cent.* was sufficient. It was in a Cause in which F. Brettingham was endeavouring to obtain 5 pr. cent for Surveying &c. & 2 & ½ for measuring. Brettingham lost it.—The Duke of Leed's House in St. James's Square cost, with the ground on which it stands, being a Freehold, abt. £38,000. It was lately sold for £11,500.

February 12.—At home all day.—Rossi called. He is going to make a design for a monument to the memory of *Addison*, the Poet, which is to be placed in Westminster Abbey. The daughter of Addison died lately at upwards of 90 years of age. Her property goes to Lord Bradford, who has devoted £1000 for a monument to Addison.—Rossi wished me to assist him with a drawing of the dress of a *Master of Arts* of the University of Oxford, which degree Addison took there and Smirke thinks it might be made picturesque. Soane's I dined at.—

Eminent Politicians

February 13.—Mr. Praed is Member for St. Ives,—& Mr. Fellowes for Norwich.—They spoke of the state of the House of Commons, both mentioning Mr. Addington [Prime Minister in place of Pitt] as being a good sort of man, but not of such weight as to be able to stand against any vigorous attack made upon his Administration, Mr. Fellowes was surprised to find him so defficient in power in public speaking; so much at a loss for words. They thought if He were to unite with opposition He must sink into the mass of it, or at most be only the ostensible head of it. He is but ill supported by Speakers. His Brother can do little, & Mr. Bragge not much.—Lord Hawkesbury [1st Baron and 1st Earl of Liverpool] speaks like a man who had considered his subject.—Lord Castlereagh is a good speaker; & Mr. Corry appears to advantage.—They both spoke of Mr. Windham as *refining* so much, that it was scarcely possible sometimes to know for what end He was speaking.—But Mr. Praed said that occasionally He was very impressive,—and always speaks like a man deeply interested with his subject.—Mr. Tierney was noticed

by Mr. Fellowes as being a very clear and well informed speaker; and Mr. Grant, (the Master of the Rolls) as being the most conclusive of them all.—Mr. Fox & Mr. Pitt were allowed to be above all; but the manner of the former particulary the worst that can be imagined.—When Mr. Addington *opened the Budget* He was so embarassed as scarcely to be able to get on in reading the accounts.—

The Father of Mr. Windham was a man of abilities but very singular. He died when Mr. Windham was only 9 years old. He married a Mrs. Leekin, widow of a Naval Officer by whom He had a daughter before He married her. Mr. Windham was a legitimate Son.—His estate is between 4 & £5000 a year. He is said to have saved nothing while in office, but He amply provided for several relatives, the Children &c. of his Mother by her first marriage.—The provision He obtained for them while He was in office is sd. to amount to £8000 a year.—Mr. Windham is abt. 53 years old.—He is said to be an excellent Scholar, but not a ready man. If required to write an address, or execute any business of the kind, He is tedious, & generally prolix.—Mr. Windham's *own Sister*, married a writing master or somebody of that kind at Eaton, & Her Father left her only £50 a year.—

Sheridan's Brandy Appearance

They spoke also of Wilberforce & of Whitbread as speakers in parliament. Mr. Fellowes thought He [Wilberforce] had too much tautology,—too much of self,—& alluded to or mixed religion too much with his subject.—Whitbread both agreed to be a very indifferent speaker,—far inferior to Grey,—a mere repeater of what others had said.—I mentioned Sheridan,—they did not appear inclined to say much abt. him.—Mr. Fellowes noticed his *Brandy* appearance. Mr. Fellowes has long been an active magistrate in Norfolk.—He spoke of punishments of Criminals, and thought that it was a fault in our Laws to make Death the punishment of Crimes inferior to murder, or others of the highest nature.—

The Lord Chancellor [Lord Eldon] was spoken of witht. approbation. His abilities and integrity were allowed to be unquestionable, but his *indecission* was felt a grievance in the Court of Chancery.

CHAPTER XXIII

1803

Buonaparte and Fox

February 15.—Northcote mentioned that He dined in company the other day with Mr. Frankland, who said He was introduced to Buonaparte on the day that Charles James Fox was presented to him.—It seemed as if Buonaparte by his manner wished to shew that He was equally qualified for a Court as for the *field.*—He said to Mr. Fox that He was glad to see a man whose principles & political conduct He had admired.—Fox bowed but did not reply.—He asked Mr. Frankland what Borough He represented. When He came to Lord Robt. Spencer, He asked him if He was descended from the great Duke of Marlborough, and on his answering that He was, He asked "*What* ——— *?*"—this on acct. of his name being *Spencer* & not *Churchill.*—

February 16.—Flaxman called. Has engaged to write the Article (on) Sculpture for Longman's new Encyclopedia,—recommended Fuseli to write that of Painting.—Bonnycastle is to write that of Mathematics.—Architecture by Saunders, &c.

R.A. Affairs

February 17.—In the evening I went to the Academy Committee.—Nollekens,—Smirke, Daniell, Flaxman, Northcote, & Lawrence were there. The report was read over with my additional proposal of annulling that part of the Law of the Pension fund which declares that it shall be advanced to £20,000 3 pr. cent before any other applications of the Savings of the Academy be made.—It was entirely approved, I told Northcote that I had been influenced much by his opinion & that of Flaxman in what I had done.

The details of expenditure & proposals of retrenchment were then read & agreed to,—and the augmentation of Salaries, except that of the Professors. Lawrence urged strongly that they should be raised to £60.—Flaxman particularly opposed it. It was left undecided.—We

left the Academy at ¼ past 12 oClock. Smirke noticed to me the violence of Lawrence's manner when He felt interested to carry a point. Speaking of the qualities necessary for Professors in the Academy—Flaxman said Sir Joshua R. had written admirably on painting, but occasionally *nonsense* abt. *Sculpture.*

Lysons called today.—He said the trials of Coll. Despard had been conducted with equal fairness & ability.—He spoke highly of the abilities of Lord Ellenborough and said no comparison could be made between him and Erskine as to which was most proper to preside in the King's bench.

February 18.—I dined at Hoppner's.—Mr. Greville has informed Hoppner that the news paper called *the Pic-nic*, is now conducted by *Coombe* [William Combe—Dr. Syntax]. Coombe has undertaken it for 2 guineas a week.—

Lawrence as an Actor

February 19.—Lawrence told us today that at the Marquiss of Abercorn's at Stanmore priory, He performed with Lady Cahier,—2 Mr. Maddock's,—Mr. P. Lamb & Mr. Geo. Lamb,—Sons of Lord Melbourne, Honble. Miss Butler, sister to Lord Cahier. The Prince of Wales, —Sheridan,—Duke & Duchess of Devonshire,—Payne Knight, &c. &c. were there,—abt. 60 auditors in all. The performance began at nine & was over at half-past eleven.—The Prince supped and slept there.—Lawrence felt confused on first going upon the Stage, but that wore of as the performance advanced. Lady Abercorn told him this afternoon that she had been today at Sir Wm. Hamilton's, where *Mrs. Despard* was in another room in great distress. She came there to urge Lord Nelson to make farther applications to government for Coll. Despard.*

Lord Thurlow has lately been sitting to Lawrence. His Lordship is much employed in studying the Greek Language.—

Forgotten Libel on Buonaparte

February 21.—Having been subpœnad to Westminster Hall on a Special Jury got there before 9 o'Clock,—at which Hour Lord

* Edward Marcus Despard (1751-1803), the youngest of six brothers who were all in the Army except the eldest. Despard was at first successful as a soldier and administrator, but misfortune came to him and he formed a fatuous plot against the Government. He sought to capture the Tower and the Bank of England, assassinate the King on his way to Parliament and stop the mails from leaving London. On November 16, 1802, he and forty soldiers and working men, mostly Irish, were arrested. He was tried for high treason, sentenced to death, and hanged on February 21, 1803. At the trial Nelson said: "We served together in 1779 on the Spanish Main; we were together in the enemy's trenches, and slept in the same tent. Colonel Despard was then a loyal man and a brave officer."

Ellenborough took his Seat on the Bench.—The Trial was The King against Pelltier, a French Emigrant, for a libel on Buonaparte.

The Council for the Crown were	For Pelltier
Honble. Mr. Percival,*	Mr. Mackintosh
Attorney General.	— Fergusson.
— Garrow.	
— Abbot.	

Mr. Abbot opened the Cause by reading the Bill of Indictment containing the Libel. Mr. Percival followed & spoke from ½ past 9 (till ¼ past ten) about three-quarters of an hour. Witnesses were then called to prove the purchase of the Libel at De Boffe's a publisher in Gerard St. Soho,—and that at the time we were at peace with France. De Boffe acknowledged that He accounted to Pelltier for the sale of them. —Mr. Broughton, of the Secretary of States office proved that the translation into English was faithful, (the original libel was published in the French language). It was entitled " The Ambigue or amusing and atrocious varieties."—

Mr. Mackintosh began to speak at 12 oClock and continued speaking till 5 minutes past 3.—

The matter which He had to defend was very libellous. It consisted of this & other passages similar.—

" The Sattelites of this Monster, the Agents of his Tyranny, these men have made a sacrifice of their own liberties". &c.—

" And now the Tyger enjoys the fruits of your labours. He becomes more furious. This man, sole master, puts in execution punishments without sentence. The misery of Children commences before life."

" He has organized a foreign Banditti, who will be the Satellites of the Tyrant. They will be his Cutthroats &c."—

* Spencer Percival, afterwards Prime Minister, was assassinated by Bellingham in the House of Commons. Garrow and Abbott became judges, and Mackintosh, son-in-law of Dan Stuart, proprietor of the *Morning Post*, was a regular contributor to its columns. This trial gave Mackintosh the first opportunity to establish his name triumphantly as a lawyer and orator, and he also won a great reputation as philosopher, statesman, and historian. His speech on behalf of Peltier was translated into French by Madame de Staël, and widely read all over Europe.

In 1804 he was knighted and made Recorder of Bombay, and two years later judge of the Admiralty Court. Professor of Law at Haileybury College (1818-1824), he was also a member of the Board of Control under the Grey Ministry, and advocated the Reform Bill. He died on May 22, 1832.

The trial described by Farington was instituted by the Attorney-General at the instance of Napoleon, who sought redress for libels published against him chiefly by French *émigrés* in England. Jean G. Peltier, one of the worst offenders, was therefore brought to trial in Westminster Hall, with the result recorded above, but in consequence of the renewal of the war he was never brought up for judgment. The libels appeared in Numbers 1 and 3 of a paper called " L'Ambigu, or Amusing and Atrocious Varieties, a Journal of the Egyptian Kind."

There was also an exhortation to assassination in more than one passage.—The Council for the Defendant objected to a word in the translation but Lord Ellenborough said that if the tenor of the meaning was adhered to that was sufficient.—

The speech of Mackintosh was extremely complimented by the Attorney General & by Lord Ellenborough in his charge to the Jury, who called it "*almost unparalleled eloquence.*" It certainly was delivered with great rapidity,—and contained a wide survey of many things,—of the effects of the French Revolution,—the Tyranny of their power,—the misery of the Emigrants,—the necessity of preserving the liberty of the press &c. &c.—the two principal points of his defence were that it ought to be considered an Historical Description of *Causes & Consequences*, and not a libel,—and that it could do no harm, being in a language but *little read in this country;* and the publication wd. certainly not be admitted into France, He wished it therefore to be considered as a production, that might relieve the minds of a few suffering emigrants & could in no way [be] productive of consequences to make it an object of notice. On the whole the greatest part of his oration was irrelevant to the subject & from its length to me became tedious, and at times I could scarcely forbear sleeping over it.

The Greatest Democratic Government

I was interested in those passages where He declared some of his own political opinions. His expressions of admiration of the perfection of the British government were unbounded.—He said "That it was the greatest really Democratick government that has ever existed since the Creation of the World, that is, where the greatest number of Wills *are consulted* and *have influence.*" He spoke also of the extravagant expectation of those who supposed that "the old Monarchies of Europe could be converted into Republicks.—Attempts had been made & *might be hereafter made*, but they would always end in disappointment, after suffering all the horrors of cruelty & bloodshed." The Attorney General replied to Mr. Mackintosh. He began at 13 minutes past 3 oClock and ended at 4 oClock.—His speech as before was very able, & close to the point.—

Lord Ellenborough began his charge immediately after the Attorney General sat down. It lasted 15 minutes. He stated the Law to be positive,—that such Libels were punishable,—and shewed that the fact was fully proved. He exhorted the Jury to shew this purity of British justice by finding the Defendant guilty.

The Jury turned round and instantly agreed and pronounced the Defendant guilty.

Mr. Erskine & Gibbs &c. were in Court. Erskine frequently nodded approbation while Mackintosh was speaking.—Pelltier sat by Mackintosh. I returned home & extremely wearied and did not go out afterwards.

CHAPTER XXIV

1803

Buonaparte's 400,000 Men

February 23.—This day I did not go out, or admit anybody. It *is a return of that day which affects the strongest impression on my mind.* [The day before his wife's death. She died on February 24th, 1800.]

February 24.—At home till ½ past 3 when I called upon Lawrence. —He expressed to me a doubt whether He shd. not decline exhibiting this year as He had many small pictures to finish. I told him I thought no policy of that kind shd. prevent his exhibiting. He must keep his name before the world.—He showed me those pictures begun which He intended to exhibit. I recommended to him to forward them witht. delay, and prepare them for a last revising.

Being led to it, I told him that Criticism on His pictures by the best judges I know was that they have not sufficient tone & colour, but incline too much to the Chiaro-Oscuro.—He recd. my remark, which I qualified in the most proper manner I could, in a very becoming manner & said He would study to avail himself to it.

February 25.—Lord Harcourt called to-day,—thinks Turner inclines to the bravura, or obscure, undefined painting.—That it prevails too much in our School.—His Lordship had lessons from Rathbone* last year. A coarse kind of man, but ready in practise,—too ready.

Academy Club I went to.—Zoffany complained much to me of the state of the Life Academy.—Young men are permitted to draw there before they are prepared for it properly.—Make drawings on a small scale.—Many cover their drawings when He approaches.

March 1.—Opie's I drank tea at. Mrs. Opie,—Northcote & Clarke there.—Saw fine head of Sir Thos. More by Holbein. We talked of *vehicles* for painting. Opie said He uses the Oils only; and Macgilp, which He said is the best vehicle that has been used.—

* John Rathbone (1750-1807), born in Cheshire. He painted much in Cumberland and was a companion of Morland and Ibbetson, who painted figures in some of his landscapes.

War for Existence

March 14.—Lord Gardner sent to me today to inform me He is to go out of town in a few days.—To the fleet at Portsmouth I suppose, on acct. of the expectation of War.

March 15.—Called on Lord Gardner, & found him & Lady Gardner at breakfast. He told me He had been with Lord St. Vincent who had appointed him to the command at Portsmouth, but Lord Gardner objected to continuing there as anything what He called an Old Woman's service, a *Port Admiral*,—& said He supposed He was only to go there to assist *in preparing*.—Lord St. Vincent agreed to it & said He should have a command and their conversation ended with a promise that He should have the *Irish Station*.

Lord Gardner thought from the extensive preparations & from circumstances that *War* would be the event, and that it would be *a war for existence*.—He said the accts. from Lord Whitworth shewed that Buonaparte is furious & agitated about the negotiation. During one conversation with Lord Whitworth He had a stick in his hand, which He struck upon the ground & said that He had 400,000 men ready armed and would sacrifice the last of them rather than give up the points He insisted upon.—Lord Whitworth calmly heard him out & then recapitulated all that He had done since the treaty of Amiens shewing the strides of power which He had made, & mentioned *Swisserland*. Of that Buonaparte appeared to make light, speaking of that Country as being naturally a kind of appendage to France.

His agitation was strongly expressed in an interview with Talleyrand, the French Minister.—Buonaparte kept him to so late an Hour of the night that Talleyrand was wearied & signified it would be best to come to some conclusion.—Buonaparte let him go, but He had not been in bed more than two Hours before Buonaparte sent for him again.—

Lord Gardner remarked that this irritation of mind was not consistent with a great character. I told him what I observed in him when I had a full view of his face standing very near him. His eye had *a feverish look*, which indicated a mind unsettled.—That his habitual irritation is also expressed by his cutting the arms of the chair in which He sits while doing business,—scratching on the margin of the book that lays before him, &c. &c.—

Admiral Holloway came in. He is to go Second in Command with Lord Gardner.

The King's Message

I asked Lord G. abt. the funds. He said all the property He had in the world was in the funds where He had placed it as He was able to accumulate it & would not disturb it.—He spoke of the solemn & firm manner in which the King's message recommending preparation for War was recd. by the House. Some Irish Members expressed to him their

surprise at saying it was the finest effort they had ever seen. They said had it happened in an Irish parliament it would have been followed by an uproar of defiance &c.—Sheridan made a very patriotick & excellent speech.

March 22.—Met Captain Wilson. He thinks *War* most probable. That Any peace with Buonaparte can only be considered an armed truce, & that it may be best to bring the question "Whether He can subjugate this Country" to issue.

March 23.—Constable called & brought several small studies which He painted from nature in the neighbourhood of Dedham.—

A Little Academy

I dined alone and went to tea at Mr. West's where I found him in his Bed-room laid up with both feet swelled with gout.—Mrs. West & Mrs. Loyd were there.—Mrs. Loyd said Her Father George, Michael Moser, R.A., was born at Schaffhausen in Swisserland and came to England when He was abt. 20 years of age. He married at the age of 23 in the year 1732.—He and five other foreigners made up a little Academy for drawing from a living model by lamplight. The room they hired for the purpose was in Gough Square, Fleet-Street. One of the foreigners was Mr. Hide, a German, who afterwards went to Philadelphia, and when Mr. West was a boy gave him some instruction.—

The report of this little Academy drew the attention of Hogarth & several other English artists who visited it and approving the Plan, proposed to Moser & the other foreigners to unite with them in forming one upon a more extensive scale which being agreed to, the Academy in St. Martin's Lane was established which continued to be attended till the Royal Academy was instituted.

Brown, the Master of Hayman, an Historical painter of those days began to draw at the Academy, but finding his habits of execution limited by an attempt to describe the figure, He declined attending, saying, He could do it better at home.—

March 24.—Constable called & took away his Sketches.—I was at home all the morning painting as usual. Machell & Daniell dined with me.—Machell spoke much of Nicholson who makes drawings by *stopping out* the light parts. He comes from Whitby in Yorkshire. Machell has 5 Sons and a daughter. His eldest Son is between 16 & 17 years old.—His daughter abt. 2 years & ½ old. He lost 2 daug$^{rs.}$ the eldest if living would have now been 19 years old.

Nicholson is upwards of 40 years old. He is a sensible man & had a great mechanical turn.—He says He requires exercise and therefore employ's himself in *planing* wood &c. He has made an Organ.

CHAPTER XXV

1803

Eminent English Lawyers

March 26.—Wm. Daniell called & I went with him to see his picture a view from the " one tree Hill " in Greenwich Park.—Lawrence called on me with a request for my Portrait at the desire of Mr. Hill, proprietor of the " Monthly Mirror."—I declined giving an answer abt. it.—Taylor [formerly editor of the *Morning Post*] has got a 4th Share of the True Briton from Heriot, who is the Sole Proprietor of the *Sun* which produces a great income.—

March 29.—Lawrence I called on in the even'g.—He told me Lord Thurlow while sitting to Him, His Lordship was disposed to converse.—He spoke of Lord Mansfield as possessing greater powers than were ascribed to Him ; and that Lord Chatham had the advantage of him from his *manner* in debate which He said was theatrical & had great effect. He was, said His Lordship, " an imposing Fellow."—He spoke of Dunning (Lord Ashburton) & said that Lord Mansfield was shrewd & saw acutely yet that on the whole He shd. rather have chosen Dunning's understanding as being more plain and directed to the point.*

Lawrence observed How rich a diary a Portrait Painter might make from the variety of Characters which come before him, & that if done with delicacy, it would be not only valuable but adviseable.—

March 30.—Lawrence I dined with.—His Brother William & Mr. Cross, of Bath there.—The Duchess of York was spoken of as keeping very late Hours not going to Bed till 3 or 4 oClock in a morning.—Her disposition is much liked.

* In a letter to William Jackson, of Exeter, Thomas Gainsborough, while in Bath, wrote the following incisive description of Dunning, the first Lord Ashburton :

" In my way home I met with Lord Shelburne, who insisted on my making him a short visit, and I don't repent going (tho' I generally do to all lords' houses), and met Mr. Dunning there. There is something exclusive of the deep and clear understanding of that gentleman most exceedingly pleasing to me. He seems the only man who talks as Giardini plays, if you know what I mean : he puts no more motion than what goes to the real performance, which constitutes that ease and gentility peculiar to damned clever fellows, each in their own way.

" I observe his forehead jets out, and mine runs back a good deal more than common, which accounts for some difference between our parts. . . . He is an amazing compact

April 1.—Constable called,—& I lent him [Wilson's picture of] "Macenas's villa" [to copy].—

Landscapes by Claude

April 2.—Fiezenger has got from France two Landscapes by Claude for which He asks £20,000.—One of them in particular is exquisitely fine.

April 3.—Fiezenger's I went to viz: Messrs. Erard & Co. Harp makers in Marlborough Street.—There I met Lawrence & saw the two pictures by Claude painted for the Duke de Bouillon in 1648,—which remained till the late troubles in the possession of that family. The pictures are 6 feet 6 Inches wide by 5 feet high. I never saw pictures by Claude in such a high state of preservation, or that possessed such superior excellence.—Lawrence desired me to go with him from thence to Mr. Angerstein's, to see the [Palazzo] Barberini Claude & the Gaspar Poussin.—On comparing them Gaspar seemed to be reduced to *Wootton**, and the water so celebrated in the Barberini Claude to something which might be imitated which in the Bouillon Claude appeared inimitable.—Mr. Angerstein told Lawrence this morning that after seeing those 2 pictures His own Claude seemed poor.—Lawrence asked me what price I thought Mr. A, might go to. I told him I wd. not lose them for 8000 guineas as they would so add to the reputed value of His Collection, & that He would do well to part with some of his present pictures.—West told me this morning that they asked 10,000 gs. for the pictures, & that He would propose 8000.—

April 4.—Lawrence I again called on & He told me that Mr. Angerstein had been with him & informed him that He had purchased the 2 Claude's for 8000 gs.—They wanted 9000 or 8500—but He stood to his offer & they accepted it.†

April 5.—West I called on again. Bonmaison, the nephew of Erard was there. He told me the two Claude's had been secreted abt. 13 years, during the Revolution in France.

man in every respect, and, as we get a sight of everything by comparison, only think of the difference betwixt Mr. Dunning almost motionless, with a mind brandishing like lightning from corner to corner of the earth, while a longcross-made fellow only flings his arms about like threshing flails, without half an idea of what he would be at; and besides this neatness in outward appearance, his storerooms seem cleared of all French ornaments and gingerbread work; everything is simplicity and elegance and in its proper place; no disorder or confusion in the furniture, as if he were going to remove. Sober sense and great acuteness are marked very strong in his face; but if these were all I should only admire him as a great lawyer, but there is genius (in our sense of the word) shines in all he says. In short, Mr. Jackson of Exeter, I begin to think there is something in the air of Devonshire that grows clever fellows; I could name 4 or 5 of you superior to the product of any other county in England."

* John Wooton, an English landscape painter who worked in the style of Claude and Gaspar Poussin.

† These pictures are now Nos. 12 and 14 in the National Gallery, they being part of the Angerstein collection.

This morning Mr. Angerstein put up his two Claudes & paid the money for them.—The Barberini Claude was painted in 1641.—It appears weak by the others.—

April 8.—Lord Carysfort has seen the Claudes and thinks they have been over-cleaned & wd. be better if a varnish with a tint in it was passed over them. Such is the foppery of Criticism.—

April 9.—I dined alone—& drank tea at Opie's.—Mr. Coke has been sitting to him.—Opie says that Dr. Wolcot has as fine an eye for the *harmony & effect* of a picture as any man whatever, but knows nothing *of lines* or the other requisites of a picture.—

April 10.—Lawrence was to have gone at one oClock to the Princess of Wales at Montague House, Blackheath, in consequence of the request sent to him by Miss Garth on Saturday the 2nd. inst. by order of the Princess, and a Chaise was at his door for that purpose, but He had reasons for not going.—

Chimney Sweepers

Mr. Angerstein's I dined at.—The conversation was various.—Mr. A, gave me an acct. of the proceedings of those who have united for the relief of the Chimney Sweepers.—Their object is, (if the business must be carried on without doing it by machinery,) to have inspectors appointed, under an act of parliament to examine into the conduct of those who have apprentices for the purpose,—and that all such persons shall act under *Licences* revocable on bad behaviour being reported.—Boys employed on the *present* footing obtain for their masters from £40 to 50 a year each. The value of the Soot collected in London and sold for manure is averaged at £50,000 a year.—Another regulation proposed is not to allow the Boys to *cry their trade in the streets*, by which they wd. be saved from a sad exposure in bad weather & from very early hours.—

Garrick's Vanity

Mr. Angerstein mentioned an observation of Sir Joshua Reynolds upon Garrick to shew his vanity. Garrick was sitting to him for *his picture between Tragedy & Comedy*, and to animate his countenance to be what the character He assumed required several of his friends came by agreement in succession to see (him) while sitting. Garrick was to dine with the Duke of Devonshire that day and was so vain of the invitation that He was anxious that they shd. all know it & contrived in some (way) or other to bring it up to each man till he came to the 8th. To carry his point to him He desired the bell to be rung & his servant to be called to whom He sd. " If any letters come for me this afternoon bring them to the *Duke of Devonshire's where I am to dine*,—though, on recollection you need not as I shall see them at night which will be time enough ! "

CHAPTER XXVI

1803

Like Looking Into a Coal Fire

April 14.—Mr. Fountaine told me that Mr. Coke's landed estate in Norfolk is reckoned £32,000 a year, but there are heavy incumbrances upon it so that He cannot spend more than 11 or £12000.—His Farm Houses building &c. cost him £90,000.—

Mrs. West wrote to West at the Council and inclosed to him a *Courier* of this evening in which was the statement of His Conduct in sending a picture which was exhibited in 1776.—It was resolved to answer it publickly & Soane was to think of a proper manner of doing it. Shee called [on April 18], & brought the Morning Post with the letter signed by Copley,—Humphry—Turner, Soane, Rossi & Bourgeois,—with the Comments upon it.—The charge has done great harm *to West & the exculpation* by the Council has confirmed it: a statement of great folly.—Shee spoke to me abt. Sir Joshua Reynolds's House, which He shd. like if Hoppner declines it, & it can be had.—

April 16.—Sir George Beaumont called. We talked of Angerstein's Claude's.—He said that Mr. A. must be considered as having given 7000 guineas for the Marine Claude* as the other is not worth more than 1000.—He prefers the *Hue* of the Barberini Claude, & thinks the Sea of the other Marine *Blue*, not the *No* colour of the Barberini,—and that the middle part of the *Landscape* has been worked upon & has a sky of a *red* cast, not the yellow of Cuyp, Wilson & of Claude's best Tones.—I told him I had never seen such painting in any pictures as in the two Bouillon Claude's, & He agreed to that.—

Rossi called again.—Wyatt has written to Soane to desire Banks's Model of Oliver Cromwell may be withdrawn from the Exhibition as being an improper object.—

Masquerier [the artist] I called on to-day. He told me Buonaparte had purchased Guerin's picture of Phaedre & Hypolitus,—& that He wrote to Guerin from Rouen for that purpose.—Masquerier was well

* "Embarkation of the Queen of Sheba" (14) in the National Gallery.

acquainted with Calonne* & saw him in Paris a few days before He died. He was much acquainted with Madame Le Brun.—He was a man of lively temper & playful,—would roll with Children upon a Carpet.—He told Masquerier He should return to England which was the only Country for a man to live in.

April 17.—West told me that the [R.A.] Exhibition looked all portraits.—He said the "Harbour of Calais," by Turner was clever in his manner but would have been better had more time been employed upon it:—His Landscape opposite to it would not do him any credit.—The Lady Charlotte Campbell, by Lawrence He said looked very well "It was above them all."—Opie He thinks improves.—

Lord Thurlow's Daughter

April 19.—Mr. Newcome said that Mr. Browne who married Lord Thurlow's eldest daughter was son to a man who kept an Inn *in Torbay*, & who having given much satisfaction to the officers of the Customs by some conduct He was recommended to a situation which eventually led to his having a House at Dulwich—There young Brown, the Son, became acquainted with the Miss Thurlow's. He was a well mannered man but had no education.—After He married Miss Thurlow He resided some time in Scotland Yard at Mr. Craig's who has an office in the board of Works & who married his Sister,—and He settled what property He had, said to be 3 or £4000, upon His Wife (Miss Thurlow). He went into a Corps raised during the late War & was sent to Egypt & has now the rank of Major.—There are several children & Lord Thurlow has recd. Mrs. Brown into his house upon (the) condition that she engages not to see Mr. Brown.—The objection which his Lordship has to him is said to be that He found him destitute of education.—†

April 20.—Hoppner spoke of the works of Morland. He said that some of his pictures were painted with an *excellent Eye*, & full of relish, but that a majority were far below any such standard,—There is a

* Charles Alexandre de Calonne (1734-1802), was Prime Minister of France before the Revolution. In the crisis preceding the Revolution, he was summoned, when others had failed to replenish the exhausted Royal Treasury, to control affairs. He was not more successful than his predecessors. His audacious plans, which upset the King and public alike, would have saved the Monarchy had his Majesty supported him with fortitude. Dismissed by Louis XVI. on April 8th, 1787, Calonne soon afterwards came to England, where he was very popular. In 1789, when the States-General were about to assemble, he went to Flanders to offer himself for election, but he was not allowed to enter France. He then joined the *émigré* party at Coblenz, and spent nearly all his fortune on their behalf. Returning to London, he in 1795 sold, or tried to sell, part of his collection of pictures, but most of the important works were "bought in." In 1802 Napoleon gave him permission to return to France, and he died there on October 30, about a month after his arrival in his native land. In the following year M. de Calonne's pictures and books were sold in London.

† Thurlow never married, in consequence, it is said, of an early disappointment. The daughter who married Mr. Browne was one of Thurlow's children by his mistress, Mrs. Hervey, who is referred to along with him in Ode XVI. of the "Rolliad."

disagreeable Pea-green colour in his landscape,—& great want of effect. —Many of his drawings in Chalk are excellent. His pictures *now* sell for great prices.

Incorruptible

April 24.—The Borough of Gatton cost Coll. Mark Wood, £90,000.—The voters are limited to the Parish of Gatton, and there are only *Seven tenants* in the Parish & to them only is the privilege of voting confined.—The land consists of abt. 2000 acres. He does not let what is tenanted at, on an average, more than 30 shillings an acre. It is remarkable that the tenants have been incorruptible to Bribery, though attempted with large offers, such as £500 each. The same families have for a considerable (time) continued upon the farms, from father to Son.—They only hold the estates from year to year.

Coll. Wood is abt. 60 years of age. He was at the head of the Engineers in India, where He had resided 25 years. He has been in England 10 or 11 years. He has 4 children, 2 boys & 2 girls. He was reckoned to have brought from India £200,000.—Several years ago He purchased Peirce-field near Chepstow, which He lately sold to Mr. Wells a West Indian of large fortune, a man of very gentlemanly manners, but so much a man of *colour* as to be but little removed from a Negro. He married a daughter of the Revd. Mr. Este a man well known in the Newspaper world.

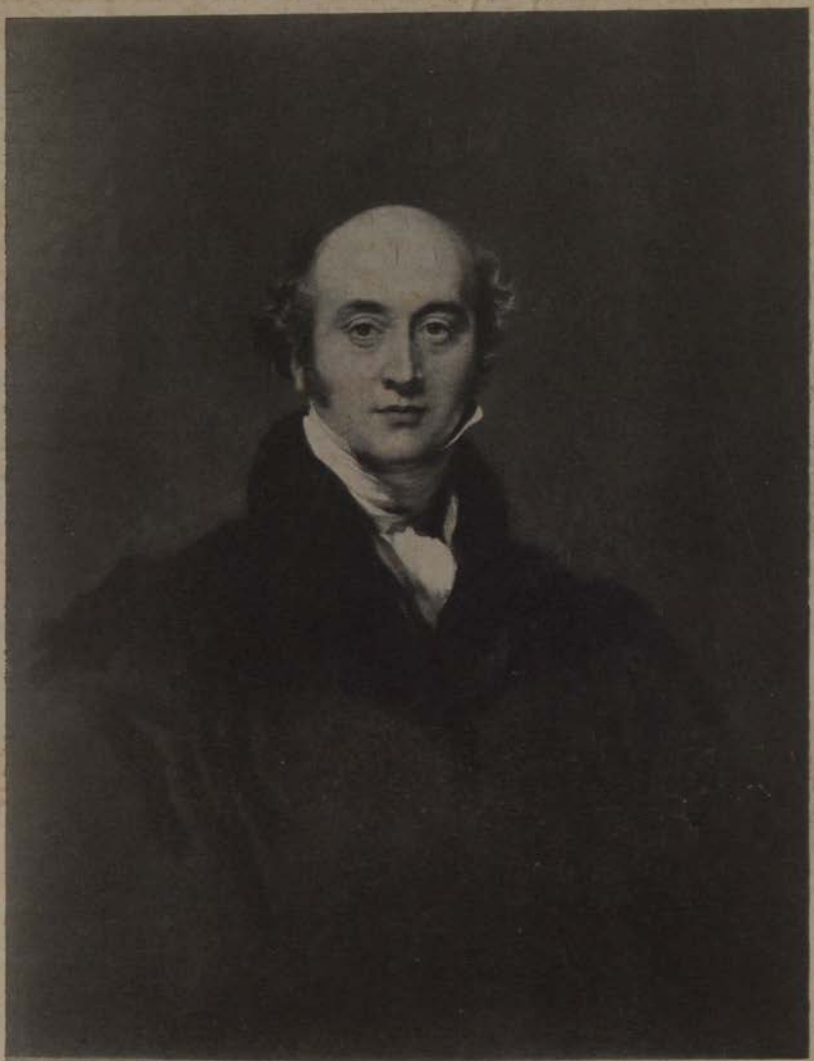
April 28.—Sir George Beaumont called.—Mr. Addington's Administration in a distressed State.—He said to have been undermining Mr. Pitt with the King 2 years before the latter resigned.

April 29.—Called upon Lawrence & recd. from him a direction to No. 18 Oxendon St. to see two Landscapes by Rubens brought from the *Balbi* Palace at Genoa.—I saw them & was told that 4000 guineas was the price put upon them.

Turner's Manners

West told me that the King was much pleased with Lawrences picture of Lord Thurlow & sd. it met his idea of a portrait being a true Representation of the man without artificial fancies of dress &c.—Opie said the portrait of Lord Thurlow was the best in the room.—Shee & Northcote told me Turner wd. rather fall this year in the opinion of Artists.—

I went with Hoppner to Shee's abt. 9 oClock where we drank tea.—Turner's pictures were spoken of.—Hoppner reprobated the presumptive manner in which He paints, and his carelessness.—He said that so much was left to be *imagined* that *it was like looking into a coal fire, or upon an Old Wall, where from many varying & undefined forms the fancy was to be employed in conceiving things*—But his *manners* so presumptive & arrogant were spoken of with great disgust.



SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE, R.A.

[To face p. 95.

CHAPTER XXVII

1803

The Merits of Artists

May 2.—I dined with Opie & Mrs. Opie.—Northcote,—Fuseli,—and Thomson [all R.A.'s] came in the evening.—We had much conversation abt. merits of artists,—of Turner. Northcote said His pictures had produced more effect from their novelty than they were entitled to: that they were too much compounded of art & had too little of nature: That they consisted of parts gathered together from various works of eminent Masters.—Opie thought the Large Landscape very fine, perhaps the finest work in the room—that is in which the Artist had obtained most of what He aimed at. Fuseli commended both "the Calais Harbour" and the large Landscape, thinking they shewed great power of mind, but perhaps the foregrounds too little attended to,—too undefined.—His Historical picture "a Holy Family" He also thought appeared like the embrio, or blot of a great master of colouring.—Garvey said to me today that this praise of such crudeness was extravagant, & a Humbug. [Garvey, R.A., is now luckily forgotten.]

Of Lawrence: Opie said, He liked the feeling which Hoppner had of colour & often of design better; but that Lawrence could accomplish more of what He felt & undertook than Hoppner could do.—

Fuseli liked His [Lawrence's] Lord Thurlow best, His Miss Lamb next,—& Lady Charlotte Campbell the least.

Of Reynolds in Landscape. Northcote said they gave him no satisfaction; & He had told Reynolds that His pictures were made up by attempting to make them resemble the Dutch & Flemish masters.

Turner's Blots

May 3.—Sir George Beaumont called; He thinks the practise of many artists become very meritricious, "an Influenza," which has affected in a very high degree Westall,—Turner, a little, Lawrence. That harmony & modesty which distinguished great masters is not seen,—but crudeness, & bravura, are substituted.—The British School is affected by it.—Turner finishes his distances & middle distances

upon a scale that requires *universal precission* throughout his pictures,—but his foregrounds are comparatively *blots*, & faces of figures witht. a feature being expressed.—Shee raw in colour.—Hoppner wanting the delicate precission of Sir Joshua,—and Lawrence has too much of square touch & the water in Turner's Sea piece (Calais Harbour) like the veins on a marble slab.—The subject of the large Landscape borrowed from Claude but the colouring forgotten.

Bourgeois's father kept a Snuff Shop in the Haymarket but retired to Swisserland, His native country & died there a peasant. Bourgeois [R.A., and donor of the Dulwich Art Gallery Collection] has a Brother, an apothecary at little Chelsea, who spells his name Burgess as comformable, He says, to the English language. He has or had also a Sister.—

I mentioned that Lawrence painted the *drapery* & both *the Hands* in the picture of Lord Thurlow (a half length) in *one day*, all the lower part of the picture was in the morning *bare canvass*. It was on the *last day* of receiving pictures.—West said that when an Artist could finish *at once* it carried a charm with it, that pictures often repeated, had not. To dead colour & then sharpen & *point up* while the dead colour remains wet is very desirable. By repetition more force, & higher tones may be obtained; but the grace of freedom & facility is lost by it.—Guido painted heads at once that are highly captivating.—

May 6.—The public mind was yesterday much agitated abt. the question of Peace or War being the result of the long continued negotiation, but the latter is most expected.

In Love With You

May 10.—Miss Heyman I called upon at No. 2, Berkely Square & sat with Her sometime. I mentioned Miss Angerstein as being very agreeable in Her manners. She told me I had reason as she was she said *laughing* " in love with you,"—that when I left the room she said she should like to throw a *Cowl* over my head (*a bald pate*) & converting me into a Father Confessor, make her Confession to me.—It was pleasant to hear it as it is a family on many accts. such as I shd. wish to visit occasionally.—Miss Heyman spoke of Mrs. Crewe's* musick parties and of Miss Crewe's singing, & offered to introduce me there on one of Her evenings.—

* Probably Frances, daughter of Fulke Greville and wife of John Crewe (1742-1829), who, a faithful Whig, was created Baron Crewe of Crewe.

At a banquet to commemorate Fox's return for Westminster in 1784, the Prince of Wales, in her honour, gave the toast " True Blue and Mrs. Crewe." Of all women living Fox " preferred Mrs. Crewe." She " never lost an atom of character, I mean," he said, " female honour; she loved high play and dissipation, but was no sensualist." The Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot found her a charming person, a comfortable creature, rather than a fine lady, and amazingly well-informed. " She uglifies everything near," wrote Madame d'Arblay, who also declared, " I know not even now any female in her first youth who could bear the comparison," with her beauty. The third and last Baron Crewe was the maternal uncle of the Marquess of Crewe, who succeeded to the Crewe estates.

The Princess's Pin Money

Miss Heyman as Privy Purse to the Princess of Wales has the rect. & payment of *Her Pin money* which is £5000 a year.—She is besides allowed £12000 a year for Her establishment, but out of this she pays Her Ladies £3000 a year.—She spoke of the Young Princess Charlotte, now abt. 7 years old, as having very good promise of capacity & talents. She is quick & observing & has a strong sense of humour, which she inherits both from [her] Father & Mother who are both good mimicks. Her temper seems good, she must *be led* not *driven*. Lady Elgin, Her governess is a very inelegant woman, & very little cultivated, but has good principles Religious & Moral, and is careful to establish all proper ideas on subjects in the mind of the Princess. The fault of Lady Elgin is too much solicitude for Her own connexions which warps Her occasionally. In conformity it is supposed with what is agreeable to the mind of the Queen the Princess is perhaps too early impressed with a sense of Her own importance; and indicates pride, which it wd. be more prudent to restrain.—

May 12.—Shee I called on & talked abt. the Academy & my unwillingness to subject myself to that exposure which the Members are now liable to from communicating to Newspapers.—He sd. He had told Smirke lately that "If *I* was to quit the Academy it wd. not stand 3 years."—Daniell [R.A.] called in the even'g to go with me to the General meeting.—He said He knew Soane [R.A.] when a Boy at *Chertsey*, where He assisted his Brother who was a Journeyman Bricklayer as a Hod-*boy*.—

Turner Presumptuous—with Talent

May 13.—Hoppner's I dined at, at Fulham. We had a good deal of conversation abt. the Academy & abt. art.—Hoppner said if Turner fails as much the next year as He has done this, He will sink in reputation. He does not appear conscious of the inferiority of his pictures to some of his former productions.—Lord Gower asked the price of the "*Calais Harbour*" & Turner signified that it must be more than that for which He sold a picture to the Duke of Bridgewater. (250 *guineas*.)*

Windham drinks tea every Sunday evening with Cobbet,—John Giffard,—& Reeces—to settle the future business of Cobbets paper.—Windham has lent Cobbet £4000.

* Mr. Lindo S. Myers writes: On two occasions recently the Diary has referred to Turner and his methods, and my friend, Mr. J. C. Wardrop, has permitted me to make the extract (which I enclose) from his grandfather's diary.

"Wyatt tells me that Turner kept as a great secret the manner he had of bringing up the 'lights' in his drawings.

"I once saw Turner (observed an artist) on the day appointed at the Academy for varnishing the pictures *spit* all over his picture, &, then taking out of a box a *brown powder* rubbed it over the picture. We know that picture restorers often use the juice of tobacco to tone a picture recently cleaned.—The brown powder was therefore very probably snuff.'

On our return home the conversation turned upon *Men being like their works*. I mentioned Fuseli as an instance, which was admitted to be a very forcible instance.—Lawrence was ostentatious—not natural, *but acting*,—with little feeling &c.—Hoppner *loose*,—not defined,—irregular, but with spirit,—and cleverness running throughout.—Turner confident, presumptuous,—with talent.

May 14.—I walked before dinner & called upon West. He was painting with spectacles on, and was retouching one of his studies made in Windsor Park.—I mentioned to him that Zucarelli had once observed to me that *painters* should not paint their pictures on too *low a scale* but rather incline to the *vivid*, as time will have the effect of lowering them.—West said He had no doubt that Claude's pictures when painted were very *pure* in their colour, which accounted for their still appearing so clear.

CHAPTER XXVIII

1803

War Inevitable

May 14.—Holcroft [author of "The Road to Ruin"] came in & informed us that Lord Hawkesbury has written to the Lord Mayor that Lord Whitworth is returning from Paris :—War is therefore inevitable.—

May 15.—A letter from Mr. Vansittart, Secretary to the Treasury, was read. It was in consequence of Mr. West having applied to the Treasury to have Madame Le Brun's pictures &c. brot. over *duty free* as She proposes to reside & practise Her art in this country.—Mr. Vansittart desired to know whether Her application was agreeable to the regulations proposed by the Academy & agreed to by the Treasury.—West told Humphry this afternoon that the application was from *himself* not in the *name of the Academy.* He had done the same in former instances, Pelegrine's &c.

Humphry remarked on the arrogant manners of a new Member of Council & of the Academy T[resham] more like those of *a groom* than anything else: No respect to persons or circumstances.

Hayley was mentioned.—Humphry spoke of His poem addressed to Romney on His return from Italy as having been of great service to the latter: Hayley was the *work-basket poet* of that day,—His verses were upon every girl's Sopha.—I came home at 9 oClock.—and read part of Cowper's life, so much impressed with religion.

Ambassadors Recalled

May 17.—The King's message declaring that Lord Whitworth was returning & General Andreosi gone was yesterday read in the House of Lords & Commons.

Constable called. Had been to the Exhibition, thinks Portraits prevail too much.—That Turner becomes more & more extravagant, and less attentive to nature. His views in Swisserland fine subjects but treated in such a way that the objects appear as if made of some brittle material.

May 18.—Letters of marque & Reprisals having been issued war may be sd. to have commenced.—Portugal will be under the controul of France.

May 19.—At 9 oClock went to Westminster Abbey to see the procession of Knights of the Bath, It being the day of their Instalation. I had a Ticket from [the Rev. Mr.] Hughes, for the middle Aisle. A little after Eleven the procession commenced,—proceeding from the Prince's Chamber in the House of Lords upon a Platform across Old Palace Yard to the East Cloister door.

The procession had passed into the Chapel before 12m oClock.—I then came away,—and met Boydell & we talked abt. the War.—He says Mr. Addington [Prime Minister] has a load upon him, as minister, which is too heavy for him.—He wants spirits & courage for his situation & though a temperate man, now drinks perhaps 20 glasses of wine at his dinner before He goes into the House of Commons to invigorate himself.—

Buonaparte Misunderstands the British Empire

May 20.—Lysons told me that Andreosi [French Ambassador] passed many of his mornings at Sir Joseph Banks's and appeared to have been very much pleased with the reception He met with in this Country,—& with the attention paid to him by the King & the Queen. —It is said that He intimated that Buonaparte did not well understand the state & nature of the British Empire.—We had much conversation abt. the late Negotiation with France, and it appears that Buonaparte has sunk very much in the public opinion owing to his conduct to Lord Whitworth in conversation and His Official communications,—a want of temper and of propriety has been manifested in his personal deportment, and artifice & evasion with great ambition in his other proceedings.—

May 22.—Daniell called & I went with him to the Exhibition to obtain a private view. We were there alone.—On duly considering them I found the pictures of Turner much below the pretension & the value set upon them.—with a great deal of *aim* in them, they are crude,—ill regulated,—& unequal. The *novelty of the manner* imposes beyond what their real merit wd. claim,—compared as they are & rather preferred to the fine works of the greatest masters.—Hoppner has the eye of a good artist, but He is content in finishing his with doing too little.—He & Lawrence however are witht. comparison above all the other portrait painters according to the practise of the present time.—

Lawrence, when He takes pains, carries his point farther than any of them. He goes deeper into the root of his object. His portrait of Lord Thurlow is the most complete performance in the room.—

Pitt will Approve the War

May 23.—In the House of Commons in the great debate which is expected Mr. Fox it is supposed will *oppose the War*,—and Mr. Pitt *will approve* it, That the charge against Ministers for Misconduct in their negociation will be a separate question & Mr. Pitt will then be against

Ministers. Mr. Coke does not expect that Mr. Pitt will come into power it being opposite to the wishes of the King, and of Mr. Addington.

Wyndham made an unexpected adress to Sheridan the other day Taking him by the arm He said " Cannot we meet our old friends again & try to do something for the Country in these difficult times."

Lysons [the antiquary] came in. He said that Sir Charles Blagden was full of Buonaparte at Sir Joseph Banks's last night. He has been in Paris on a visit to a French Philosopher & saw Buonaparte in private frequently. Buonaparte reprobates the Idea of invading Ireland & speaks of exciting rebellion & disturbance in that unfortunate Country as a thing that all the powers in Europe shd. oppose.—Sir Charles's *credulity* was not much approved.—*

May 24.—Sir G. Beaumont called in consequence of having recd. a note from Mr. Wyndham written this morning at *half-past one* oClock after coming from the *adjourned* debate in the House of Commons, to inform Sir George that He shd. sit today at *Eleven* to *Hoppner* for the whole length which is to go to Norwich. This in consequence of what He calls disappointments *by Lawrence.* He desires Sir George to inform him what compensation He should offer to Lawrence for the sittings He has already had for the *same purpose*, & Sir George applied to me.—I told him I could say no more than were it *my case* I would take nothing from Mr. Windham,—who if He has *acted capriciously* in going from one artist to another I would be above taking anything from him,—and if He has gone in consequence of *disappointments* ought not to be made to pay.—But it is most proper for Mr. Windham to apply to Lawrence himself, in a *general way* if He has gone to Hoppner only because He expected a picture *more to his liking ;* and if He has reason to complain of neglect in Lawrence to write more particularly.

Pitt's Affecting Speech

May 25.—In the debate on Monday night, Mr. Pitt shone with extraordinary lustre. His speech affected the House so much that after He had finshed there was a Hear, Hear, 3 times repeated, which had the effect of three cheers.—He trimmed Erskine most severely, who had spoken before him,—it was thought Erskine wd. hardly venture to speak in the House again.—

* Sir Charles Blagden (1748-1820) graduated M.D. at Edinburgh University in 1768 and entered the army as medical officer, in which capacity he entered Paris with the allied forces in 1814. His own considerable fortune was increased by a legacy left to him by Cavendish, the eminent chemist. Dr. Johnson referred to Blagden as " a delightful fellow," and Hannah More said that he exemplifies Pope's line " willing to teach, and yet not proud to know." His more noteworthy writings include a paper on the " Cooling of Water below its Freezing Point " (1788). He was Secretary of the Royal Society and a correspondent of the Académies des Sciences of Paris. Blagden died suddenly on March 26, 1820, in the house of his friend, Berthollet, the famous chemist, at Arceuil, near Paris.

CHAPTER XXIX

1803

May 25.—Lady Beaumont paid 1500 guineas for the landscape by Rubens, out of her legacy of 2000 gs.*

A Submarine in 1803

May 26.—Lord Stanhope was with [Opie] today and talked abt. the invention by Fulton, a painter, & an American, who had contrived a vessel that would pass under water at the rate of 3 miles an Hour, and might be a means of contriving to place fire vessels of a similar construction *under ships* to blow them up. Experiments had been made & the thing was shewn to be practicable.—The French have made several experiments.—

May 27.—Dallas† got great credit, by his first speech.—Fox's speech was very entertaining and argumentative, but allowed to be dangerous under the existing circumstances.—

The Duke of Kent's conduct at Gibraltar is represented as having been so tyrannical and unbearable as to [have] been the cause of the Mutiny.—He has caused mutiny wherever He has been situated.

* Probably the "Autumn: The Château de Steen," presented to the National Gallery by Sir George Beaumont in 1826.

† Sir Robert Dallas (1756-1824), eldest son of Robert Dallas, of Cooper's Court, St. Michael's, Cornwall, was called to the Bar on November 7, 1782, and acted as one of the counsel for Lord George Gordon in 1788. As one of the three counsel selected to defend Warren Hastings, he greatly distinguished himself. Dallas was author of these lines upon the leader of the impeachment:

> Oft have I wonder'd why on Irish ground
> No poisonous reptile yet was found;
> Reveal'd the secret stands of Nature's work—
> She saved her venom to create a Burke.

At the General Election in 1802 he was elected one of the members for St. Michael's, Cornwall. The effective maiden speech referred to by Farington was delivered on May 24, in defence of the Ministerial policy with regard to Malta. An able lawyer, Dallas was highly respected as a judge, he having been made a puisne justice of the common pleas, and succeeded Sir Vicary Gibbs as Chief Justice in 1818. He resigned his seat on the bench in 1823, and died on December 25, 1824.

Cowper the Poet

May 28.—I dined alone & drank tea with Fuseli: we talked abt. Mr. Cowper the Poet.—He said He had been informed that the prevailing idea in Cowper's mind when in that low state which at times caused insanity, was,—" He had conceived from a dream or some other Cause, that it was the Will of God that He *should destroy himself*, as a sacrifice on some account or other,—and that by not doing it He was in a state of reprobation." Possessed with this dreadful idea He shrank from himself, with horror and at different times had attempted to Kill himself.—The love affair which is alluded to in his life was a trifling circumstance as operating on his mind, compared with the other.—Fuseli was the Critic alluded to as Johnson's friend in Hayley's life of Cowper. He criticised the manuscript of the translation of Homer which would have been a more perfect work had Cowper given himself more time.—Fuseli thinks Cowper the best of all the Poets of his period, above Hayley &c. and even Darwin. He had imagery and his stile was more perfect & pure.

We talked abt. the state of public affairs. Fuseli considers Buonaparte a man buoyed up with pride & presumption and of unrestrained passion; and that He must suffer much, in the opinion of the world, by his conduct & deportment.—He thinks the War will be short.

Fulton's Diving Boat

May 29.—West knows Fulton who has invented the machine for diving & blowing up Ships.—Fulton was born in America in Chester County & came to England with an intention to study Painting, but doubting his success turned his attention to Mechanics.—He is abt. 33 years of age & has been about 7 years in France. *There* He has made experiments with his diving Boat. He had one made at Brest by order of the French Government.—

When it was finished, an old vessel was placed at Sea abt. a mile & ½ from the Shore. When the Diving Boat approached within a quarter of a mile of it, Fulton, who was in it with 8 men at once sunk his Boat.—In abt. a quarter of an Hour the Vessel was blown up so intirely that nothing was left of Her, and sometime after Fulton's boat appeared again upon the surface of the water in an opposite direction from where she sunk. The manner in which He blows up a Ship is, by inclosing a certain quantity of gunpowder in a small machine which appears externally like the back of a porcupine having small pipes or Quills standing out in every direction, anyone of which being touched occasions & fire piece, something like the lock of a gun to go off, & the powder blows up, within a certain distance.

He lets one of these machines go in a direction to touch the bottom of the Hull of the vessel; off goes the piece & the Vessel is sent into the Air.—The Boat can be kept under water 8 Hours at a time, & when raised to procure fresh air, it is only necessary to allow Her to rise so High as that the valves which are to receive the air may be above water; the

vessel may then again be sunk to any depth, 40 fathom or more : He has also a means of obtaining light.

This most dangerous & dreadful contrivance is said to be fully understood only by Fulton. He will shew the machine but there are certain mysteries abt. it which he has not yet communicated & says He *will not but in America.*—He can go under water at the rate of 3 miles an hour, which He does by finding how the *Currents run.* It is by them He goes, & can steer his boat easily.

May 31.—Opie told me that Madame Le Brun has 200 gs. for a ¾ portrait & 500 gs. for a whole length.

The Country was Gone

June 1.—Called on Opie, & had some talk on politicks with him & Mrs. Opie.—After Fox had made his Speech so much applauded by his Party, General Fitzpatrick* asked Mr. Windham what He thought of the business now.—Windham gave him a general answer " That whether we had Peace or War the Country was gone." Peace will at least postpone the evil replied the General.—Mr. Coke said to Opie that He hoped He shd. die before the period of our subjugation arrives.—[Sir James] Mackintosh, says, that Mr. Coke's is the truest John Bull mind, the most of strong attachment to his Country, of anyone He knows.†

The Greatest Imposition

June 2.—West thinks Buonaparte very well made, with rather a large Head. He adopted my Comparison " That He looked much like a Lieutenant of our Navy."—His temperament inclines him to rapidity in his manner, & He is wilful. West thinks it all tends to *insanity.*

Sir George [Beaumont], said, that when Mr. Fox returned from Paris He spoke very lightly of the abilities of Buonaparte. In conversation He found him very defficient upon every subject ; no powers, or extent of mind. He considers the predominance of Buonaparte as the greatest imposition, that ever was practised upon the world.—The adulatory adresses to Buonaparte upon the subject of the commencement of the War were noticed. I remarked that their extravagance was a proof of their insincerity.

June 3.—Lysons Chambers I dined at. Mr. Walton came to tea & I talked with him abt. his proposed situation at Manchester. He told me he was born in London ; and that Mrs. Walton is a native of Yorkshire.—I mentioned to him the disposition of the public mind at Manchester,—that there had been a few active persons whose principles were considered Revolutionary, but that the Great Mass were very loyal and warmly attached to *Church & State.*—He invited me to dine with him on Monday to meet S. Lysons.—

* Richard Fitzpatrick (1747-1813), General, politician and wit, was second son of John first Earl of Upper Ossory, and M.P. for Bedfordshire. He and Fox were great friends.

† Thomas William Coke, of Holkham, afterwards Earl of Leicester.

Pitt's Hostile Manner

In the House of Commons, last night, on Coll. Patten's motion to condemn the conduct of Ministers, Mr. Pitt fully shewed himself to be an Opponent to the present Administration. It is supposed his declaration was unexpected by Ministers, as Lord Hawkesbury rose to answer him in great perturbation: more agitated than He had ever before appeared in the House of Commons.—Lord Moira told Shee today that He was informed that Mr. Pitt's manner was more hostile than his expression.—It is said Sheridan is to be Secretary at War. Dr. Huntingford, Bishop of Gloucester, who was Tutor to Mr. Addington told Dr. Burney today, in great spirits, that at 8 oClock this morning He recd. from the Minister, an account of the numbers upon the Divission.—

I talked with Dr. Burney abt. Cowper's translation of Homer.—He said it did not go down. It is a heavy work, & no representation of the Original. The poetry of Homer cannot be imitated by an almost prose imitation, an endeavour to make the English language conform to the Greek.—

Flaxman, who is acquainted with the Revd. Mr. Romney, Son to the late Mr. Romney, Portrait Painter, told me that Romney died possessed of about £700 a year. He had squandered away considerable sums in an idle way, in building at Hampstead,—and on a Foreigner & His Wife, who for a time lived with him.—

June 5.—Maltby* said He was in the House of Commons when Mr. Pitt made his celebrated speech.—What followed was remarkable. When Mr. Addington rose, people in the galleries, and many Members in the House, went out to get refreshment, leaving comparatively a thin attendance.—

* Probably William Maltby (1763-1854), barrister, bibliographer, and Librarian of the London Institution. His brother Edward was Bishop of Durham, and their father, George Maltby, was a master weaver and deacon of the Octagon Chapel, Norwich. Rogers, the poet, was a lifelong friend of Maltby, who was his schoolfellow, and contributed to Dyce's Table Talk of Samuel Rogers, 1856, an appendix of "Porsoniana."

CHAPTER XXX

1803

Cowper the Poet and Mrs. Unwin

June 7.—The Mammoth skeleton exhibiting at the little Royal Academy I went to see. It was dug up from a Morass in the County of Orange, State of New York, (America) about 60 miles N.N'West from the City of New York, where it was accidentally discovered by Farmers who were digging shell marle for the purpose of manure. All the Bones were found within a small space of each other, most of the large ones properly articulating, but some of the smaller ones detached; and as there were several Bones lost by decay it was preferred to substitute correct models from the real Bones rather than introduce those that were found in other places.—These Bones have been preserved for Ages, owing to their having been embedded at the depth of 7 feet in calcareous earth and covered with water.—Bones of the same kind found on the Ohio, are generally petrified. The teeth of this Animal are formed like those of all *Carnivorous* Animals, which are always covered with a *Crust* of Enamel, and fitting into each other so as to prevent any grinding Motion; instead of the enamel running in *Veins* through the tooth, like those of the Elephant, Horse,—Ox &c. which are calculated for grinding vegetable substances.

It is probable this Animal sought his food in Lakes, especially as his teeth seem admirably constructed for mashing shell-fish, tortoises &c. which could be rooted up with his Tusks, and which might have been taken up with large lips protruding beyond them.

The Skeleton is 11 feet high,—17½ long,—and 5 feet 8 inches wide.—The weight of the whole about 1000 pounds.—Many bones and teeth having been found of a much larger proportion, it is therefore evidently one of the ordinary size,—

Rembrant Peele, the proprietor, says, " The world is now in possession of two undisputed Skeletons of the Animal—one in the Museum at Philadelphia, the other in my possession, which I shall carry through Europe, beginning with London, the Metropolis of England."

Vigée Le Brun

Opie told me He saw Madame Le Brun's pictures today at Her House No. 61 Baker St.—They are painted in the present French manner, but

better than any He saw in Paris.—The imitation of particular things velvet,—silk &c. &c. very good.—Perhaps the care and correctness might be considered by the English painters with some attention and to their advantage. But with all their merit, they afforded him no high pleasure as works of art. He wd. not desire to hang them up in His House.—She had begun a portrait of the Duchess of Dorset, a pretty Head, & well set on the shoulders.—Her price for a three quarters is 200 guineas.

June 9.—Bate Dudley [Sir Henry Bate Dudley, first editor of the *Morning Post*] has the perpetual Advowson of the Rectory of Bradwell, but, the Bishop of London refusing to establish him in it, it lapsed to the Crown and was given to the Revd. Mr. Gamble at the instance of the Duke of York. It is 15 or 1600 a year.

June 10.—Flaxman I called on. He shewed me two letters from Soane. In the first upon the subject of the Suspension, He defends the Conduct of the Council—declares it was done to restore Harmony to the Society—and to rescue it from a few *Crafty & Ambitious Despots*, " who have drove Sir Joshua Reynolds from the *Chair,—broke the best Laws of the Society,—& if not checked in their career would subvert the Institution.*" That He found the Society in a State of discord,—and that He was of no party.—Flaxman much regretted having voted for his [Soane's] being a Member. This is another instance of extraordinary ingratitude. This man who supplicated & fawned to obtain votes to gain his admission, now turns upon those who supported him, & exceeds in his abuse, the opponents who He has now joined.—

Pitt's Speech Lost Him Favour

Pitt's Speech, evading censure, & refusing approbation to the Ministers, has lost him much favor. It is thought to have been a little, trimming conduct, & below the dignity of his Character.—It has been reported that Sheridan was coming into Office, and it has been mentioned to him, but He replied, that it might as soon be expected that Whitbread & Grey would insult each other as that he should ever quit Fox.

June 13.—I went to dinner at Dr. C. Burney's at Greenwich.—Dr. Burney has 108 Boys under his care. They seem to be under admirable regulation. He told me His object was to establish in them *habits of regularity*, and *principles of integrity*,—learning was his last consideration, —*that* would be easily added to the other requisites. He has had the School Sixteen years, and has improved his plan of education according as experience has made additional regulations necessary.—Mrs. Burney had seen Dr. Johnson at her Father's, Dr. Rose at Chiswick,—she mentioned his love of *tea*, and said Her Mother told her that she once made for him Twenty one cups of tea, which He drank.

The Old Court

Lawrence spoke of his visit to Cowper, the poet, at Weston in Northamptonshire, in the year 1793.—He said Cowper's manner seemed to him to answer the description given of Addison, by Steele:—It was pleasant, with a tendency to delicate satire.—His appearance was that of a gentleman, but rather of a former fashion, what is now called "*The Old Court.*"—He avowed himself to be what the world would call a *Methodist;*—on the window seat of his sitting room, Lawrence found a heap of 3 penny, & sixpenny pamphlets, published by various Methodistical enthusiasts.—Lord Thurlow, the old companion of Cowper, when they were Students in the Temple, proposed to have visited Cowper, but He declined receiving his Lordship from apprehension it was believed that their manners would not suit each other. He had heard that Lord Thurlow was accustomed to swear, & be very decissive. Mrs. Unwin,—Cowper's valuable female friend said little. Once she remarked, while the Company were speaking of Dr. Johnson, "That He seemed to have been born with '*No Sir,*' coming out of his mouth."—

Dr. Burney visited Burke at Bath, in the latter part of his life, and found him much emaciated & capable of but little exertion. He found him one morning laying upon a Sopha reading,—Burke said, You find me *reading*, because I cannot seek *conversation*, or knowledge in any other way,—this then is my resource.—

Field Officers

June 14.—Called on Capt. Harrison at the Prince of Wales's Coffee House, Conduit St.—He has presented a Memorial to the Duke of York in consequence of Captn. Clowes, his *Junr. Officer*, having been put on *full pay*, in the room of a Field Officer who held a Company in the Regiment.—Field Officers are no longer to hold Companies in Regiments, which will make the Regiments *better officered*, as the Companies held by Field Officers were under the Command of the first Leiutenants of that Company, the Field Officer not doing duty. Should Captn. Harrison be now restored to full pay, & have a Company in that Regiment, He would *in the Regiment while in quarters*, be under Captn. *Clowes*, though his *Junior in the Army*,—but when the Regiment might be *on Service* with others, Captn. Harrison, as *Senior*, wd. have the precedency.

June 15.—[Francis] Towne called on me to mention that He should be a Candidate for *Associate* rank. His permanent residence is now in London.—He spoke of his pupil *Abbot* as having much preparation for Painting Landscape,—by having studied nature, but that He was not much acquainted with fine works of art.—Towne thinks Mr. Angerstein's "*Marine Claude,*" the finest picture in the World.—

Towne also told me that He does not drink tea in the *afternoon*, as it prevents his sleeping.—

CHAPTER XXXI

1803

Alarm in the City

June 16.—Much alarm abt. Portugal.—The Offley & Campion House have a stock of wine to the amt. of £60,000 now at Oporto; and in all property worth £70,000. Should the French oblige the Portuguese to shut their Ports against the English, and not allow them to bring their property away,—the loss sustained by the House would [it is said] ruin all the partners, except Campion & C. Offley:—The Oporto partners *certainly.* Acceptances have been given for the Stock now on hand the Bills to be paid in England,—the question will be Whether, if the property is not allowed to be brought away, the Bills will be obliged to be paid.—When the French invaded Italy [in] the last war,—Bills, under similar circumstances, were allowed by our Government to be refused payment.

Mr. Rhodes of Balbar in Derbyshire, who I had not seen for some years called upon me.—His residence is abt. 7 miles from Welbeck.—The Marquiss of Tichfield resides there almost constantly, and is of a disposition to proper living in a retired manner seeing little company.—His great pleasure is farming to which He devotes most of his time. He farms 8 or 900 acres.—The Habits of the Duke [of Portland], His Father, were very different,—He had Hounds & saw much company.—

The Duke of Devonshire

Mr. Rhodes is acquainted with the Duke of Devonshire,—The Duke is fond of the Country and would reside much in Derbyshire, but complies with the Duchess's wish in residing part of the year in London. At his Public dinners, at Chatsworth, He converses very little except an acquaintance happens to sit near him.—In common intercourse He rather listens than speaks, but what He does say has generally a *point.* The Duke of Norfolk is little at Worksop which place He dislikes.—

The Loan contracted for by Esdailes [the bankers] &c. goes off very ill. It bears a discount of 5 per cent. The Jews, Goldsmid &c. would have been able to have worked it better having a great command of money.—They now keep the market low in order to buy in at a great advantage.

Ruin of a Fine Thing

June 17.—Flaxman mentioned that several English gentlemen had lately travelled in Greece, and had shared with the French in making purchases of antiquities. Two of the English Travellers,—Mr. Cripps,—& Mr. Clarke, of Jesus College, Cambridge, have brought over a few articles of Sculpture, viz: The Ceres, of Elusis,—what Flaxman called a *ruin* of a fine thing.—

The Pan, from the [Acropolis] at Athens.

Part of one of the Metops, of the Temple of Minerva, at Athens.

The Sepulchral pillar of Euclid, not the *Philosopher*, but a Scholar of Socrates.

They are now at Pearson's wharf, St. Saviour, Southwark and being intended to be presented to the University of Cambridge it is hoped they will be allowed to pass *duty free*. Mr. Pole Carew, has written to Flaxman in the name of Mr. Vansittart of the Treasury expressing a disposition to such articles duty free or near it. Instead of 3d. a pound weight, only *one farthing to be charged*, where the articles are properly vouched for.—The articles to be properly examined & ascertained by a Committee of the Council of the Academy.

Some City Men

June 19.—Mr. Angerstein is much respected for his good heart & intentions, but is considered defficient in Education, & very embarassed on all occasions when He is required to express himself.—His fortune is not esteemed to be of the first rate, perhaps not more, if so much as £100,000, but His expenses will be borne by His income *from business* which must be very considerable. Mr. Angerstein might have been at the head of popularity in the City, but has chosen to associate chiefly at the West End of the town, so that He is one who the Citizens say, "*comes among them* for what He can get."*

Alderman Combe is a man who has been found to possess a very warm heart & great kindness of disposition. He is always ready to do acts of service when applied to, and engages by his manner.—His connexion with the City has been attended with great expence to him, and He has had Honor for it but not profit.—In Politics He is a Party man, but the City have Confidence in him when business is to be transacted.—

Alderman Hibbert has resigned his gown. It is supposed that having now no hopes of representing the City, He rather chose to avoid the expensive offices of Sheriff & Lord Mayor: the former estimated at £1500, the latter at £3000,—a little time would have brought these expenses upon him.—

It was remarked that heavy as the Taxes are which Mr. Addington proposed in order to raise a principal part of the supplies within the year,

* In 1824 Lord Liverpool's Government paid £57,000 for the Angerstein pictures which formed the nucleus of the National Gallery collection.

the necessity for extraordinary exertions is so universally felt that they are submitted to quietly.—

Sir Francis Baring's House is now unquestionably the first mercantile House in the City. He is a General Merchant. The Partners are respected. Other Houses, comparatively, only come in for gleanings.

The Thelussons might have been of more consideration, but they have been losers by speculating, & have not so conducted themselves as to be esteemed: Their Bond is looked upon to be of more value than their word.—

June 20.—Constable called to take leave before going into Essex.—Constable was acquainted with Mr. Rooke's who lived at Langham Hall near Dedham, but they have quitted it, & now reside in or near London, it is supposed on account of their family, having five grown up daughters unmarried, who it might be prudent to produce more to the world for a chance of forming connexions.—The daughters are Handsome. There are three Sons,—one in the Army, another in the Church,—Mr. Rooke is very much an Invalid, and is much confined by illness.—He is extremely respected.—

Church and Chapel

Duppa called, to borrow a catalogue of the French Gallery of Pictures. He told me His Brother had settled with the Revd. Mr. Bromley for Fitzroy Chapel, but had been since subject to a Claim from Mr. Champness the Vicar of St. Pancrass, *for a Licence to keep the Chapel open for Protestant duty.*—Champness first proposed as a compensation to have the appointment of the *Morning Preacher* at a *Salary*—then *of the Evening Preacher*, neither of these being consented to,—He demanded £40 a year.—Finally He granted the Licence to the Revd. Mr. Duppa on being paid £200, but on the death of Mr. Duppa, or upon His alienating the property it will be subject to another fine.—Were it to be opened as a Presbyterian Chapel a licence might be obtained for a trifle,—and the same if for Methodistical Worship,—so that it seems to operate against the established religion to make the Chapels where that is to be performed liable to a heavier fine.—Several Chapels have been erected in the Parish of St. Pancrass, unwarily unprovided previously with a diocese, & in some instances Mr. Champness has turned their inadvertence to His advantage in a greater degree.*

* Mr. G. Prosser writes: Duppa, mentioned in the entry in Farington's Diary for the 20th June, 1803, was Richard Duppa (1770–1831), artist and author, who published the "Life and Literary Works of Michael Angelo Buonarotti," 1806, and other works. Mr. Champness was the Rev. Weldon Champneys, vicar of St. Pancras from 1796 to 1811, a notorious pluralist. He was for nearly fifty years a Minor Canon of Westminster, and for almost as long a period Minor Canon of Windsor, and was also lecturer at St. Bride's, Fleet Street, but although he held all these appointments, seems to have been anxious to become either morning or evening preacher at Fitzroy Chapel, then a fashionable proprietary chapel, now St. Saviour's, Fitzroy Square, a rather dingy district bounded by the Tottenham Court and Euston Roads.

Weldon Champneys' grandson, the Rev. William Weldon Champneys, was also vicar of St. Pancras from 1860 to 1869, and resigned on being appointed Dean of Lichfield.

June 21.—Dance I dined with.—Holland, the Architect's Father was a Bricklayer, and executed much work in that way.—Holland married the daughter of *capability Brown*, as He was called ; the celebrated layer out of grounds.—

Dance is very decided that the Academy ought to maintain its claims to Authority over its concerns, against those who to mortify others wd. throw all the power into the hands of the Crown.—

Palmer,—Member for Bath, came in. He is full of confidence that the Country will be able to defend itself well against all the efforts of Buonaparte.—

June 22.—[Joseph] Minet says the Merchants in the City think the Minister, Mr. Addington an honest man, and He has conciliated many of them by not [including " *their Stock on hand* " in his proposed duties].

CHAPTER XXXII

1803

The Quakers of Philadelphia

June 23.—Ralph West [son of Benjamin West, P.R.A.] gave me some account of America.—He spoke of the Quakers at Philadelphia with great respect as being the most estimable order of people in the Country. Of the others generally, He said the better sort of people, *in degree*, are so occupied with thoughts of gain that their minds are engrossed by it. At their entertainments they produce a superfluous quantity of provission, but it is heaped upon the table with but little regard to order,—and circumstances of neatness & convenience little attended to: At a dinner where 18 or 20 people are assembled a boy only waiting.—At their Assembley's many well dressed people will be seen, but among them men with coloured Handkerchiefs abt. their necks & perhaps great coats.—The lower order of people cheat whenever they have an opportunity & do it witht. shame, rather considering it a proof of adroitness.—

Yankee Doodle

The name of Yankee is derived from the Yankow Indians formerly settled in Connecticut. That Race now scarcely exists. To put an end to the wars that subsisted between those natives & the European Settlers, Laws were ordained which served to *incorporate them, marriages being allowed.* The *Indian Character* or expression of countenance may be seen in many Americans.—In the great towns of America, manners are better than in the Country. In the latter the Woodmen (Settlers) are rude & troublesome. They will enter your apartment witht. ceremony & take all the liberties of domestic familiarity.—The Indian is a much more agreeable character. He is patient & unoffending, & very slow to be moved to anger: but when irritated dangerous.—The Indian Chiefs, except in War time, appear in common with the other people of their tribe, witht. particular marks of distinction.—

June 24.—The Marquiss of Huntley was spoken of as being a Man of very popular manners, affable and social, and very much regarded.—

It was remarked that the singularity of the Duchess of Gordon, His mother, had not attached to her children, All the daughters conduct themselves in a manner to be approved.—

An Ill-timed Speech

Mr. Windham was with Hoppner this morning. He remarked on Mr. Fox absenting himself from the House of Commons at these critical times. Hoppner replied, " He leaves it now to you to oppose the Minister, & to grow unpopular ".—(Mr. Windham yesterday made a *desponding* &, it is thought, an ill timed speech).—

June 27.—After painting I walked into the fields and met the Revd. Mr. Matthew, who began a conversation on the subject of the situation of this country in respect of the War. He thinks Buonaparte will have Corps of troops placed in different parts upon the Coast, & will endeavour to seize upon some *Seasonable* opportunity to push them over as nearly together as possible. Should one or two of the Corps land amounting to 25, or 30,000 men, within 70 miles of London, He thinks it wd. cause vast confusion & an entire stop to every employ[ment] except what relates to providing necessaries of life. Of course great numbers of workmen will be unemployed & likely enough be disposed to look for plunder.—To the *Parochial Corps* He looks for town defence against attempts of this kind.—A few of these Corps only have been accepted by Government, viz.: the St. James's,—St. George's & the Bloomsbury. His Son has lately been elected into the St. James's which exempts him from finding *a Substitute* for the Corps of reserve which is to be raised.—He thinks Government slow in their preparations.—

English, Dutch and Hottentots

Wilson's I dined at.—Wm. Daniell [R.A.] told me that His Brother, who is just returned from the Cape of Good Hope, says, that when the English troops embarked, great numbers of the *Hottentot inhabitants* were upon the Shore, & expressed their *concern* at the English quitting the Settlement in a very pathetic manner. They dreaded the change of an English for a *Dutch Government*, fearing everything from their experienced inhumanity.

While the English forces possessed the Cape the Dutch inhabitants & Settlers, shewed a great desire to have the Dutch government restored. But, when the English surrendered the place to the Dutch, a levy was made by order of the Dutch Commander of 30 *per cent upon all property*. This brought the inhabitants to consider the change in a less favorable light, and they had still less encouragement to think it so when it was hinted to them that the 30 per cent. wd. *probably be doubled.*

The conduct of General Dundass [France Dundas, who died in 1824] was such as to cause him to be highly & universally respected.—Sir George Yonge, the Governor on the contrary got into difficulties by interfering with the authority of the Commander-in-Chief.—When Sir

George understood that He was soon to go to England. He became rapacious to get money & lessened his character by it.*

Mr. George Smith [? the artist] in the course of a conversation which turned upon *India*, spoke of the extraordinary nature of an insect called the *White Ant*. He described the power of these insects to be astonishing, in making their way through *Bricks*,—& bodies of various kinds. They are about the size of the common ant, perhaps about a quarter of an Inch long. They are tender &—appear transparent. It is supposed that they distil from a forceps a liquid of very corrosive quality which destroys the bodies it is discharged upon, and that by this means they perforate what they fix upon.—Glass is of a quality which they cannot operate upon, so that whatever is placed upon that material cannot be approached by them.—

Sir Joshua's Monument

June 28.—Lady Thomond I called upon. She complaint much of Malone delaying to forward the business of having a Monument erected to the memory of Sir Joshua Reynolds.—Malone has alloted all the profits arising from the publication of Sir Joshua's life and works (about £500) to that purpose. The remainder, supposing the Sum required to be £1000 to be made up by Subscription. This mode Lady Thomond is anxious for, as she would not have the erecting a Monument to his memory a private acct. She mentioned that Nollekens had declined undertaking it & she had in her mind fixed upon Flaxman & desired I should speak to Him to make a Design, & give an Estimate of the expense.—She said that the Monument must be erected in St. Pauls, *that* she knew was the wish of Sir Joshua himself, should such a testimony of respect be shewn to his memory. To that effect He expressed himself in his last illness.—Lady Thomond would have a whole length figure of Sir Joshua & to render it more picturesque, she thought He might be represented wearing His *Doctor of Law's gown*.

I told her I had no doubt that many persons wd. be happy to subscribe to the Monument: She hesitated to concur with me. She said that when Sir Joshua was applying for subscriptions for a monument to Dr. Johnson, He spoke to the Marquiss of Lansdown, who declined giving anything, but said to Sir Joshua, "*I would subscribe to your monument*," —an odd speech, & a curious evasion.—

The King does not go to Weymouth this Summer: As He could not prudently make excursions on the Water, it has become less an object to him.

* Sir George Yonge (1731–1812) was the only surviving son of Sir William Yonge, Walpole's Secretary of State for War.

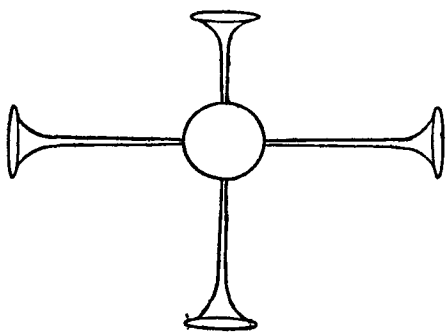
After a long official experience he was appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope in February, 1799, but his rule there was not successful owing to his opposition to General Dundass, the officer in command, and the imposition of taxes contrary, it was held, to the terms of the capitulation.

CHAPTER XXXIII

1803

The Invisible Girl

June 28.—Lady Thomond spoke so warmly of the extraordinary contrivance called "The Invisible Girl," at an apartment in Leicester Square, I went to see it. Four mouths of Trumpet shapes to any of which persons place their ears & hear *as from within* a voice like that of a girl, which answers any question,—describes your person & dress, sings plays on a pianoforte tells you what a Clock it is &c. &c



From drawing by Farington.

The Ball is suspended from the Ceiling, and with the Trumpets inclosed within a standing frame. The effect of the voice & the music was surprising, and no conjecture that was made by persons present of the nature of the contrivance seemed satisfactory.—One thought that the sound passed from *below* through Tubes into the mouths of the Trumpets & seemed to the hearer to proceed from the inside of the Ball. —The voice spoke English,—French & German.—The admittance to hear it is 2s. 6d.

June 29.—This morning I called upon Flaxman. I mentioned to him that I was commissioned by Lady Thomond to speak to Him abt. a monument to Sir Joshua Reynolds & to desire him to make a Design. That the whole figure shd. be represented & that the Gown of a Doctor of Civil Law might be introduced. He mentioned that Sir Joshua's monument might be the *fourth* to be placed in the *circle of the*

Dome,—there are already three, viz: Dr. Johnson's,—Mr. Howards, & Sir Wm. Jones.—He said the monument of Mr. Howard [the philanthropist] *altogether* cost 12 or £1300.—

The Effect of Invasion

July 2.—Mr. Windham is now sitting to Hoppner. He told Hoppner that he reads little.—His studies have been very much in Mathematics and Metaphysicks.—He is very gloomy abt. public affairs, and felt relieved when the gallery of the House of Commons was cleared before Coll. Crawford spoke upon the effect of Invasion.—Lord Mulgrave told Hoppner that Pitt now works hard for government & writes a great deal. A coolness between him & Addington has subsided. Windham is not in Unison with him—Lord Hawkesberry on the contrary appears to be so and remarked that He did not like His appearance as to health.

Celebrated People in Surrey

July 3.—Abt. 12 Dr. Monro & Edridge [A.R.A.] in one gig & I with Hoppner drove to Norbury Park, Mr. Lock's* where we passed some time sitting at different points to view the prospects. Box Hill is opposite, and a pleasant Vale below in which is the village of Mickleham, above which Sir Lucas Pepys has a good House,—and in another direction Rogers [the poet] has a farm for the present. From hence we drove under Box Hill & by Pollesdon,—and the House that Mr. D'Arblay resides at†.—We returned by the pleasant village of Bookham where Edridge has lodgings. The Church is remarkably picturesque & has been an object of study to many artists. We got home [to Dr. Monro's house at Fetcham] at 4 oClock. Dr. Monro & Hoppner took each a glass of the preparation of Senna & Cardamoms‡ which they find great benefit from. Dr. Monro's House belongs to Mr. Hankey, a Banker who has a House at Fetcham. He has improved it much but doubts abt. keeping it after his term has expired.

Hoppner thinks Lord Minto a sensible man. He is an admirer of Windham, and one of the Grenville party. He is on the desponding side. He told Hoppner that such appears to him to be the prospect of public affairs, and of the possible dangers, that were the book of fate to be laid before him He should be afraid to open it to see what would be the situation of things 50 years hence.

* William Locke, a well-known art collector of great wealth. Claude's picture of "St. Ursula," in the National Gallery, once belonged to him.

† Camilla Cottage, or Lacy, built on a piece of Mr. Locke's land near Mickleham, out of the huge profits of Madame D'Arblay's novel "Camilla," which was "a literary failure." It was here that she lived as the wife of General D'Arblay, one of the refugees from the French Revolution, and the house was a centre of association for a colony of dispossessed French noblemen and others. Talleyrand and Madame de Staël were frequent visitors to Camilla Lacy. The old house was destroyed by fire on April 17, 1919; the existing building is a careful reproduction of an early English manor house. In January, 1923, Camilla Lacy changed hands.

‡ Cardamom is a spice consisting of the seed-capsules of various plants.

Sheridan's Lack of Order

July 4.—Before 12 we set out as yesterday upon an excursion and took up Edridge at Bookham, and proceeded to Pollesdon.—It belongs to Sheridan, and [his] characteristic neglect is seen all about it, everything manifesting disorder.—He gave £16000 [for the house] and it [is] said to be settled upon Mrs. Sheridan. It was the property of Sir Wm. Geary, who found it difficult enough to get the purchase money [out of Sheridan]. In the course of the transaction Sheridan proved his power of persuasion, for having an installment to make up He induced Sir William's attorney to lend him £80.

The terrace at Pollesdon is fine, overlooking a steep & richly wooded bank, at the end of which is a peep of beautiful distance.—From hence we descended, & in a vale below passed through a wood which had an effect that enraptured Hoppner who compared it to the inside of a fine old Gothic Cathedral.

Not Like a Gentleman

Beckford of Fonthill was mentioned. Dr. Monro said when He first saw him it was at an auction talking with West & He took him for a picture dealer, not thinking He looked at all like a gentleman. Hoppner concurred in it.

We went to the top of a high situation which commanded a fine view of the Country,—Dorking, &c. were features in the Landscape. At this place Dr. Monro has a strong desire to build a small House. We stopped at a Hamlet called Abinger where on the grass before a small Alehouse we dined on provisions which we had carried with us. Here we continued from 3 oClock till near 7.—having been much amused with some whimsical conversations between Hoppner & a labourer, *Chaff Nettleton* by name, a furze gatherer,—who was well rewarded for the entertainment He occasioned. We talked of the comfort of *equality* in parties like these, where everything is not governed by *one will*, & where the consideration of one person in particular being to be attended to, did not operate.

The King Much Beloved

Edridge told us that when the King sat to him for his portrait the last winter He talked much about Arts & Artists. He enquired who the Artists were that went to France. Hoppners name & *mine* were mentioned. When Edridge mentioned me as having gone to Paris, the King repeated it as a question. The King did not seem to think highly of Sir Joshua's works,—nor of West's.—, The King is very much beloved by his family & attendants. They pay him great respect. The Pages are not so respectable as they were formerly in the time of Ramus.—Braun the first page has a marked authority above the other Pages, and seems like a Colonel among inferior officers. Compton is the most

esteemed of all the Pages.—The Place of Braun is estimated at £1000 a year,—the other pages abt. £300.—They dine after the King.—

We drank tea at Burford Bridge, 22 miles from London, just under Box Hill, & returned home at dusk.—

July 5.—Dr. Monro told us that He inherited from his Father an inclination for drawings. In 1789 He married, & that year at the instance of Captn. Vandeput of the Navy became acquainted with Laporte, who painted a great deal for him. He has paid Laporte 5 or £600 for drawings.—Turner & Girtin He afterwards employed.—Girtin's mother kept a Turners shop in or near Aldersgate St.—He was apprentice to Dayes.—Mr. Whitbread [the brewer and politician—the "great fermentator"], inherits his Fathers disposition. In some things a marked oeconomy is observable. In other instances great generosity.—He paid debts of Reynolds, the artist, to the amount of £400.

CHAPTER XXXIV

1803

A Notable Country House

July 5.—At one oClock we went to Mr. Lock's & saw the House [Norbury Park].

We saw the room which Barrett painted. The Lake scene (an evening) is very ingeniously executed, much superior to the other parts. The whole has a *crowded effect:* but perhaps appeared more so from the room having so many chairs,—tables,—Harpischord,—Work-baskets, books &c.—there was scarcely room to move in it—& the pictures on the walls could not be seen but with difficulty.—In Mr. Lock's Junrs. Study we saw 4 pictures by Wm. Lock,—viz.: the death of David Rizzio,—and 3 others,—miserable performances both in conception & execution.* —The views from the back windows are beautiful, looking towards Boxhill & Dorking.—From the front of the House we saw St. Pauls & Westminster Abbey.—We returned [to Fetcham] & dined (at) ½ past 5 oClock.

Lady Jersey and the Prince

July 6.—Breakfasted & left Fetcham at ½ past 6.—On our way Hoppner said that he often thought how desireable it wd. be to write a Diary to record the various information which His intercourse produces. Lady Jersey† is now quite out of favor with the Prince of Wales. She told Hoppner that she met the Prince upon the stairs at the Opera House, & in such a situation as to render it necessary to make room for him to pass which not instantly noticing him she did not do as she wished,

* William Locke, in 1774, built Norbury Park, near Mickleham, in Surrey. William Locke the younger (1767–1847) in early life showed promise that was never fulfilled. He was a pupil of Fuseli, who dedicated his lectures on painting to him. One of Locke's pictures, "The Last Moments of Cardinal Wolsey," was engraved by Charles Knight. He sold Norbury in 1819, and lived mainly at Rome and Paris. His wife was Miss Jennings, a famous beauty. Locke died in 1847, and was buried at Mickleham. His son William, the third, was a captain in the Life Guards, also an amateur artist and remarkable for his personal beauty. He illustrated Byron's works, and was drowned in the Lake of Como in September, 1832. His daughter, Augusta (by his wife Selina, daughter of Admiral Tollemache), was married successively to Ernest Lord Burghersh, the Duca di San Teodoro, and Thomas de Grey, sixth Lord Walsingham.

† Wife of George Bussy, fourth Earl of Jersey. See Index, Vol. I.

LADY JERSEY.

By Daniel Gardiner.

[*To face p.* 120.

which caused Her after He had passed to say a few words of apology. —He went forward, and the next day Coll. McMahon* called upon her to signify to Her " that it was the desire of the Prince that *she would not speak to him.*" She spoke bitterly of McMahon for having submitted to carry such a message.—She says there is a popish combination against her. Her acquaintance with Ned Jerningham has ceased, and she speaks of him with great contempt.†

July 8.—Mr. Lane & his Son called. He told me that Mrs. Lane had suggested that it was probable Lawrence [R.A.] on receiving his note might propose other terms, & that He had accordingly gone to a Coffee House & sent the letter by his Son, to which Lawrence returned an answer offering [to take young Samuel Lane, the portrait painter, as his assistant] at £80 for the present year.—£100 for next year & £150 for a third year.—To this He had replied that He wd. accept Lawrences offer for the present & the *next year*, but wd. not engage for a third year.—Lawrence agreed to this & so the matter was settled.—Mr. Lane wrote a note of thanks to Hoppner informing Him that He had agreed with Lawrence, which He gave me to deliver.

This afternoon I delivered Mr. Lane's letter to Hoppner, who said He was glad Lane was not to go to him, for that on reflection He did not think a person who had been bred according to Lawrence's practise wd. suit him.—

The King and the Academy

Mr. West called upon me having returned from Windsor. Daniell [R.A.] came in—and He [West] told us that on His first seeing His Majesty He did not mention the Academy to him, thinking the King might do it.—That not being the Case the second time He saw His Majesty He asked him if He had been informed that there [was] some difficulty among the Members of the Academy. The King said He had: a conversation then took place. West said He thought it was proper that He shd. inform his Majesty that there was a question now before the Academy as to the *priority of power*, whether it existed in the *Council* or the General Assembly.—That there was jealousy in the Academy, some Members were indolent, others but little competent to business,—& others active, able & zealous. Of the last the former were jealous on account of the influence they had in the Society which He [West] considered as the ground of the dispute.

The King was Afraid

The King said He was afraid the Academy wd. be injured by it. West, replied, *not so*, there was no danger of it,—the interest of the

* John MacMahon, who was Private Secretary and Keeper of the Privy Purse to the Prince of Wales, and a Privy Councillor; he was created a baronet on August 7, 1817.

† Ned Jerningham was Edward Jerningham (1727–1812), the poet and dramatist already referred to in the Diary. See Vol. I., page 186 *n*.

Academy were attended to.—That the body consisted of three parts the Council, who were to do the *Annual business*,—the General Assembly to keep an eye upon their proceedings, & His Majesty to overlook the whole.—That were the Council not controulable they might expend the money of the Society or do other improper things, which it would be the duty of the General Assembly to attend to & prevent.—The King asked him whether *long speeches* were not frequently made. West answered, smilingly, yes, and that when they caused the sittings to be protracted to 12 or one oClock it was rather fatiguing.—On the whole West does not think the King has committed himself by signing any paper [sent by the malcontents], and will probably be cautious not to do so.

He said He never saw the King in a more agreeable disposition of mind,—and He does not believe the Party have delivered any memorial to him. He told the King that He had no doubt but [that] the Academy would appeal to His Majesty.

Dryden and Pope

At half past 3 I went with Smirke, Daniell & Shee to Hoppner's at Fulham & dined there. Poetry was a subject of our conversation.—The criticism of Dr. Johnson upon the different merits of Dryden & Pope was thought admirable.—The opinion of Hoppner and Shee was that Dryden had as Johnson says "*Higher flights*," but that Pope was "longer on the wing,"—Smirke produced a Newspaper in which was a patriotic Song written by Shee [R.A.], which Meaux, Junr. the Brewer,—Turner,—Carlyssle, the Surgeon &c. having got from him published it.—Hoppner said "there were very good parts in it but it was too long for a Song, it was an Essay."—Shee told me that so much does poetry occupy his mind that at every leisure moment, in the streets, or in his room,—His mind turns to that subject: It is his refuge when He wishes to get rid of any unpleasant feeling.—

July 15.—I dined alone, and went to the Committee with Lawrence.—He spoke of Mr. Hare [politician and wit. See Vol. I., pp. 178-9] as excelling all others in conversation, yet that He never could speak in the House of Commons.—His remark was "That He wondered how any man could open his mouth in that place or keep it shut out of it." He is very pleasant & a great talker.

England's Safety

July 17.—I had the last night the most distinct dream of Invasion that could possess the fancy. Of seeing the French boats approach in the utmost order, and myself surrounded by them after their landing. I thought they preserved great forbearance, not offering to plunder, & that I was in the midst of them some conversing in broken English. It seemed to me that they came upon the country quite unprepared, and met with no resistance. The knowledge I had of the French while travelling among them, had enabled my imagination to represent them

in their true character, so that it seemed a perfect reality to me, & I could scarcely believe it a dream for a little time after I awoke.—There was during my dream a sense of great negligence in not being better prepared to receivè such an enemy.—The only conversation yesterday that assimilated with my dream was occasioned by Marchant [R.A.] saying that Coll. Turner who was in Egypt, gave his opinion that England could not now be safe but by the *People* becoming *military*.

Architects

Paine's I dined at, at ½ past 4. He told me the Architects Club was now put upon another footing in respect of admission. The alteration which has taken place in foreign Countries has caused them to give up the point of a Candidate having *been in Italy*,—Now He must have gained a Gold medal in the Royal Academy,—or have been under a regular Architect for education,—He must be an employed Artist.—Three months' notice must be given to all the members.—Two thirds of the members must be present or no election can take place, and Two thirds must then be in favour of the Candidate.—

CHAPTER XXXV

1803

Botany Bay

July 18.—Barroneau had been at a meeting of the Deputy Lieutenants for the County of Middlesex, abt 30 in number. Lord Tichfield the Lord Lieutenant in the Chair.—Lord Cathcart described a Plan of Defence of the Approach to London in one direction, viz.: by the River Lee, and expressed His conviction that the difficulties to the enemy would be insurmountable.

July 19.—Yesterday the Secretary at War made his motion for arming the people,—all from 17 to 55.—It passed without opposition.—

Nollekens told me He had been in company with Mrs. Grose, wife of the late Governor of Botany Bay, who told him that the Climate of that Country is very fine. She said Sir Horace Hayes* who was transported from Cork, was there, where his situation was most forlorn.—He wd. not associate with the other Convicts, & persons of Character wd. not with him.—She saw him occasionally walking by himself; & reading, with much appearance of melancholy.—They had attempted to induce some

* Mr. Thos. Farrington, Hon. Treasurer, Cork Historical and Archæological Society, writes: In the instalment of the Diary published in your issue of June 24 [1922], reference is made to the transportation of Sir "Horace" Hayes to Botany Bay and his discomfort there.

This is doubtless Sir *Henry* Hayes, who was transported from Cork in the year 1800 for the abduction of Miss Pike, who belonged to a Quaker family, to which the city is much indebted.

The event was made light of in a topical song, which was long remembered, and which ran thus:

"Sir Hen-ery kissed behind the bush;
Sir Hen-ery kissed the Quaker."

It was, however, very serious for Sir Henry, as he was at first condemned to death—but the sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life. Nine years after Farington's sympathetic remarks the prisoner was released, through the intercession of his daughter (Mrs. Jude) with the Regent, Prince George of Wales, whom she met at a ball in the Pavilion, Brighton.

Sir Henry Hayes is buried in Atwell Hayes' vault in Christ Church, Cork.

of the native women to adopt the European dress, and to keep their persons clean: but occasionally they wd. desire to go to see their native friends, in which case they always threw off their assumed dress, and went away according to their custom almost naked; and on their return the whole process of washing was again to be gone through. They are of a Copper Colour.—

Lord Thomond's I called at.—To-day He was so much recovered as to be able to bear to hear Miss Randal* the celebrated musical child of 3 years & a half old.—She is the daughter of a Welsh Harper, a blind man. Since He brought her to London, He has got £400 by exhibiting her performance.—

Rogers [the Poet] told us that Lord Hutchinson† was much disatisfied on being placed 2nd. in Command under Sir James Pulteney‡, who at Ferrol was not successful at least,—He said He was ready to *serve in the line*, but if to have a Command it should be such as wd. be satisfactory to him.—The Duke [of York] wrote him an answer of Six pages, with much compliment.—

July 21.—I called at a Chair Makers this evening. In conversation I was informed that a Journeyman Chairmaker can earn from 2 to 3 guineas a week. They work by *piece-work*,—and begin at 6 in the morning & sometimes till 9 at night.—

* Miss Elizabeth Randles was born at Wrexham on August 1, 1800, and, according to Grove's Dictionary, played in public before she was two years of age. She studied under John Parry, the harper, and when her father brought her to London she was patronized by the Royal Family and flattered by the public generally. On her second visit to London (1808) she was given a benefit concert at the Hanover Square rooms, and Catalani and others performed gratuitously, Sir George Smart acting as conductor. Miss Randles settled in Liverpool as a music teacher about 1818, and died in that city in 1829.

† John Hely-Hutchinson, afterwards second Earl of Donoughmore, played an important part, while campaigning in Egypt in 1800–01, in safeguarding our Indian Empire. For his services then he was thanked by Parliament and created Baron Hutchinson of Alexandria. Other honours came to him, and on August 25, 1825, he succeeded his brother Richard as Earl of Donoughmore. He was described by Sir Henry Edward Bunbury as being in 1801 "44 years of age, but looked much older, with harsh features, jaundiced by disease, extreme short-sightedness, a stooping body, and a slouching gait, and an utter neglect of dress. . . . He shunned general society, was indolent, with an ungracious manner, and a violent temper," all of which, no doubt, accounted for his unpopularity among his brother officers in Egypt.

‡ Sir James Murray assumed the name of Pulteney on his marriage in July, 1794, with Henrietta Laura Pulteney, Baroness Bath (in her own right), daughter of Sir William Johnstone-Pulteney, baronet of Westerhall, Dumfriesshire, by his first wife, the daughter and sole heir of Daniel Pulteney, first cousin of the first Earl of Bath.

Sir James failed at Ferrol, in Spain, in 1800, because he considered the place could be taken only after a prolonged siege. In this opinion he was supported by Sir John Moore, who, in 1804, decided that Ferrol could not be captured by a coup-de-main. But Sir James's failure gave great dissatisfaction. During the invasion alarums of 1803–4 he acted as Lieutenant-General in command in Sussex, with his headquarters at Eastbourne, and was Secretary at War in the Grenville Government of 1806–7.

The Duchess of Gordon

July 22.—The Duchess of Gordon* is said to be a little let down by circumstances which she has brought upon herself.—In Paris she spoke so freely of Lady Conningham that Lord Conningham has brought an action against her for defamation.—The Prince of Wales is also shy towards her.

* In 1791 Horace Walpole, in a letter to Miss Mary Berry, says:

"One of the empresses of fashion, the Duchess of Gordon, uses fifteen or sixteen hours of her four-and-twenty. I heard her journal of last Monday. She first went to Handel's music in the Abbey, she then clambered over the benches and went to Hastings' trial in the Hall; after dinner, to the Play, then to Lady Lucan's Assembly; after that to Ranelagh, and returned to Mrs. Hobart's faro-table; gave a ball herself in the evening of that morning into which she must have got a good way; and set out for Scotland the next day. Hercules could not have achieved a quarter of her labours in the same space of time."

Jane or Jean, daughter of Sir William Maxwell, Bart., of Monreith, and his wife Magdalen, daughter of William Blair of Blair, was born in Wigtownshire, in 1750. She excelled her beautiful sisters in beauty and wit. In song and story she was called "the Flower of Galloway," and at a ball in Edinburgh, the young Duke of Gordon fell in love with her and they were married in October, 1767, when she was only seventeen years of age. Before that event, Jenny Maxwell and an officer were deeply attached, but he went abroad with his regiment, and it was reported that he had been killed. During her honeymoon, however, a letter came from her first lover to say that he was on his way home to marry her. The news, we are told, made her flee distracted from the house, and after long search she was found in a swoon by her husband. This event changed the course of her life. Excitement revived her high spirits and she became, as we know, one of the most celebrated women of her era. Her beauty and gay wit brought everyone to worship. It was she who first started dancing routs and Scottish dancing in London, and originated the Northern Meeting. The London Season was said never to begin until she arrived in town. Yet at first she did not care for London.

George III., as Sir Walter Scott relates, asked her how she liked it: "Not at all, your Majesty," she answered, "for it is knock, knock, knock all the day, and friz, friz, friz all the night."

By the way, Sir Herbert Maxwell, the gifted writer, is the present head of the Duchess's family.

Mrs. Janet Hunter Doughty writes: In your notes (June 24, 1922) on the "Empress of Fashion," the Duchess of Gordon, you write: "Excitement revived her high spirits." Jean Maxwell was "Aye a daft lass"—though the breath of scandal never touched her. One of her girlish exploits was to ride down the High Street of Edinburgh—then the abode of fashion—on the back of a pig, and I doubt not that she must have caused her step-grandmother, the Countess of Eglinton, who was *the* Edinburgh Mrs. Grundy of her time, some awful moments. It is said that in later years, when she was instructing the Prince Regent (George IV.) in the mysteries of the Scottish tongue, she dared him to translate "Bonnie laddie, pree ma mou." She will always, however, have a place in history as having raised the famous "Gordon Highlanders," enlisting every man with a kiss and a shilling.

Of her five daughters, three married Dukes—Charlotte, the Duke of Richmond; Susan, the Duke of Manchester; and Georgiana, the Duke of Bedford. Another daughter married the second Marquess Cornwallis, son of the conqueror of Tippoo Sahib.

Her eldest son, the fifth Duke of Gordon, died childless, so the Dukedom became extinct, and most of the honours went back to the Huntly family, from whence they came. It is interesting to note, in this Farington connection, that her husband's niece, Lady Frances Gordon, sat, when she was five years old, to Reynolds for the famous "Angel Heads." The Lord George Gordon of the Riots was her husband's brother. Messrs. Agnew exhibited a fine portrait of the Duchess in their galleries some years ago.

July 24.—Breakfasted at 10 and at ½ past 11 went to Hadley Church where the Service was performed by the Revd. Mr. Coterell.—Mr. Byng, member for Middlesex who resides very near to Mr Barroneau's, called, being engaged in Soliciting names to require the Sheriff of Middlesex to call a General Meeting of the County.—I did not see him.—Mrs. Byng was Sister to Coll. Montgomery who was killed in a Duel by Captn. McNamara. She has been much afflicted by the event. Mrs. Biggin, who lived with the Coll. became insane in consequence of it.

French Refugees

Mr. Barroneau mentioned that His Mother's Father was a Mr. L'Eglise, a French Refugee, a man of excellent character, who had many daughters, one of whom married the Father of the two *Chalie's* [wine merchants], another Mr. Arbouin,—to all He gave good portions, and contributed to establish their Husbands in business.—The Father of Counsellor Fonblanque was connected in trade with one of the Houses so formed,—and He took into Partnership also, the late Mr. Thelusson, Father of the present family of Thelusson, who made the extraordinary Will divising £600,000 to accumulate for Heirs *unborn*.—By his connection with Fonblanque,—old Thelusson laid the foundation of his great fortune.—Fonblanque dying left His share of the business to be carried on for the benefit of his widow, in conjunction with Thelusson, but the latter managed to get the whole concern into his own hands.—The present Thelussons, *the Sons*, are supposed to have become possessed of vast sums, in consequence of remittances having been made to them during the Revolution by Frenchmen, who being afterwards guillotined, or in some way destroyed no Claimants have appeared.—This caused Frank Chalie at an entertainment, to propose "*the Guillotine*" as a *Toast* to one of the Thelussons as one of their best friends.

One or two of the Brothers, Thelusson's, have made themselves remarkable by the splendour of their entertainments.—The Duchess of Gordon being struck at one of them with the costly magnificence before her said in her sarcastic way to Her Host—"What would your entertainments have been if your Father had *not disinherited you?*"

Insurrection in Dublin

July 28.—Shee called & brot. me information of the insurrection in Dublin & the murder of Lord Kilwarden, the Chief Justice, and of His nephew, the Revd. Mr. Wolfe.—He said it was remarkable their attacking him as He had always been a respected character. Shee has great apprehensions of the state of Ireland.—

CHAPTER XXXVI

1803

With the Composure of a Child

A Turf Dupe

August 7.—Gifford* told me that the late Lord Grosvenor was in his 72nd. year when He died, and had been in a bad state of health owing to a surgical complaint 2 years before He died. He declined gradually, and bore His illness with much patience. His Son, (Lord Belgrave) was with him when He died.—He had always been a *dupe* upon the turf & expended in that way vast sums of money. His debts, when He died, amounted to £180,000—About 2 years before His death a very valuable Copper mine was discovered upon one of his estates, which produced £60,000 a year; and the *last year* £84,000,—of which 56,000 came clear into the pocket of the present Lord.—This wd. reduce the debt rapidly, but His Lordship has engaged in an expence in having resolved to make His House at Eaton, 4 miles from Chester a compleat dwelling.—It will cost him £40,000; Porden is the Architect.—His Lordship is determined that the House shall stand on the Seite of the old Mansion because He has a partiality for the Spot, though it is a very bad situation.—

Invasion Feasible

We talked about public affairs. Gifford said He had within a few days seen a Gentleman who returned lately from France. The account he brought was, that the people of Paris thought that an Invasion was a very feasable undertaking, but notwithstanding they did not appear to be much animated by the expectation of it.—He understood that the people in Belgium & towards Holland had more warmth for it.—

Mr. Windham [late Secretary for War & in 1803 leader of the Grenville Party in the House of Commons] was a few days a visitor to Mr. Legge† who lives on the other side the River a little below Putney.—On Sunday

* William Gifford, author of the "Baviad." See Index, Vol. I.

† Heneage Legge (1747–1827) was a grandson of the first Earl of Dartmouth and son of Heneage Legge, who was one of the Barons of the Exchequer in 1740. Heneage, the younger, was married in 1768 to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart.

A great friend of William Windham, Legge (who had a house at Fulham and another in Grosvenor Square) acted as one of the stateman's executors.

evening last He walked over to call upon Hoppner.—We talked about his political character & abilities. Gifford said that while the Anti-Jacobin news paper was continued He frequently met Windham, at dinner, with political friends who interested themselves in support of the paper. He observed that Windham was easily *elated* or *depressed*, by circumstances that happened, & He acted under those impressions.—I said He was unquestionably a man of talents, but that He appeared to me to want judgment. Gifford said that was His true character.—At present He is all alarm & apprehension, & full of such notions of danger as seem not likely to enter the mind of one who has always been reckoned personally courageous.—But the fact is it is from a want of firmness of mind & justness of thinking that His apprehensions carry him so away, & not from want of manly spirit.—Gifford dined in company with him lately, & had his former observations confirmed. His conduct of late in the House of Commons has been generally disapproved.

A Great Journalist

Gifford corresponded with Cobbet, (Peter Porcupine) while He resided in Philadelphia. He thinks His publications at that time were of great use, but the paper *He now publishes* [*Cobbett's Weekly Political Register*], Gifford thinks so intemperate as to be highly objectionable, and for the last 2 years He Has foreborne to go near him. Gifford considers Him to be a dangerous man. Windham certainly lent him £4000 and He told Gifford that His paper brought him in £1700 a year, & that He sold 2500 of them weekly, but abt. 8 months ago Government directed that an acct. should be taken at the Post Office of the number issued from thence *weekly* and it proved to be less than 200.—The [bookseller's] shop he set up in Pall Mall did not answer and he has shut it up. [It is stated that he transferred it to Mr. Harding in 1803.]

Gifford sees Coombes [William Combe, author of "Dr. Syntax"] sometimes. He is still within the rules of the Kings-Bench [prison]. Coombes conducted the newspaper called the *Cabinet*, for which He had 2 guineas a week, but it is dropped.—

Gifford told me that His constitution is very tender, yet He seldom goes to Bed till one oClock in the morning & wherever He has dined & drank tea, if the *latter* at 9 at night,—He has tea again when He gets home.—It is so much his custom that when the Servant hears his Knock the Kettle is brought up by the person who opens the door.—He says He seldom sleeps well the early part of the night, probably owing to the tea,—but it so revives & refreshes Him that He cannot refrain from it.—

I noticed while conversing with Gifford that He frequently repeated my words in his answer. I have observed the same habit in others, but it struck me the more as He is a literary man.—

I had a very agreeable walk through Chelsea. Crowds were in motion in every direction availing themselves of the fine weather. The apprehension of Invasion has certainly at present very little effect upon the public mind.—

Lord Hutchison's Prisoner

Gifford told me that the name of the French Physician who refused to poison the French troops who were sick in an Hospital in Egypt which Buonaparte proposed to him to do, the name was Des Genet.—Two or three letters from him appear in the intercepted Correspondence published during the late war.—Des Genet was a prisoner to Lord Hutchinson to whom He told the circumstance.—After He refused to do it, Buonaparte prevailed on one of His (the Physician's) mates to mix Opium with their food.—Out of upwards of 500 about 12 or 14 had strength of Constitution which enabled them by means of Emetics to get the better of the poison.—The particulars fully authenticated were transmitted to France and are in many hands, but the interest & power of Buonaparte has prevented the publication of them. As to the Massacre of the Turks Gifford said that General Moore had seen the Bones of the murdered men lying in heaps.

The King and the Academy

August 8.—Mr. West came to me and sat 2 hours. He returned from Windsor last night.—He got there on Saturday evening with Richards, and immediately applied to Mr. Brandt [or Braun, see Vol. I.] the King's Head page to desire He wd. inform His Majesty at his dressing time that he (Mr. West) was come to wait upon him. . . .

At one oclock on sunday the King graciously received West & Richards, the Secretary, although they were afraid of their reception. They stayed two and a half hours with His Majesty & talked of the Royal Academy and its troubles.

The King sd. He was apprehensive there might have been extremes on both sides. West referred to Richards [the Secretary] for particulars, & the King pressed him to name the Men who were most active in it. Richards named Copley & Bourgeois. The King sd. it was an ill-natured conduct.—West stated that all the present difficulties in the Academy originated in Yenn's [the Treasurer's] desire of an increase of Salary, and the whole of the business of the Report on the subject of raising the Salaries was gone into.—Richards said He was surprised at Yenn's conduct.—

The King expressed a wish to restore harmony.—He hinted *at disaffection in the Academy*.—Both West & Richards declared that it was not so.—His Majesty talked abt. Patronage & the state of the Arts in this country,—and sarcastically abt. Noblemen being picture dealers. —He told West that He understood that He (West) was an encourager of those who looked only to works of Old Masters.—West sd. it was owing to their bringing pictures to Him to obtain his opinion, as they expected by it, to enhance the value of their purchases: and when He saw fine works of art He had that feeling that might be expected & expressed himself accordingly. That He really did think the introduction of fine works of art to be of great consequence, as they raised the minds

of Artists, & without seeing them Artists cd. not be expected merely by the force of their own conceptions to carry their practise so far as with fine models before them.—But Patronage in this Country was certainly wanting, were it had, He was certain the men that arise here wd. equal any that the world can boast.—The King had doubts whether the English have any true love for the Art.—

His Majesty's Principles

Politics was a little touched upon. The King said He regulated himself under two principles.—The first, that of a *superintending Providence, and a reliance on* Religion,—the other that placed in the situation He was, " He would never attempt to extend the power attached to it,—or allow the Constitution to be weakened by submitting the privileges belonging to His department of it trenched upon."—Under this belief and determination, He looked calmly upon the agitated world, & laid His Head upon His pillow each night with the composure of a Child.—

CHAPTER XXXVII

1803

He Wanted Direction in Deciding

August 10.—Hoppner told me that Windham [the Statesman] is very anxious abt. the *appearance of his figure* in the whole length portrait of him which Hoppner is painting for the Corporation of Norwich. He is anxious that the attitude,—disposition of the arms,—situation of the feet shd. all be to *a point.*—Hoppner doubts whether Pitt & Fox wd. *have any* such feelings.

August 11.—Hoppner told me yesterday that a Mr. [William Lisle] Bowles, a Clergyman, has written a Poem upon Sir George Beaumont's new purchased landscape by Rubens [now in the National Gallery],—and that Sir George is to paint a Series of Subjects from *Theocritus* from which engravings are to be made, & that Bowles,—Rogers,*—Sotheby and [name not given] are to make the *Translations.*†

August 13.—West said He did not believe there was a *better Heart* in the Country than that of the King. I asked him what He thought of His understanding. He said He was ready in business, and attentive to communication, but *He wanted direction in deciding.*—

The Country's Critical State

August 14.—After breakfast I went to Fulham, to Hoppner's, to go with him to Fulham Church to hear [Beilby Porteus] the Bishop of London preach. He began his Sermon at ¼ past 12 and it lasted 25 minutes—He delivered it with considerable force & energy and seemed himself to be much impressed with his subject.—He divided his sermon

* Mary Woodforde, Stoke St. Mary's, Taunton, Somerset, writes: I have been much interested in the "Farington Diary," as have been many of your correspondents. I think you, and perhaps they, may be interested to hear that I met one of the persons about whom Farington writes. My father, a Treasury Clerk, knew Samuel Rogers, the poet, and in the year 1849, when I was fourteen, my father took me to a village flower show, at St. Peters, in the Isle of Thanet, and there we met Rogers, a very old man, to whom my father introduced me, when he kissed my hand, and said he felt sure I should always enjoy "The Pleasures of Memory" without any assistance from him. He struck me as being very old [Rogers was 86] and inclined to tremble, and with a very white face.

† This edition of *Theocritus* was, apparently, never published.

into three heads. viz.—The duty & necessity of public prayer,—the good effects of it by example,—and the hopes which may be formed upon it under the present *critical situation of the Country*.—He launched out into an exhortation to his auditors to value as they ought the blessing of being part of the happiest & best conditioned community that ever existed in the world,—& enforced upon them the duty of coming forward either personal or by pecuniary aid, each according to his Capacity, to add to the general defence. His discourse was well calculated for the times, and for his congregation being plain & practical.—

I sat with Hoppners in Mr. Ellis's* seat [at Sunning Hill, near Ascot], along with him & his Father in Law, Admiral Sir Peter Parker, *Senr.*— Mr. Ellis is a Brother of Mr. Charles Ellis, one of Mr. Pitts Corps of friends & who is said to have written much of the Rolliad.—He married a daughter of Lord Bristols, who died lately abroad. The Ellis's are a West India family, & have each large property.—

The Bishop Chatty and Pleasant

Soon after we returned Gifford came.—Hoppner dined yesterday with the Bishop of London and found him chatty and pleasant, some times punning. Mrs. Porteous is a very agreeable woman.—The Bishop lives very handsomely.—A person in the company mentioned that He did know the person whom the Dowager *Lady B.* married, & that He was formerly a Baker in Whitechapel, & got a prize in the Lottery. He was said to be worth abt. £25,000.—

We dined at half past 4.—Gifford said He dined a few days ago at [Sir James] Mackintosh's with a party. Fuseli was mentioned by two persons whom Gifford did not know. They spoke of him as not being *learned* as has been reported, and that when in company & *pressed to issue*, He generally withdrew himself.—I said that Dr. Burney or Porson wd. be able to settle that point as He is acquainted with both.—Gifford said Porson & Burney are the *leading men* in learning & that Dr. Parr is much behind them.—

August 18.—Nollekens I called on. He is now finishing the 19th. bust which He has executed in marble of the late Duke of Bedford. He has executed 14 of Charles Fox.—Nollekens remarked to me that Mr. Fox was very ignorant abt. Sculpture. While Nollekens was making a model in clay of his Bust, after He had sat 6 or 7 times He asked Nollekens why He did not execute it in marble instead of Clay.— Nollekens showed him that while working in Clay He could alter every

* Mr. George Ellis (1753–1815), M.P., author and wit, who is supposed to have written the attack on Pitt (which appeared in the "Rolliad"), beginning "Pert without fire, without experience sage." According to the D.N.B. Ellis was a cousin of Charles Rose Ellis (1771–1845), M.P., and first Lord Seaford. The latter's wife, Elizabeth Catherine Clifton, died on January 21, 1803, and their infant son, Charles Augustus Ellis, succeeded his maternal great-grandfather, the Earl of Bristol, in the barony of Howard de Walden.

part as it might be required but that could not be done in marble; whatever was chipped off could not be restored.

A Boy, near 16 years of age was drawing upon a Slate from a Plaister figure. Nollekens told me He was the only Son of the late Mr. Abbot, Portrait Painter. His Mother is a Roman Catholic, & a Bigot. She insists upon Her Son becoming a Romish Priest, which He refuses, & she will in consequence scarcely see him. He lives with Her Father & Mother who allow him to pursue his inclination for the Art.—

The Affairs of France

I dined at home & drank tea at Mr. Wests.—Trumbull [Secretary to Mr. Jay, Special American Ambassador) came in. The affairs of France were spoken of.—He said He verily believed that in 1789 Louis 16th was perfectly sincere in his declaration to have the Government of France altered, & that He wd. have been satisfied with a monarchy still more limited than that of England.—He said the Convention which assembled in Paris in 1789 was truly venerable, and contained great talents & high character.—They did however from ill-judged disinterestedness decree that another Convention should be assembled & that in the election of the Members, *they should be deemed incapable of serving.*—Thus depriving France of their abilities & influence & opening a door for that Herd of Country Attorneys & adventurers to push for their seats, which soon caused all the confusion & disaster that followed.—

Painting by Candle Light

This evening at 7 oClock I found Mr. West *painting.* He told me He found no difficulty in working after dinner, and frequently does by candle-light.—In our conversation Mrs. West remarked that it was not an agreeable reflection to think that after having been so long near His Majesty's person, and having always conducted himself with so much fidelity & discretion that Mr. West shd. still be liable to have the representations of others attended to in preference.—I sd. if my life were to be passed over again I never shd. wish to have such a connexion with a Court as wd. render me in some measure dependent upon it,—where at best all is uncertainty, & where a fair conduct cannot alone insure a continuance of favour. Mrs. West said, If Mr. West had devoted his abilities in another manner "Where *He now had shillings*, He *would have had pounds.*" West said the difference in His Majesty's manner between that at their first introduction at Windsor was as black to white.—

August 19.—Lane called.—Lawrence has painted one of his best heads,—a portrait of Sir Wm. Forbes. He finished it on *Wednesday last.*

That Which Corrodes Society

August 20.—He [S. Lysons] & Daniell Lysons have compleated their examination of Cheshire in 5 weeks.—They were in every Parish

& in every Church & Chapel.—He found Jealousys subsisting among some of the families of that County, particularly Sir Thomas Broughton & Mr. Crew*—Sir Thos. remarked upon Mr. Crew's being an *assumed name*, the name of his male ancesters being Offley.—In this remark He seemed to forget that His own name of *Broughton* is assumed from a female, the name of *his* male ancestors being *Delves*.—Sir Thomas also remarked upon Mr. Thomlinson having descended from a *Steward* [a servant]. Such is the narrowness of mind too frequently found, which corrodes Society and prevents good neighboroud.—

Severe But Well Written

The Edinburgh Review has been very severe upon Fuseli's publication of his Lectures. Those Reviews are severe but well written. [Sir James] Mackintosh is supposed to know something abt. the conducting of them. I told Lawrence what Gifford had said about the remarks on Fuseli's learning & his avoiding his opponents when hard pressed. He said He was present at Mrs. Riddels when Fuseli after a conversation with Mackintosh went away, which might be the ground of that observation.

* John Crewe, created Baron Crewe of Crewe, was grandson of John Crewe, of Crewe Hall, who being son and heir of John Offley, of Madeley Manor, Staffordshire, by Anne, daughter of John Crewe of Crewe, took the name of Crewe by Act of Parliament in 1708. The Marquess of Crewe is the present representative of the family.

The Broughton family dates from John, Lord of Broughton, of Charlton, Staffordshire, in the time of Henry VI., and the inter-marriage with the Delves was effected by Sir Brian Broughton, third Baronet, and M.P. for Newcastle, who married Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Thomas Delves, Bart., of Doddington, Co. Chester.

The Delves family derived in direct descent from Sir Henry Delves, of Delves Hall, brother and heir of Sir John Delves, who was one of the four esquires in attendance on James Lord Audley, K.G., in the French Wars under Edward the Black Prince. For their services at the battle of Poictiers those esquires received an annuity among them of five hundred marks, and were allowed an addition to their arms, similar to Lord Audley's coat.

CHAPTER XXXVIII

1803

My Dear Son—No

Buonaparte and the Ambassador

August 20.—Lysons told me that Mr. Greathead of Guys-Cliff, near Warwick,* with Mrs. Greathead & His Son are all, prisoners in Paris.—He neglected to come away with the Ambassader, but had the Horses to his Carriage at the time of his arrest.—His Son is permitted to proceed in his study of painting, and goes to the Picture gallery where He is copying the St. Jerom of Corregio.—He is always attended by a Soldier on these occasions.—Mr. & Mrs. Greathead were present at the time when Buonaparte made his violent attack upon Lord Whitworth at his Levee. He adressed his lordship only as *Monsr.*—Mr. Greathead

* Bertie Greatheed (1759–1826) was the son of Samuel Greatheed (1710–1765), of Guy's Cliffe, by his wife, Lady Mary Bertie, daughter of the second Duke of Ancaster. Gifford called Greatheed the Reuben of the "Della Cruscan" School. Mrs. Siddons and John Kemble were unable to save Greatheed's "The Regent," which ran only for nine nights at Drury Lane.

His son Bertie, who was a clever artist, married in France and died at Vicenza on October 8, 1804. Lord Charles Percy, son of the Earl of Beverley, married his only daughter.

In 1852 the Rev. J. Sanford gave a fuller account of this incident, which occurred at Madame Buonaparte's drawing-room on the 13th March, 1803 Her apartment was on the other side of the Tuileries from the room where Napoleon held his levees. "I believe," says Mr. Sanford, "I am the only living witness, as those who were near the person of Lord Whitworth were members of the Corps Diplomatique, Cobenzl, Marcoff, Lucchesini, all dead. . . . . When the door of the adjoining room was opened the First Consul entered, and as Lord Whitworth was the first Ambassador he encountered, he addressed him by inquiring about the Duchess of Dorset's health, she being absent from a cold. He then observed that we had had fifteen years' war; Lord W. smiled very courteously, and said it was fifteen years too much. We shall probably, replied General B., have fifteen years more; and if so, England will have to answer for it to All Europe, and to God and man. He then inquired where the armaments in Holland were going on, for he knew of none. Then for a moment he quitted Lord Whitworth, and passed all the ladies, addressing Mrs. Greathead only, though the Duchess of Gordon and her daughter, Lady Georgina, were present. After speaking to several officers in the centre of the room, which was crowded, he returned to Lord W. and asked why Malta was not given up. Lord W. then looked more serious, and said he had no doubt that Malta would be given up when the other articles of the Treaty were complied with. General B. then left the room, and Madame B. immediately entered. . . . Lord W. then addressed the

was struck with the sudden change in his manner when he turned from Lord Whitworth: while adressing His Lordship Mr. G. writes that "He moved *his chops* like a mastiff"—but immediately after spoke to Mrs. Greathead lightly and pleasantly.—This appears as if He had *assumed* the appearance of passion.

Mr. Greathead gives 14 guineas a month for a House and is very weary of his situation, but seems to have no expectation of being soon liberated, and has ordered his servants at Guy's Cliff to be discharged.

August 21.—Lawrence had been this morning to see the Exhibition of Count Truchesis pictures near the New road, Marybone.—He gave a

American Minister, who was very deaf, and repeated what had passed, and I perceived that he was very much offended at what had occurred. In justice to the First Consul, I must say that the impropriety consisted in the unfitness of the place for such a subject; the tone of his voice was not raised, as was said at the time. He spoke in the same tone as when he inquired for the Duchess of Dorset."

This description agrees with those of Napoleon and Lord Whitworth.

Alice, Countess of Strafford, writes: There is an error in the explanatory note on the Greathead family in your issue of June 28 [1922]. It says: "Lord Charles Percy" (he was then the Hon. Charles Percy, son of the Earl of Beverley, afterwards Duke of Northumberland) "married Mr. Bertie Greatheed's daughter." But Mr. Bertie Greathead had no daughter. He had a son, who married secretly a German girl of the lower classes. She died, leaving an infant daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Bertie Greathead adopted this child as their own daughter, which she was always supposed to be. She had a lovely voice, which was thought by connoisseurs to have a German intonation. I don't know when the son died, but the child became the heiress, and Guy's Cliff was her own property. In due course she married Charles Percy, and they had an only child, also a daughter, Anne Caroline Isabel, who never married. Guy's Cliff is a beautiful old house, with a splendid fir-tree avenue. Now, I fear, the trees are all dead. Isabel at her death left it to a member of her father's family, Lord Algernon Percy.

There hangs at Guy's Cliff (or did within my recollection) a portrait of General Buonaparte when First Consul. It is by Mr. Bertie Greathead, described as "a clever artist," taken under peculiar circumstances. The occasion must have been the interview described by Farington. While Buonaparte was speaking to Mr. Greathead the latter surreptitiously made a drawing of him on his thumb-nail. This was the only thing he had to go by, and I remember very well being told as a child that the portrait he painted afterwards was one of the best likenesses known of Buonaparte.

I also remember well being told as a child that the Greatheads had a narrow escape from being amongst the *détenus* at Verdun. They were in France at the moment, but happily had "a friend at court" who obtained permission for them to travel where they chose on the Continent, but they had to undertake not to return to England.

I have often stayed at Guy's Cliff. Its owners then, Lord and Lady Charles Percy, were amongst my parents' oldest friends.

[The Countess of Strafford's remarkable memory is shown by the above most interesting letter, written in her ninety-second year. She has, however, apparently confused Bertie Greatheed (1759–1826) with his son, Bertie, who died in Vicenza on October 8, 1804. The son, who was an able amateur artist, contributed two pictures to the Royal Academy, one in 1801, the other in 1802.

It was no doubt young Bertie who painted the portrait of Buonaparte referred to by the Countess of Strafford. While a prisoner with his father and mother in Paris in 1803, he was allowed to study art in the Louvre, and must have frequently seen the First Consul. By the way, the "Dictionary of National Biography" says that "the younger Greatheed had married in France, and his only daughter became, on March 20, 1823 (Burke gives it 1822), the wife of Lord Charles Percy, son of the Earl of Beverley."—Ed.]

most unfavorable account of them,—saying there was scarcely an original picture of a *great master* among them.—A Banker or Bankers at Vienna have advanced £25,000 upon them, and have sent over an Agent to superintend the property in which they now have so great an Interest. —The expence the Count has been at for bringing the collection from Vienna, & preparing for Exhibition amount to £12,000.—There are 1000 pictures & Lawrence does not think the whole are worth £2000.—The Count values them at £60,000

Tact and Judgment

Lawrence told us that Hamilton—, [R.A., who died somewhat suddenly in 1801], our late friend kept a *Diary*, in which He recorded his own movements and many observations. He also mentioned an anecdote of George Hanger.—George, some years ago was frequently of X's parties. At one of the entertainments given by [X, the host] filled a glass with wine and wantonly threw it in Hangers face. George witht. being disconcerted immediately filled his glass and throwing the wine in the face of the person who sat next to him bid him pass it round.— an admirable instance of presence of mind and Judgment upon an occasion of such coarse rudeness.—

The letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montague* lately published were spoken of.—It was observed that there were several indelicate allusions in them : Lysons [the antiquary] said that Dallaway who had the editing of them told him that He had suppressed many indelicate passages.

Coach and Sign Painters

August 22.—Daniels [R.A.] told me that He came to London when 14 years of age, and was put apprentice to a Coach-painter of the name of Maxwell for 7 years. After that period He was for several years employed by Catton [R.A.] in the same way, and did not fairly commence the practise of painting pictures till He was near 30 years of age.—

Smirke's father was a House & Sign Painter, & resided at Wigton in Cumberland. Smirke [R.A.] was apprentice to a Coach painter in London of the name of Bromley, who, having but little to do, He [Smirke] had much time for improving himself in drawing.—When he left Bromley He soon aspired to do at least the finer parts only of Coach

* Lady Mary (1689–1762) was the eldest daughter of Evelyn Pierrepont, Duke of Kingston, and wife of Edward Wortley Montagu, son of the second Earl of Sandwich. In 1716 she went with her husband to Constantinople, and while there wrote her "Letters" to Pope, Addison, and others. She introduced inoculation for small-pox into England. Her son Edward ran away from Westminster, and became in turn chimney sweep, muleteer in Spain, member of Parliament and Mohammedan.

It is said that her father nominated her "before she was eight" as a toast at the Kit-Cat Club. She was elected to the Club by acclamation. Farington refers to her and the publication of her Letters in his special Diary of "A Tour on the Wye."

painting, & directed his attention to figures, & ornaments for ceilings, &c. He was remarked for his ingenuity while He was with Bromley.

While looking at a picture by Ruysdael to-day, Opie said that He always felt himself disposed to combat the opinion of Sir Joshua Reynolds as expressed in his Lectures, "That *imitation is not the Painters province.*"—Opie asserts the contrary, & produces beautiful instances to prove it. Northcote supported him in his opinion. I only doubted whether Sir Joshua meant to be understood as they apprehended it, but on this they were decided.

Gainsborough's Friend

August 24.—Humphry called and after dinner I went to his lodgings and drank tea.—Jackson* of Exter [sic], *the musician*, was abt. 75—or 6 years old when He died *lately*.—He had in the latter part of his life afflictions of a domestic nature.—He had two Sons, (*Twins*) who were named Romulus & Remus.—The former died first, & Remus was a merchant at Exter, where being improvident his affairs got into disorder, & He shot himself.—He had another Son, a musician, who is deformed; and had also a daughter.—As a musician, Jackson had talents which enabled him to produce some very popular compositions, but He was not sufficiently scientific to be able to take a lead in London with Dr. Arne, & others: this & other circumstances it is believed affected his temper. —Humphry was acquainted [with] him 30 years ago, at which period He was very pleasant.

August 25.—Wm. Daniell [R.A.] called, having returned from his tour yesterday. He was at York,—Durham,—Edinburgh,—Glasgow, —Loch Lomond & Loch Long,—the falls of the Clyde,—the Lakes—& Liverpool.—He spoke of the various Scenery with less admiration than travellers usually do—[Daniel had been a long time in India].—The scenery which pleased him most was the ride from Hamilton to Lanark along the Banks of the Clyde.—He found the people everywhere preparing for military exertions, and the utmost unanimity prevailing. In the Highlands of Scotland the same spirit prevailed.

Lysons called.—He mentioned the death of Mr. Topham Treasurer to the Antiquarian Society. He died at Cheltenham & was buried there. He directed that He shd. not be buried within 10 miles of London.—

Ich Dien

August 26.—He [Dance] told me He had seen the correspondence between the King & the Prince of Wales relative to the Princes offer of military service. The Prince first wrote a long letter to Mr. Addington, desiring to be appointed to a Military situation,—in the present urgent crisis, and when his Brothers are employed.—Mr. Addington presented

* To William Jackson we owe much of our knowledge of Thomas Gainsborough, whose letters to him, preserved in the Royal Academy, reveal the artist's insight and honesty and give an admirable idea of his racy, fervid style of writing.

the letter to his Majesty, from whom it was intimated through some channel but not in a direct way, that His Majesty did acquiesce with the desire of the Prince. The Prince not hearing from Mr. Addington then wrote to Him in the *third person*, beginning "The Prince of Wales," &c. &c.—expressing disappointment at not hearing from him. To this Mr. Addington replied that He had submitted the letter of His Royal Highness to the King & understood that a communication had been made to His Highness.—The Prince then wrote a *long letter* to the King, urging the strongest grounds He could for his application.—To This the King wrote a short letter adressed to the Prince as "*My dear Son*," and concluding "*Your affectionate Father*," but persisting in refusing the Princes request. His Majesty writes that in case the Enemy should land He (the King) would be found at the *head of His troops*,—approves the Princes zeal—and expects that He will be at *the head of His Regiment*. Though this correspondence has not been made public, the Prince has shewn it to many, so that it is well known; which sufficiently expresses his disappointment.

CHAPTER XXXIX

1803

"We Have Him"

August 26.—I drank tea with Dance & afterwards went to see the St. Pancrass Volunteers collected. This evening 7 Candidates for the Rank of Captain were nominated.—a Mr. Le June is appointed Major. He is a Stock Broker. The whole of the military business of this Parish appears to be in low hands.

Man of Feeling

August 27.—Westall told me that the periodical publication called "The Lounger" was written by Mr. Mackenzie, author of the "Man of feeling."—Westall [R.A.] knows him personally, and supposes him to be abt. 55 years of age. He is a *Merchant* & settled at Edinburgh.—*

August 28.—Hayley [The Poetaster] has advertised to publish a life of Romney.—Humphry [R.A.] travelled to Rome with Romney. He found him a man of uncommon concealment; in no way communicative. In what related to his Art He reserved his studies, refusing to let them be seen while He was in Italy.—

Humphry remarked of Romney as an Artist, that [he] painted many good heads, but in a *mannered way.* He has some taste & sensibility and represented beautiful woemen in a captivating manner, but He never cd. make a picture altogether exquisite. He had no eye for the harmony of the whole, & his colours were often coarse & discordant, not rendered with feeling.—

* Westall was misinformed. Henry Mackenzie, son of a physician, was born in Edinburgh in 1745. Passing from the University in 1765, he came to London to continue his law studies, and on returning to Edinburgh he was appointed Crown Attorney in the Court of Exchequer, and Comptroller of Taxes in 1804. The "Lounger" (February 6, 1785, to January 6, 1787), was preceded by the "Mirror" (January 23, 1779, to May 27, 1780), the first periodical of its kind in Scotland. His "Man of Feeling," published anonymously in 1771, was followed by "The Man of the World," "Julia de Roubigné," and several plays. Mackenzie, "the Northern Addison," as Scott called him, long enjoyed popularity in Edinburgh, and became a connecting link between eminent Scots, such as David Hume and John Home, and Sir Walter Scott and Lord Cockburn. He died in 1831.

C'est la Guerre

August 29.—[Joseph] Minet spoke of great bankruptcies in the City.—Lindo,—who was supposed to be worth a million,—Masteer, a great Ship Builder, whose Father left him £200,000.—George Barclay, Member for Bridport. His failure is said to be for £300,000.—His Father was a Clerk in the House of Holford & Co. at Lisbon; after which he became a Merchant on his own account in Portugal & failed.—He came to England & through the recommendation of the late Mr. Evans became a Clerk to Mr. Hyott a Portugal merchant. After a while He was admitted to a 4th. of the business as a Partner, then to a 3rd,—and Mr. Hyott having retired to the Country & left the management to him He pressed to have *one-half*, which was also *agreed* to. After the term of this Engagement expired, He separated from Mr. Hyott & left him after 13 years absence from business in a state which obliged him to return to it & to endeavour to form connecions, His separated partner having made this necessary by having had the advantage of personal interest. Hyott failed, and George Barclay, the present Bankrupt, became his Assignee. George had abt. 20 years ago abt. £1600 left him by his Father. Minet was about that period his Clerk, & has seen Mr. Hyott waiting in a passage for an audience of G. Barclay in the cold months, and treated by him with great disregard.—

G. Barclay married a Miss A. daughter of a Tobbaconist* who at various times has had settled upon Her Children £1500 a year which the Creditors cannot touch. He has been returned for Bridport by the *Dissenting interest.* His manners have rendered him unpopular.—Haughty, overbearing, & unfeeling.—It is remarkable that in the space of 20 years He shd. be in a situation similar to that of the person He shewed disrespect to, a Bankrupt.—

Invasion Improbable

In the midst of the general preparation for defence against invasion, it is remarkable that Mr. Coke [Earl of Leicester] of Norfolk has taken no active part.—This can only be ascribed to two causes.—His disapprobation of the cause of the war, which Mr. Fox, to whom He is devoted, condemns, and a belief that no attempt at Invasion will be made, which Mr. Fox also appears to consider improbable.—In both instances, if those causes do influence him, it is seen how much He is a Bigot to the opinion of the Chief of his Party,—and it is not easily reconciliable with that *John Bull* feeling for his country which [Sir James] Mackintosh ascribes to him.

* "Interested" writes: With reference to the extract from the Diary of 29th August, 1803, in the paragraph relating to George Barclay, sometime M.P. for Bridport, Farington states that he "married a Miss A." George Barclay is said to have married Rebecca Brockhurst, only child of Benjamin Brockhurst, of London, by his wife *Sarah Arnold*, daughter of Lathom Arnold, of London (presumably the "Tobbaconist"), and had issue. His father, Thomas Barclay's, descent from the Collairnie family, in Fifeshire, has never yet been definitely proved.

Paul, the Coward Emperor

August 30.—It is reported that General Sublakoof, a Russian Gentleman, is to be married to Miss Angerstein [daughter of J. J. Angerstein, whose pictures formed the nucleus of our National Gallery collection].—Lawrence has been in company with the General and has conversed with him. He gave Lawrence an account of the Death of the Emperor Paul.* He said that His extravagant caprices were such and his conduct so unbearable that many of the Nobility retired from Petersburgh to their estates in the country.—A few days before his death reports were circulated in Petersburgh that something important wd. soon happen. On that day the Regiment to which General Sublakoof belonged, & two other Regiments received orders to march from Petersburgh to some distance, but on the same day, at a later period, orders came from the Arch Duke Constantine for the Regiment to remain and to be under arms.—About three oClock in the morning the death of the Emperor Paul was announced.—

The death of the Emperor was related by Genl. Sublakoof as follows. The Emperor was in bed alone, when on hearing a noise at his door He started up and drew his Sword. There were two doors to his bedchamber one on the right-hand of the bed, the other on the left. The opposite door to that which the Conspirators forced opened to a passage which led to a room where *his Mistress slept.* Paul was of a Cowardly disposition. He attempted to get away by that door but in his confusion instead of *unlocking, locked* himself in. The Conspirators had been obstructed at the door which they forced by a Centinel who they dispatched, & then breaking into the room were confounded when on making up to the bed they found it empty. They found the opposite door locked & instantly concluded that Paul had escaped. They were then on the point of endeavouring to get away by the door at which they entered when one of them noticed that the opposite door was *locked inward* & He cried out "*We have him,*"—On examining the Room & removing a fire screen, they saw Paul standing in his Shirt, who immediately implored mercy in the most piteous manner, weeping, & begging his life,—and offering to abdicate his Throne. The Conspirators were struck silent by His adress, and stood suspended, which caused him to make an *effort to escape,* this roused them, and in the endeavour to prevent him one of them struck him down after which they strangled Him [on March 24, 1801]. Their intention was said to be to have caused

* Paul, second son of Peter III. (who was murdered), was born in 1754, and succeeded his mother, Catherine II., on the Imperial throne in 1796. His earliest measures included the exile of his father's assassins, and the pardon of Kosciusko and other Polish patriots. In the war between France and the rest of Europe, he at first fought on the side of the Allies, then withdrew from the Coalition. Quarrelling with England, he entered into an alliance with Buonaparte, and brought about the battle of the Baltic by joining Sweden and Denmark in their opposition to the English Government's insistence on the right of searching neutral vessels.

him to sign a paper to abdicate his Crown, and that the murder was accidental, that is not previously intended.—

The Empress Pitied Him

The day before his death He had signed an order to banish the Empress & His eldest Son Alexander to Siberia. This was communicated to Alexander, and it was represented to him that such a government could not be endured. He was prevailed upon to consent that His Father should be obliged to abdicate the Throne, but had no knowledge that His death wd. be sought.—The Empress though so severely treated by Paul pitied him, & never forgave those who caused His death,—and the present Emperor Alexander has held similar sentiments. Most or all of the Conspirators have been banished to Siberia.

For some days the effect upon the people of Petersburgh was visible. It was evident that they felt as if relieved from difficulty & apprehension, yet there was something of a melancholy air of pity expressed in their countenances.—General Sublakoof is abt. 30 years of age, of a frank, agreeable disposition. He was supposed sometime ago to be an *illuminate* but is now believed to have renounced those errors.—The present Emperor Alexander is a well disposed man, of a pious turn. His understanding moderate.—

LIDBROOKE VILLAGE.

GOODRICH CASTLE.

[*To face p.* 145.

CHAPTER XL

1803

The Wye Tour

A New Feeling

September 2.—I have been for several days very deep in study which has brot. on fatigue, but I trust evident improvement. A new feeling in some respects (particularly with regard to arrangement of colour) seems to have arisen in me.—

September 3.—Called on Lawrence & settled with Him the terms of Lane's account. He mentioned to me a pamphlet which has been lately published, "Cursory remarks upon the state of parties,"—an attack upon Mr. Pitt, Lord Grenville, &c.—The 3rd. Edition is printing. —General Brownrigg told him that a friend of his was with Mr. Pitt when He laid down the pamphlet after reading it, & said "an absurd Collection of more innocent falsehoods than I remember to have seen."—

September 4.—Dance called.—He spoke of the great changes which happen in some men's fortunes. He dined the other day with Claude Scott, the corn merchant at His House near Bromley where He lives splendidly. The late Ben Kenton; Porter Seller & Wine merchant told Dance that when He kept the Magpye ale house in Whitechapel, Claude Scott, abt. 30 years ago, applied to him offering *to keep his books*, being then seeking for employment. Kenton died possessed of a great fortune, & Scott is supposed to be worth £300,000. His Son married the only daughter of a Mr. Armstrong who is said to be worth half a milion.—

Troubles of Travelling

September 9.—At a quarter before 7 oClock this evening I left London in the Cheltenham & Gloucester Mail Coach. The engagement with the Post Office is so ordered that it does not receive the Gloucester mail till it arrives at Oxford, to which place it is conveyed by the Worcester Mail. We stopped 20 minutes at Maidenhead and reached Oxford about 4 oClock in the morning. Here we found a good fire and a maid servant with coffee prepared. In abt. half an hour we proceeded, breakfasted at Burford at 7 having 20 minutes of time allowed, and got

to Cheltenham at half past ten oClock.—The expense of my conveyance was greater in proportion to the distance than on any other road I remember.. Including luggage, (a common sized Trunk) the expense was £3.2.0 and the distance only 90 miles.—The Coachman, by the way, who drove from London cheated me. He charged me 5 *shillings* for Luggage, and did not enter his receit in the *way bill*, which caused it again to be weighed at Cheltenham, and I was told it came to 3s. 6d.—I referred them to the Coachman to settle the account putting in my claim for a return of the overcharge.

Cheltenham Waters

On my arrival at Cheltenham I found my Brother Henry at the Inn & soon after Hoppner came. We joined Marianne, my Brother Henry's wife, and passed the morning in walking in Lanes where we found some very picturesque Scenery.—Hoppner since He came here three weeks ago has been quite idle as to the use of the pencil but now found himself posessed of a strong desire to make sketches of some of the scenery.

This day Lady D'Oyley, wife of Sir John D'Oyley was buried here. She died on Tuesday last having come from Ireland for the benefit of the Cheltenham waters,—Sir John is now settled in Dublin, and is engaged in a Brewery, after various changes of fortune.—[See Vol., I. p. 71.]

Henry & Hoppner reside at Smith's boarding House where they pay 6s.6d. each per day and are provided with board & lodging.—They breakfast at 9,—have a refreshment at one,—dine at ½ past 4,—drink tea at 7 and sup at 9.—Whoever goes to the House must pay for a *whole week if but there two or three days*, but after that time may continue charged *only by the day*.—

We sat down 38 to dinner. Mr. Horrocks one of the Members for Preston, was the only person that I remarked there. He has the appearance of being an active man, and his look is vigilant.—At 7 oClock the Ladies and many of the gentlemen assembled in a room upstairs where Coffee and tea were served, and several parties sat down to Cards. Being weary, I retired early to my Inn, and Hoppner to his room. Though his general appearance is better, He is not free from complaint, and *Dr. Jenner* [of vaccination fame], who practises here as a Physician in the Season, has recommended to him to rub in *Mercury* for his Liver complaint.—

September 11.—At my Inn a Bed may be had at 2 shillings a night, and at Eighteenpence if the person who requires it should *eat in the House.*

A Successful Labourer

To-day we sat down to dinner 37 persons. Hoppner dined out. Mr. Horrocks sat opposite to us, and I was pleased on observing his plain and simple manner. Fifteen years ago He worked in a Horse quarry as a Labourer. He was also a weaver, and wove for Watson &

Miers of Preston in Lancashire. By degrees He began to manufacture on his own account, and engaged also in the *Spinning business*. He erected a Mill notwithstanding obstacles, put in his way, and at last succeeded greatly; has bought an estate near Penwortham a little way from Preston, and built a spacious house there, and at the last election was returned to Parliament as one of the members for that town. He does not appear to be more than 40 years of age. By over application to business He has brought on Indigestion, and He visits Cheltenham for relief.—He seems to be very temperate. Decission, that characteristic feature of a strong mind, He posesses. By the stoppage of intercourse with Hamburgh, at the commencement of the present war, a very large quantity of goods belonging to him remained unsold, and He was consequently disappointed of the returns He had reckoned upon to answer engagements. At once He made up his mind, and instead of adopting half measures which might have affected his credit, He sold at a loss, it is said, of £40,000, a great quantity of goods, and by that means became provided with remittances sufficient to answer the demands upon him, and also to offer to *discount* bills drawn upon him. Thus, though his fortune was reduced, His credit was confirmed, by shewing that He had an ample sufficiency for all purposes.—He gave £1000 towards the support of the Volunteer corps formed at Preston.—

The dinners provided at Smith's Boarding House for the public table are very good. There are two courses. The second consisting of Fowls, —Hare, pies and puddings. The wine at Cheltenham is much complained of.

James Christie

September 12.—Passed my morning in making Sketches.—Hoppner joined but did not apply long.—I dined at Smiths with about 40 persons.—After dinner *Bianchi* who was one of the Company sung an Italian air.—Coll. Heath,—Captn. Ogg,—and another gentleman also sung.—Hoppner dined with Christie the celebrated London auctioneer who is here for his health. He came to tea & told me Christie is evidently growing worse, but does not seem to be in a state of much apprehension though He acknowledges that His appetite & powers fail. As is common in such cases He conceives that He should be better in another situation, & talks of Bath.*

* James Christie, the elder, was born in 1730, and died on November 8, 1803. See Index, Vol. I.

CHAPTER XLI

1803

Romantic Stories

The Duchess and the Dominie

September 13.—At Eleven oClock left Cheltenham in company with Hoppner and Mr. Evans, an Irish gentleman who had been sometime there, and was desirous of going down the Wye.—We set off in a Chaise, & at Gloucester, 9 miles from Cheltenham, met the Son of Mr. Evans who travelled on Horseback.—The weather was very fine.—On our way, in conversation Mr. Evans informed us that He was of a family originally Welsh, but that his great grandfather settled in Ireland. He gave us much information relative to the state of Ireland, and many anecdotes of persons who had become remarkable on some account or other. He said that when He was a youth He was educated at Buck's school in Dublin, where a Mr. Ogilvie from Scotland was Tutor with a salary of £30 a year. After being there sometime Ogilvie demanded an increase of Salary, but only proposed that it should be *guineas* instead of *pounds*.

This was refused: on which he quitted the School and being favored by the parents of some of the Scholars, took a certain number of Boys to educate. The interest which Ogilvie had was however not extensive, & as His pupils went off others did not succeed them, so that He was in danger of being left unprovided for, when Sir John Cunningham, an eminent Surgeon, and his Countryman, recommended him to the late Duke of Leinster* as a proper person to be Tutor to his four sons. The Duke received him as such, and settled a Handsome Salary upon him and a provision when the education of his Sons should be completed. The Duke formed an establishment for them at the Black rock, a few miles from Dublin, where the Duchess of Leinster frequently went to see them,

* James, first Duke of Leinster, who was the eldest surviving son of the 19th Earl of Kildare, head of the great family of the Geraldines. On February 7, 1747, he married Emilia Mary, daughter of Charles, second Duke of Richmond and Lennox, by whom he had seventeen children, eleven of them surviving childhood.

William Ogilvie was tutor to the Duke's fifth son, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, the rebel, and after his death on June 4, 1798, from a bullet wound inflicted when he was trying to escape arrest, Ogilvie purchased Lord Edward's Kilrush estates at the mortgage price of £10,400. See Index, Vol. I.

and Ogilvie soon became a *particular favorite* of Her Grace and the Duke dying [in 1773] a little while after she married him, putting Him thereby in possession of an Income of £4000, Her Jointure, and of £10,000 in money. Ogilvie has two daughters by Her Grace, and has so conducted himself as to be upon very good terms with the Duke of Richmond, Brother to the Duchess,—and with the Duke of Leinster Her Son, who bring him into Parliament.

Prolix and Tedious

Lord Reddesdale, the present Chancellor of Ireland is very well approved there. His decissions are given with great care and rectitude, and He is so solicitous to convince the losing party that He ought to be satisfied with the decission that it sometimes causes Him to be more prolix & tedious than the occasion seems to require.

At the Bell at Gloucester we changed our Chaise. It appears to be a house of very good accomodation.—The Road to Ross from Gloucester is through a country somewhat Hilly. The distance 16 miles. The roads in Herefordshire are at least in many parts remarkably bad. Hoppner said that Christie [the auctioneer] told him that having an estate in Herefordshire to dispose of He had as usual set it off by a flowery oration, but before concluding He said that He felt bound to observe that Herefordshire was a county that had two peculiarities, viz.: "Turnpikes without end,"—and "roads without bottom."—

Pope to Lord Bathurst

Ross is a small town situated upon an eminence.—We drove to the King's arms, an Inn that was formerly the dwelling House of Mr. Kyrle, the humane and charitable "man of Ross," celebrated by Pope in his epistle to Lord Bathurst.—While dinner was preparing we walked to the Church yard, and to a small field in front of it, from which there is a very extensive view commanding the course of the River Wye, and the Hilly country which bounds the Vale through which it passes. At a greater distance some of the Welsh Hills in the neighboroud of Abergavenny are seen. The scene is rich and pleasant, but there are no striking features to fix the attention. Immediately beneath the Wye sweeps in a semi-circular form, and Wilton Castle, from which the Earl of Wilton takes his title is seen, situated in the margin of the River at the distance of three quarters of a mile from Ross.—Upon the river I counted five pleasure boats laying ready for Passengers. A large estate including Wilton Castle belongs to Guy's Hospital,—and the Duke of Norfolk has a considerable estate in this neighboroud which He posesses in right of Miss Scudamore, now Duchess of Norfolk.

A Fortune By Mistake

At 5 oClock we dined, & were not very well pleased with our entertainment. The fowls were tough, and the wine very bad.—In the evening

we hired a boat to convey us to Monmouth. The fare is one guinea and a half for the boat, and half a guinea to the Boatmen, three in number, one to steer and two to row.—We were informed that the passage from Monmouth to Chepstow is made upon the same terms. It is also usual to take a basket of provissions from Ross to eat in the boat at such place on the passage as may be preferred.

In conversation this evening Mr. Evans [the Irishman] mentioned the singular circumstance of a countryman of his, who gained a fortune by being mistaken for another man.—Bob Wilson, as He was called by His friends, had a property of about £400 a year, which being gay and a man of Show, He was supposed rather to have diminished. He came to England, and went to Brighton, with a view to try what confidence & dressing well would do. A short time before He went to Brighton there had been a Mr. Wilson, an Irishman, there whose person was remarkably handsome, and who had been proclaimed by the Ladies to be the most captivating of his Sex. The reports of him reached other places and Miss Townshend, a daughter of the Countess of Dalkeith by the late Right Honble. Charles Townshend, had heard his praises, at a time when she was preparing to go to Brighton. On her arrival there she went to the rooms, at the very time that Bob Wilson first made his appearance there, and after the much talked of Mr. Wilson had left the place.

Bob was the best dressed man in the room, and his air & manner easy & confident, but his face remarkably plain. It happened however that Miss Townshend heard his *name*, and Her imagination doing the rest, she fancied she saw in Bob all that she had heard in praise of Mr. Wilson. Bob saw the attention with which she regarded him, was introduced to Her danced with her, and in Ten days or a fortnight ran away with & married Her & got £10,000; and Her Brother dying,* an estate said to be £3000 per annum.

* On August 15, 1775, Charles Townshend, orator, statesman, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, second son of the third Viscount Townshend, was married to Caroline Dowager Countess of Dalkeith (daughter of John, second Duke of Argyll), and by her had two sons and a daughter, Anne, who was married, first on March 22, 1779, to *Richard* Wilson, of Tyrone, afterwards to John Tempest.

COLDWELL.

ROSEMARY TOPPING.

[*To face p.* 151.

CHAPTER XLII

1803

The Wye Tour

September 14.—We breakfasted and at a quarter before 9 went on board our Boat. The Boatmen told us they had never known the water so low as at present, though one of them had been employed on the River 30 years. The morning was very fine and the dews had cleared away. We passed Wilton Castle which did not appear sufficiently tempting as a picturesque object to induce us to stop at this point. A little farther we passed under a large old bridge, which if united with other circumstances might form a subject for a sketch but it is so situated that it will not combine with the Castle. A little way beyond the Bridge we had proof of the difficulty we had to encounter from the river being so shallow; the Boatmen were obliged to go into the water and to force the Boat along by dragging & lifting. This they did and with much good humour. One of them entertained the other by saying "it was like pulling a pig to market."—

At Ross our dinners were charged 2s 6d. each,—wine 4s. 6d a bottle, Brandy 6s. a bottle. Breakfasts 1s 3d.—Beds 1s. each. The Landlord never made his appearance to us, and on the whole we were glad to shift our quarters.

Vignettes

Rosemary Topping, a Hill of a picturesque shape, was rendered particularly beautiful by the fine light and shade and colour that prevailed, over it at that Hour. The evening was approaching, and there was a sweet & mellow tone over all the objects; all was calm & silent, and the smoke which issued from a part of the Hill where Fern was burning rising gently, seemed to contribute to the pensive sentiment which the scene excited.

The pleasure we had in viewing the scenery was frequently interrupted by the difficulty of getting our Boat over passages so shallow that it seemed almost impossible to force it forward. It was frequently obliged to be lifted with poles by the men standing in the water, & in one part it required that the Boat should be lightened. Accordingly. Hoppner & Mr. Evans, Junr. were carried on shore by the men who took them on their Backs, but unfortunately one of these assistants had by too repeated an application to his Bottle become a little unsteady & giving way under the weight of Mr. Evans He was dropt into the water and with a narrow escape of falling upon his back into it.

We next approached the New Wear, a point very celebrated for its scenery and justly entitled to be so. It is of the Matlock character, but superior to it from the reasons I gave before. The Rocks rise to a great height, one of them of singular form, are well covered with wood, and many cottages are interspersed suitable in form and colour to the style of the Landscape. On the right hand bank there is a large cluster of cottages surrounding the Iron works which are established here.—The detached, perpendicular rock of singular form is called by the inhabitants "*the Long Stone*," but our Boatmen told us that some years ago a party of Lawyers, who annually after going the Circuit, passed down the Wye as a pleasure excursion, gave it the name of Counsellor Bearcroft, humourously thereby alluding to the confidence with which He stood foremost the Champion of Professional assurance.

Hoppner & I entered a poor cottage by the roadside, where we resolved to wait till the Chaise came. In the cottage was a labouring man, His wife and a Child. They were both healthy and strong, the man talked a good deal but whatever may be said of the happiness of a cottage life content did not seem to be his portion. He complained that those who by their work raised the fruits of the earth, the labourers had scarcely any share of the produce,—His mind seemed to be in a fit state to receive, if it had not received, the notion of equal rights.—By a few shillings which we gave them we left them however, for the time, at least, in good humour with those who had them to dispose of.

September 15.—Got to Monmouth at five o'Clock. . . .

We dined at half past five. At this House "The Beaufort Arms" we found all the accomodations good, and as before noticed the wine excellent. We had much conversation. Mr Evans spoke of a deputation from the Irish Volunteers which having arrived in England was caressed by both the Political parties. They were introduced to the King who advanced & graciously received them, & then retired. They were in Regimentals. Knighthood was offered, and the payment of their expenses, both which they refused. It was also proposed to them to make the Irish Fencibles a regiment with Commissions for the Officers which was also declined.

Orators and Patriots

Mr. Evans said that *Mr. Grattan's* Father was Recorder of Dublin, & from some cause disinherited Him. Mr. Bagenhall in the Irish House of Commons proposed to vote to Mr. Grattan £100,000; this was not supported but £50,000 was immediately voted to him, with which He purchased an estate which now produces to Him £5000 per annum. Mr. Flood, His rival in Oratory, is inferior to Him in eloquence, but superior in argument and learning. Mr. Corry's grandfather was a Pedlar.*

* Isaac Corry (1755-1813), son of Edward Corry, merchant in Newry, was Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, afterwards Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer.

—Mr. Thomas Connolly,* the Irish patriot, disinherited Mr. George Byng,† the Member for Middlesex, His nephew, in consequence of the latter having instituted a Law suit, and He left His estate to a Son of the Honble. Thos. Pakenham.—Mr. Evans spoke of the state of Ireland. He said all the *English Irish* were for a *Union* with England, & the Dissenters are now reconciled to it from apprehension of the Catholics.

English Cannibals

The Catholics of Ireland look upon the English as if they were cannibals such is the inveteracy of their prejudice. He said the best Policy would be to get over the Irish Roman Catholic Priests by allowing them salaries from Government. They would then soon cease to desire that influence over the minds of the people which they now posess. The Irish Roman Catholic, He said, has no idea of *Divinity*, The Virgin ; the Cross and, the Pope, are what His mind is filled with.—Of the Irish People Mr. Evans said, they have great bodily strength and can endure any labour or exposure though they live only upon Potatoes with milk and sometimes butter. Not more than two days in the year do they eat animal food, but on Christmas day and St. Patrick's day they make this addition to their diet. Of their mental character, He said, they are quick of apprehension, acute, sudden, but easily moved by kindness.—

Tintern Abbey

September 16.—We had been well treated at our Inn but we found our Bill rather high. On account of the water in the river being low and some other circumstances we resolved to proceed to Chepstow by land. The weather continued fine and we left Monmouth in a Chaise at twenty minutes past seven. Our road laid up a Hill for several miles from whence we had an extensive view. Looking back Monmouth appeared in a Vale with swelling Hills richly clothed rising beyond it. As we had agreed to go to Tintern Abbey on our way we enquired at what distance from Monmouth it is situated and were told ten miles ; but our information was incorrect. We were obliged to go within two miles of Chepstow, and then to turn and go three miles to the village of Tintern—down a very steep descent a narrow passage between high wooded hills. At half past eleven oClock we got to the little village of Tintern, and here had a very good breakfast, and saw the Abbey. The external appearance of it was not equal to my expectation. The scene colectively is too crowded. The interior was also of less striking than my imagination had formed it from descriptions and views. The South window has most Ivy upon it, a drawing by Thos. Hearne is the best I have seen of it. Entering by the west door the view looking to the East window is the *second* best view of the interior.—

* Thomas Conolly (1738–1803), only son of William Conolly (M.P. for Ballyshannon from 1727 until his death in 1753), by Lady Anne Wentworth, eldest daughter of Thomas Wentworth, first Earl of Strafford of the second creation (1711).

† Major George Byng (1764–1847), of Wrotham Park, Middlesex, M.P. for that county, was eldest son of George Byng (1735–1789), who married Anne, sister of the above Thomas Conolly.

CHAPTER XLIII

1803

The Wye Tour

Piercefield House

September 16.—We entered Pierce-field Walk which winds along the top of the Cliff having beneath the river Wye. We stopped at several openings where there are seats. The river is sunk far below having a long line of rocks to bound its shore but the eminence of Wind-cliff Hill is conspicuous above all forming a stupendous breast work of perpendicular rock.—Having brought provisions with us we dined at the entrance of a subterranean passage cut through the rock.

Not having knives and forks and glasses we sent to Pierce-field House and were furnished with them. Here the Gardener joined us, a civil intelligent man. He told us the place was made by Humphry Morrice Esqr. It then became the property of a Mr. Smith who failed and it was sold to Colonel Wood, who also purchased other estates adjoining but having bought the Borough of Gatton in Surrey, He sold it to Mr. Wells, the present posessor, for £95,000. The whole estate contains about 3000 acres of land. We walked past the House which is a specimen of very bad taste in architecture. The view from the front is beautiful.

September 17.—The Woman who has the care of the [Lodge] gate spoke highly of the charitable and good disposition of Mr. and Mrs. Wells, and of Miss Wells, His Sister. Mr. Wells is a Creole of a very deep colour, but Miss Wells is fair.—The Woman told me that Mr. Wells is very exact about admission to see the grounds. Every person who goes for that purpose is required to write His or Her name and the book is carried to him every Saturday night, from which He transcribes all the names into a book which He keeps in His own posession. He does not refuse application for admission on other days than Tuesdays and Fridays, but should a person be seen in the grounds without leave, He would himself go to the gate and express Himself angrily to Her.—From the Lodge I walked to my Inn and dined at half-past five oClock.

Chepstow Castle

The tide at Chepstow flows to a great height, sometimes sixty feet. At low water the river runs a narrow stream at the bottom of a vast depth of miry bank, on which Ships and boats lay dry on the sloping tide of a precipitous descent till the returning tide again floats them up an even surface. Owing to the rapidity of the Current and the quality of the shore the river always appeared of a mud colour admitting no reflection or any of the beauty of the clearness. This is a material defect

in the landscape of Chepstow and Pierce-field wherever the river Wye forms a part of it.

September 18.—At noon I walked in various directions and saw the inside of the Castle which is shown by people who live in it in some rude apartments they having the care of it under the Duke of Beaufort. The part of the remains of the Castle which externally is most conspicuous was the Chapel. The whole is in a most ruinous state and internally there is nothing picturesque or remarkable. It is built upon a narrow ridge of perpendicular rocks. It had two courts, a draw-bridge, and two strong towers at the East and West ends. The apartment is shewn in which Henry Martin, one of the Judges who sat on the trial of Charles first was, after the Restoration confined twenty seven years. A few slight showers fell today. The Volunteers of Chepstow were paraded this morning, and marched from thence to the Church. Two Captains of the Navy were also here for the purpose of exercising Sea fencibles. Everything indicated universal preparation for War.

September 19.—I dined at five oClock. I paid my first Bill at Chepstow and found the charges as follows:

	s.	d.
Dinner	2	6
Wine per Bottle	5	0
Bed each night	1	6
Breakfast	1	3
Tea	1	3

My daily expense (including what I gave to servants) might be reckoned at ten shillings. This was the first time of wine being charged pr. bottle.

September 21.—After dinner I proceeded to Gloucester 12 miles; the road good and level, and to Hempsted, one mile beyond Gloucester.

September 23.—The situation of Hempsted is pleasant, having a fine natural terrace with an extensive view of Gloucester and the neighbouring country.—The large Scudamore estates in Gloucestershire now posessed by the Duke of Norfolk in right of the Duchess His wife, I was informed are so circumstanced, that should she die witht. leaving a child it is not known who could claim as Heir to them, the Duchess being insane, not being competent to make a will.—Speaking of the Revd. T. Whaley of Bath I was told that He married Mrs. Anne Heathcote of the Crescent, a maiden Lady of large fortune.

Lady Mary Wortley

September 24.—After breakfast Mr. & Mrs. Hawker left us. He is acquainted with Mr. Dallaway, the Editor of Lady Mary Wortley's letters. He told us the cause of Her [Lady Mary] going abroad was that she had a strong propensity to money speculations and had imprudently engaged in purchasing stock for time, and lost £10,000 which Mr. Wortley, Her Husband, refused to pay. It was then settled that she should live abroad upon an Annuity. Sir Richard Philips, the Book-

seller, had somehow been able to purchase one Hundred of Her letters which had been purloined from the family, for which He paid one Hundred guineas, and He intended to publish them. This coming to the knowledge of the Marquiss of Bute, Her grandson, He to prevent indiscriminate publication offered Him the mass of correspondence provided a person that He approved should edite them with liberty to suppress such as it might be improper to publish and in case Philips should not agree to this proposal His Lordship would advertise a publication which would lower the value of whatever Philips might publish. Philips accepted this proposal.

Grazier's Son to Archbishop

September 26.—Mr. Lysons Senr. told us that He was at School with Dr. Moore, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and reckoned Him to be about 77 years old. His Father was a Grazier, and His Uncle a Butcher in Gloucester. He was often sent when a Boy by His Uncle for a Cow, and He was at that period of a steady, regular disposition. While He was at school He would have His lesson got while other Boys were at play. He was at Pembroke College, Oxford. A Steward or Agent of the Marlborough family applied to Mr. Meeke, Tutor of Pembroke College to recommend a Tutor to instruct the present Duke of Marlborough and His Brother. While *Meeke* was pausing upon it *Moore* happened to cross the Quadrangle of the College, and Meeke seeing Him said, "That is the Man." Moore was immediately retained and all His good fortune rose out of it.

After tea Mr. Trye* of Gloucester a Surgeon of great eminence called. He married the eldest daughter of the Revd. S. Lysons Senr.†

September 28.—Between two and three oClock I left Hempsted, and walked to Gloucester, where, at three oClock I set off in the Mail Coach for London. We drank tea at North Leach, and supped at Oxford, and arrived at the Gloucester Coffee House, Piccadilly, at ½ past seven oClock in the morning.

* Dr. Charles Brandon Trye, F.R.S., was for many years senior surgeon of the Gloucester Infirmary.

† C. H. M. writes: In the 'Sixties and 'Seventies I knew the Rev. Samuel Lysons, of Hempstead Court, near Gloucester, the son, or perhaps the grandson, of Farington's friend, the antiquary who is so often quoted in the Diary. He had held the rectory of Rodmarton, near Cirencester, and was an honorary canon of Gloucester Cathedral. He, too, was an antiquary, F.S.A., and the author of "Our British Ancestors," an early challenge to the Teutonic school of British origins, which then held the field. I do not know if his son, Colonel Lorenzo Lysons, lives, or if Hempstead Court still belongs to the family. It would be interesting to know who is the present representative of Farington's great friend.

The Rev. D. G. Lysons, 72, Beaufort Road, Edgbaston, writing on August 22, 1922, replies: In answer to your Correspondent's query I beg to say that my brother, Colonel Lysons, has been dead some years. Hempstead Court, after many generations of possession by the family, has, like many other properties in these days, passed away into other hands. My grandfather, the Rev. Daniel Lysons, Rector of Rodmarton and owner of Hempstead, worked with his brother, Samuel Lysons, barrister and Keeper of the Records in the Tower (a friend of the Princess Elizabeth), in the production of many books of antiquarian interest.

CHAPTER XLIV

1803

The Enemy's False Hopes

October 1.—Marchant [A.R.A.] called in the even'g.—He spoke of the two monuments in St. Paul's executed by Banks [R.A.]—Rossi [R.A.] as being disgraceful to the building & to themselves. Ill designed —ill drawn,—& not finished.—Marchant spoke of Turner's pictures. He said Turner had talent,—that his pictures *are curious*, but bad, and his prices beyond comparison.

Titian and Wilson

October 2.—West has been cleaning his collection of pictures.—He spoke warmly of the excellence of the *Hunting* by Titian. He remarked that Titian had studied the effects of those mountains which border on the Tyrol, & are composed of a blue slate. He said Titian adopted the principle of making *dark distances & light foregrounds*, which produces sublimity.—That Claude painted for *air*—Titian for sublimity. —He dwelt upon his little picture of the Convent on the Rock by Wilson [R.A.], saying it was coloured equal to Cuyp, or [Jan] Both & in parts like Titian.—Wilson was only defficient in not understanding the value of a ground tint,—but used the thick colour in those parts where the ground tint should prevail.—

Attempts to Invade Us

To-day the Gazette was announcing the attack on Gun boats endeavouring to pass from Calais to Bullogne, which the boats effected by being able to keep in shore under cover of their batteries.

In the afternoon I went to Hoppners at Fulham and dined with him.—We conversed abt. the present state of the Country.—All are convinced that the French will make great attempts to invade us, but there does not seem to be any apprehension.—Gifford [Editor of the *Quarterly Review*] seemed to speak favourably of the present administration, particularly as being unassuming and attentive to the sentiments of the People.

Hoppner seems to be uneasy abt. his thin Habit of body. He does

not seem to have his spirits raised by having been at Cheltenham.—He was at Lord Boringdons* at Saltram 9 days.

October 5.—Lawrence I dined with & afterwards went with him to Covent Garden Play House & saw the "Provoked Husband."—Kemble, in Lord Townley—and Miss Brunton in Lady Townley—Her First appearance on any Stage.—Munden in Sir Francis Wronghead & Emery in John Moody.—I afterwards drank tea with Lawrence. He told me that He is to paint a whole length portrait of Mr. Pitt for the Princess of Wales.—The *Prince* has got the Portrait of Lord Thurlow [by Lawrence] delivered at Carleton House by His Lordships order, It was first intended for the Princess.—

The Battle of the Baltic

Humphry [R.A.] called.—Lawrence dined a day or two ago with Baron Wolf the Danish Minister and went there with a Danish gentleman. In conversation much respect was expressed for this country, but He could perceive a jealousy of its naval power, & a desire to have it lowered.

October 7.—Mr. Squire, son to the late Bishop of St. Davids came and read part of a letter from Lambert [the artist] at Rome, who states that He is at liberty to go about there but cannot quit the place, the influence of Buonaparte preventing it.—

The "Morning Post"

Lawrence told me, that Stewart [Dan Stuart] who was Editor of the Morning Post, informed Kemble that Government had purchased that paper at the expence of £12,000.—Invasion is expected within a fortnight & the attempt wished for by many, that a defeated Enemy may give up false hopes.—

October 8.—Breakfasted with Steers to introduce Hoppner to see the pictures. He was much captivated with the 2 pictures by Wilson, and comparing them with those of Gainsborough said that Wilson

* John Parker, Baron Boringdon, only son and heir (by his second wife, Theresa, second daughter of the first Baron Grantham) of John first Baron Boringdon, was born in 1772 and created Viscount Boringdon of North Molton, Devon, and Earl of Morley in 1815. His father went over from the Whigs to Pitt in 1780.

Like his father, Lord Boringdon was a keen politician, and drifted from one side to another. He supported Pitt, and claimed to be Canning's earliest adherent in the House of Lords. After Canning's death he became a Whig and supported Parliamentary reform. He took great interest not only in his own Devonshire estate, but in public works. For an embankment built by him on the coast he received a gold medal from the Board of Agriculture. The Society of Arts also gave him a gold medal. His other works included dry docks and fixed moorings for ships at Catwater Harbour. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1795. Described at the age of forty as tall, well-proportioned, with handsome features and pale complexion, his generosity as a host, linguistic ability, and taste in the fine arts made him a most attractive personality. When George III. and Queen Charlotte stayed at Saltram, the largest house in Devonshire, a hundred beds were made up for the guests. Boringdon died on March 15, 1840.

painted "*Daylight*" but Gainsborough no positive light, but a sort of ambiguous representation of it.—He never saw *Green upon Blue* managed with so good effect as in the cool picture by Wilson.—The sky is blue & the trees green.—He was also much captivated by the Sketch of Omais Head by Sir Joshua Reynolds, which He thought as fine as Titian.

Unfaithful

October 9.—Humphry dined with me.—He told me that Mrs. Wyndham was married to Lord Egremont above two years ago. He belives she was a farmer's daughter, & was with his Lordship at 15 years of age. She was according to her own account neither desirous of being married to his Lordship nor of being acknowledged *Countess of Egremont*, which he sd. she might declare herself if she pleased. The cause of their present unhappiness is Jealousy on her part. She apprehends his Lordship is not faithful to her,—and that with people about her,—at present they do not cohabit [see Vol. I., p. 255 *n*].

General [afterward Sir John] Moore has the command of the Coast from Dover* to Deal, and being in the vincinty of Walmer-Castle frequently dines with Mr. Pitt.—Mr. Charles Long told James Moore [the General's brother] that Mr. Pitt had observed to the General that the Volunteers would be in aid of him. "Yes, replied the General, I should place you on the heights, to see us (*the regulars*) fight it out."—

October 15.—After breakfast called on Webber at J. Offleys [wine merchants]. Packet yesterday from Lisbon, with very bad accounts. Lord Robert Fitzgerald our Minister, had informed the gentlemen of the [wine] Factory that it would be well for them to remove the whole of their property as soon as possible, as in all probability the French would soon possess Portugal.—That the Prince of Brazil was controuled by General Lasnes the French Ambassador and a thing unheard of had stood Sponsor for his Child.—This information caused the Merchants to endeavour to remove their property by every means. They had hired Danish & Swedish Vessels to bring it home if possible.—

The Brothers Dance

G. Dance [R.A.] had 4 Brothers, *Giles*—Love the Player,—Nathaniel & William. The first conducted himself ill and his situation is not known to Steers.—He who assumed the name of Love & went upon the Stage has been long dead.—Nathaniel is now a Baronet with a new name (Holland), and William an ingenious modest man, is in a private situation. With a talent for musick, & much ingenuity He has attempted to get a living by miniature painting & by teaching as a School Master. Lord Camden knows him & being at a Concert given by his Brother

* When the war with France was renewed Moore commanded a brigade first at Brighton, afterwards at Canterbury. The French armies intended for the invasion of England were then massed at Boulogne.

Sir Nathaniel conceived the reason to be his situation in life. His Lordship soon after had a Concert & invited Sir Nathaniel & *William* who made an excuse, which His Lordship saw through & put off the day of his Concert. William was obliged to attend to the 2nd invitation & gave Lord C. an opportunity of showing an attention which the Brother had not.

The City Light Horse are to meet on Tuesday next [the 18th] to vote to petition his Majesty to take off the limitation which confines their service to 10 *miles from London*, and to allow them to be called anywhere in the Country.—

Napoleon and Canova

Humphry [R.A.] was in much trouble from the idea that respectable worthy gentlemen might in the contest of an Invasion be cut down by the French ruffians who are to be sent for that purpose. He mentioned N. [probably Northcote] with great indignation who holds up Buonaparte as the greatest of all human beings & He believes looks upon the expected invasion with satisfaction. When Venice was taken by the French Cannova, the Scupltor, represented to Buonaparte that all his property was lodged in the Bank of that place and that Buonaparte ordered it to be restored to him,—thus it is supposed reckoning that the same may happen to him.—He says that the English is the worst government that ever existed in the world.—Such is the effect of being bred up to be disatisfied with the establishment under which we live. N. and his family are strong Presbyterians.

Halls [the artist] called.—He belongs to the St. James's Volunteers & speaks very well of the Corps, but that their officers want experience. He is much pleased with Lord Amherst's manners as their Commandr.*—

Halls mother & Sisters are come to London to reside at present. They left Colechester in consequence of Sir J. Craggs (the General) having advised His Father to remove them, and also any paper &c. of value. The General said that if unluckily the French were to succeed in their first attack they might in a few hours be in posession of Colchester which is but 10 miles from the Sea.—

* William Pitt Amherst, Earl Amherst of Arracan, succeeded his uncle, Commander-in-Chief of Great Britain, on August 3, 1797.

CHAPTER XLV

1803

Sir Joshua and Flaxman

October 16.—Military preparations abound. On my way to the [Foundling] Chapel I saw the large Corps of the Duke of Bedfords work-people drawn out & performing their exercise.—The St. Pancrass Corps was also out this morning. Painted most of the morning [October 17] —then walked to Chalk farm where many Volunteers were firing at a Target.

October 18.—Northcote & Flaxman called.—Sir Joshua Reynolds was spoken of. Northcote doubted his having any real feeling for the excellencies of Michael Angelo, & thought his praise was in compliance with established opinion. He remarked that Sir Joshua could not in his art express elevated character. His Historical attempts, His Madonas, were all upon a level with common life. In his picture of the Death of Cardinal Beaufort, though the expression of the Cardinal is strong the figure is mean, and not adequate to the Historical description of the character.—A nobleman in the back ground is an attempt at expression, but it is a Chimney Sweeper. But in the practical part of his art in one respect Sir Joshua seemed posessed of the feeling of Michael Angelo, in that *breadth of colour*, for which his works are so remarkable.—

Flaxman complained of Sir Joshua's behaviour to him upon two occasions, which were so opposite to his usual care & politeness as to be remarkable. Soon after Flaxman was married He was walking in the street with his wife and met Sir Joshua, to whom He bowed & spoke while His Wife went forward. Sir Joshua asked him who she was. Flaxman told him. What are you married.—Yes—" Then, said Sir Joshua, your improvement is at *an end.*—" The other instance was a refusal of an offer of Flaxman's when He was setting off for Rome to pursue His studies. Flaxman offered his service to superintend the making [of] any Casts from the antique which the Academy might require.

The Military Spirit

October 19.—This afternoon [Fast Day] the Colours were delivered at Fitzroy Chapel to the St. Pancrass Corps of Volunteers by the Revd. Mr. Matthews, Chaplain to the Corps,—after which they were reviewed in Harley field by their Lieut: Coll. Le Jeune. There were 250 or 300 of them. The day was fine and a great number of Spectators attended. The ground was kept by a detachment of the Marybone Corps—and by the Westminster Cavalry.—

I saw Jeffry Wyatt* there who is a Captn. Lieutenant in the Marybone Corps in the light infantry. He told me He is the only *professional man* among the Officers; all the rest are in independent circumstances.—Yesterday they recd. their colours from the Duchess of Devonshire [who passed them] to their Coll. Lord Duncannon Her nephew. His Lordship afterwards gave a dinner to all the Officers of the Corps at His House in Cavendish Square, about 50 in number.

October 21.—Hoppner had just finished the whole length of Mr. Windham. It is to be engraved by Reynolds who went to Norwich to solicit subscriptions, but the friends of Windham agreed to *take the plate* and to make it their own property, paying Reynolds 120 guineas for engraving it in metzo tints.—Hoppner shewed me several sketches of Landscape made with black chalk on White paper in the manner of Gainsborough, with whose drawings He is passionately enamoured.—

October 28.—At 10 went to the Review in Hyde Park, the second days review.—The Corps at the West end of the town were reviewed.—The weather was a little foggy but fine. The King looked well, but it being 4 years since I last saw him I observed the appearance of increasing age:—Mr. Evans† called on me—He thinks the military spirit now raised will produce the same effects that attended the formation of

Jeffry Wyatt (1766-1840), son of Joseph Wyatt, architect, of Burton-on-Trent, studied under his uncles, Samuel and James Wyatt, and in 1799 opened on his own account in Avery Row. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1786, and was elected an Associate in 1822 and Academician two years later. In 1824 he was appointed architect of the additions and improvements intended to be made at Windsor Castle, and in honour of the laying of the first stone of the projected new buildings he assumed the name of Wyatville to distinguish himself from the other Wyatts who were architects. This fatuous affectation was ridiculed in the following lines:

> Let George, whose restlessness leaves nothing quiet,
> Change if he will the good old name of Wyatt;
> But let us hope that their united skill
> Will not make Windsor Castle—Wyatville.

He was knighted in 1828 and housed in the Winchester Tower in the Castle. The works at Windsor, which cost £700,000, occupied him till his death in 1840. He was buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

† An Irishman of Welsh descent. See the Wye Tour.

Volunteer Corps in Ireland, viz.: That after the present danger is over they will demand a reformation in the state of Parliamentary Representation.

Painted Women

Dr. Monro's I dined at. Hoppner dined a few days ago with the Mamaluke Chief* at Sir Watkin Williams Wynne's,—and observed him to be a man of high breeding & dignity,—abt. 43 years of age.—He went with them to the Playhouse but did not seem to be much amused.—He objected to the paint on the faces of the woemen,—and thought they appeared old.—He expressed his surprise at the public exposure & appreciation of men with woemen, & wondered at the forbearance of the Men.—

A Narrow Escape

October 30.—Dr. Fisher, Bishop of Exeter has 5 children. The estate which comes by his wife is settled upon her for her life & is afterwards to go to Her eldest Son. It is 16 or £1800 a year. He had hopes of being allowed to retain his Canonry of Windsor with his Bishoprick,

* Mahommed Bey al-Alfi who, after the British evacuation of Egypt, came to England to negotiate for the restoration of the Mamelukes to power in Egypt. They had already taken Minia and cut all communications between Upper and Lower Egypt.

His Excellency was highly honoured while in England. On the 10th of November, 1803, for example, the Prince of Wales entertained him and other distinguished visitors. The great equestrian abilities of the Mamelukes and Turks were discussed and the prince said: "I have now in my stud an Egyptian horse, so wild and ungovernable, that he will dismount the best horseman in Elfi Bey's retinue." The Bey replied, in Italian, to the prince: "I shall gratify your Royal Highness's curiosity to-morrow." An appointment consequently took place next day, at two o'clock, in the Prince of Wales's riding-house, Pall Mall. "When the Bey, in company with Colonel Moore, his interpreter, and Mahomet Aga, his principal officer, a young man of apparently great agility, entered the riding-house, where the prince and his royal brothers waited, attended by several noblemen, to witness the management of the horse, which never before could be ridden by anybody. One of the mameluke's saddles being fixed by the grooms, the animal was led out of the stable into the riding-house, in so rampant and unmanageable a state, that everyone present concluded no one would ever attempt to mount him. There never was a greater model of beauty. He is spotted like a leopard, and his eyes were so fiery and enraged as to indicate the greatest danger to anyone who dared to mount him. Being led round the boundary, Mahomet Aga made a spring, seized him by the reins, and in an instant vaulted on the back of the animal, which, finding itself incumbered by a burden that it had never before felt, and goaded by the tightness of the Egyptian saddle, gave loose to his passion, and, in the height of ferocity, plunged, but in vain, in every direction. The mameluke kept his seat during this proud distraction of the horse, for more than twenty minutes, to the utter astonishment of the prince and every beholder; and the apparently ungovernable animal was, at last, reduced to so tame and accommodating a state as to yield to the control of the very able rider who had thus subdued him. The prince expressed himself highly gratified; greatly complimented the officer for his equestrian skill; and, after retiring to Carlton House, ordered some refreshment, when Elfi Bey and his retinue departed, not a little proud of the display of their easy victory." [See entry for December 19.]

but He was allowed to keep his other livings & that was taken from him, which affected him much. Exeter is abt. £2000 a year.

Dr. Prettyman, Bishop of Lincoln* has lately had an estate of £3000 a year in Lincolnshire left to him by a Mr. Toulmin, who was no relation, but was accustomed to call upon the Bishop at Buckden, and became attached to him. A little before his death His good will to the Bishop was in danger of being shaken. He called at Buckden as usual, on his way to London, & it happened to be at tea time. Mrs. Prettyman gave him the tea they were drinking but did not make a fresh pot. After He left the House He complained to a person of the want of Attention which might have grown to dislike and produced an alteration in the Will of a Capricious man.—

When the Bishoprick of St. Asaph was given to Dr. Horsley it was not known to be so good as it really is being near £6000 a year besides vast patronage.—Hughes passed a day with him at St. Asaph & was concerned to see how little self command He had, being passionate & impatient with his Servants & those abt. him to a very uncomfortable degree. He has lately given promotion to His Son (an only Child) to the amount of £1200 a year, which is well for the Young Man, for the Bishop is so improvident that He will never save anything.—If He has an Hundred Pounds in his pocket He is uneasy till it is spent.

Pitt as General

[The Rev. Mr.] Hughes dined lately with the Equerries at Windsor. Generals Harcourt, Manners & Sir Wm. Pitt were there.—They spoke of the exertions of Mr. Pitt as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, & said that He had paid such attention to Military science, and his mind acted so powerfully upon it that if He proceeded He wd. be the best General in the Country.

The fortunes of Chalie the wine mercht. have gone in one instance in a remarkable manner.—Mr. Garthshore, a Lord of the Admiralty, married one of the 2 Miss Chalies. She survived Her father 3 *days only*, but being his Survivor, Garthshore will posess a 3rd. of Chalie's fortune.—At the time of Her death she was expected to be confined with a *first* Child, but she died prematurely,—Garthshore is at present in a state of debility in respect of his *mind*, but goes abroad. It

* The Right Rev. George Pretyman Tomline, D.D., of Bacton, Suffolk, and of Riby Grove, Lincolnshire, was born in 1750 and died in 1827. He was educated at Winchester and Cambridge (senior wrangler 1772), a fellow of Pembroke College 1773, and tutor and private secretary to William Pitt in 1782. In 1803 he added Tomline to his name in accordance with the will of Marmaduke Tomline, of Riby Grove, who, as told in the above entry, left his estates to the Bishop, who married in September, 1784, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Maltby, of Germains, Bucks. She died in 1826. In 1823 the Bishop established his claim to a Nova Scotia baronetcy, which had lapsed in 1749, and was afterwards known as Sir George Pretyman Tomline.

is not improbable that old Dr. Garthshore may have the disposal of that great fortune.*

The Blues

November 1.—In the evening, Philip Hamond [Farington's nephew] came from Canterbury where his regiment, *the Blues*, is quartered. He said that General Moore commands a Brigade at Hither, which is thought the finest in respect of discipline that ever was formed in England.—I asked him what He thought of our regiment of *City Light Horse*. He said He had seen them, and was of opinion that they wd. do nicely to relieve the Regulars by taking care of Prisoners,—Baggage—and keeping the people in order, but were not fit for military duty against an Enemy, their charge being loose & irregular, & their disorder upon being moved such as to expose them.

A Cornetcy in the Blues costs 2000 guineas & the Income is about £200 a yr.—The recruiting parties do not offer bounties to those who inlist, nothing more than a Sixpence or Shilling, a retaining fee.—The pay of the privates is 2s. 6d. a day; but their subsistence only one shilling, which with the advantages they have is quite sufficient.—A Captain is allowed the keep of 3 Horses,—a Cornet of two,—at the daily expence of 8d. for each Horse, the remainder is paid by Government.—A Cornet may live with the Regiment if He has £150 a year besides His pay. P. Hamond had £200 a yr. allowed by His Father before His marriage.—Officers at their Regimental Mess pay 4s. 6d. each for their dinners,—besides *wine*. If an officer who belongs to the Mess dines one day in the week there He is charged for the whole week, but not otherways.—They also pay 2s. 6d. for breakfast & 2s. 3d. for supper,—at the former they have grills, &c.—Those officers who are married and live separate from the Mess are equally respected,—and it does not appear that an officer suffers anything in the opinion of his comrades if He adopts a frugal plan.

* William Gartshore (1764-1806) was born in London and educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford. As Tutor to the Marquess of Dalkeith he travelled over Europe and later became private secretary to Mr. Dundas (Lord Melville). He sat in parliament first for Launceston, then for Weymouth, and in 1801 Mr. Addington appointed him a lord of the Admiralty. In 1794 he married Miss Jane Chalie, and her death in child-bed and that of her father upsetting his reason, he died on April 5th, 1806. The property therefore did actually pass to his father, Dr. Maxwell Gartshore (1732-1812), who used to say: "When William lived he made me poor; at his death he made me rich." The doctor, who was a native of Kirkcudbright, became a successful accoucheur in London from 1764 until his death. He was a generous friend to the poor—it is said that on one occasion he gave a gratuity larger than his annual income.

CHAPTER XLVI

1803

Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme

November 3.—Mr. [William] Hanbury of [Kelmarsh] in Northamptonshire married the eldest Miss Pack.—He is towards 60 years of age & has £11,000 a yr.—He succeeded to the estate of Lord Bateman including Shobdon Court in Herefordshire. He is a very worthy but singular man. He retains in his Houses a Musick Master,—a drawing master, & a Mathematician, with each of whom as His fancy varies He amuses himself.—His eldest son is 24 years old. His eldest daughter very handsome.*

Artist and Soldier

November 6.—Major Carey called on me, (my old pupil) who is advanced to be Major of the 28th Regt. and is now Aid de Camp to General Hewet.—He told me He had been in many parts of England to inspect *the Army of Reserve*, which now consists of 35,000 men, incorporated in different Regiments of Regulars.—The 28th Regiment now consists of 2,000 men & is just shipped for Ireland. He has no notion of England being invaded. Ireland is the Country He is apprehensive for.

* To show the relationship between Lord Bateman and the above Mr. Hanbury, it is necessary to go back to the latter's father. He, William, married in 1735-6, Sarah, the elder daughter of William Western, of Rivenhall, Essex, and his wife, Anne, daughter of Sir James Bateman and only sister of the first Viscount Bateman. Sarah, who, we are told, was "worth £30,000," died in 1766, her husband in 1768. Their son, the William of Farington's entry, was married to Charlotte, daughter of Charles James Packe, of Prestwold, Leicestershire, and he succeeded to the estate of Shobdon, under the will of the last Viscount Bateman, on the death, in 1802, of his widow, Elizabeth Viscountess Bateman. Hanbury died in 1807 (not 1800 as given in Burke), and his eldest son, William, born in 1780, succeeded to the estates of Kelmarsh and Shobdon.

Educated at Eton, he matriculated at Oxford on April 24, 1798, and was Whig M.P. for Northampton from 1810 to 1818. In December, 1835, he stood as a Liberal for that county, but was defeated. Created on January 30, 1837, Baron Bateman of Shobdon, he changed his name to Bateman-Hanbury. On August 16, 1822, he married Elizabeth, sister of Arthur, first Lord Templemore, and died on July 22, 1845, aged 65 years, his wife on September 19, 1882, in her eighty-fourth year. The Kelmarsh estate, which was for 200 years the paternal inheritance of the Hanbury family, was sold by the second Baron Bateman.

"The Loving Ballad of Lord Bateman" was published two years after the creation of the first Lord Bateman, but it has no relation to him or his family.

Waste the Country

November 7.—Loutherburgh said to me that the best mode of defence to be adopted against the French in case they made a successful landing was to waste the country,—throw up works & stand on the defensive [the enemy] obliged constantly to advance against difficulties, & for the English to avoid a pitched battle. . .—

November 10.—Gandy* told me He was employed to finish works begun by Harrison at Lancaster Castle. Harrison after proceeding with parts altered so much, introducing new ideas, that the expence encreased so as to weary his employers. They wd. have purchased his drawings at any price & have worked from them but He wd. not deliver them & Gandy has made designs for finishing what He left undone.

November 12.—Humphry called & dined with me. He told me Westmacott was with him on Saturday last & expressed his great desire to be a Member of the Academy & of the Club which He understood was to be on Thursday next. He said His professional commissions amounted to the value of £16,000.—Humphry had been to His workshop & was shocked to see the incapability of the execution of Sir Ralph Abercrombie's monument. He said it was not much above the old works carved in wood.

November 13.—West gave us the following account.—That He went with Richards to Windsor on Saturday and got there at ½ past 5. While they were at dinner, abt. ½ past 6, Wyatt, Yenn & Tresham drove in and joined them, and they dined and passed the evening together. This morning between 8 & 9 West being dressed went into the room where He found Wyatt & Richards. Yenn was gone up to the Queens Lodge to inform the King of Wests arrival.—

About ½ past 9 West, Richards [secretary of the Royal Academy] & Yenn [treasurer] went to the Lodge & the Page in waiting informed the King that they were attending. The King having breakfasted at that time came from his family into his own apartment into which they were shewn.—The King recd. them very graciously and asked Mr. West how his health was? & observed that they were both growing old & must expect some effects from it.—His Majesty then said that He had a communication to make to the Royal Academy & that Mr. West might not say too much or too little if it were done verbally He had committed

* Joseph Gandy was the only architect made an Associate of the Academy during Benjamin West's Presidency. Born in 1771, he studied first under James Wyatt, then entered the R.A. schools and gained the gold medal with a design for a triumphal arch. Subsequently he went to Rome, and on his return was employed by Sir John Soane. Elected an Associate in 1803, he seemed to have a bright future, but oddness and unpracticability interfered with his success, and forced him to ask the Academy for pecuniary assistance. Disappointment and poverty led Gandy into a morose state of mind, and he lived retired in Greek Street until his death in 1843.

it to writing. His Majesty then drew a paper from His pocket & delivering it to Richards ordered Him to place it among the archives of the Academy, that it was proper that the President should have a copy *but no one else.*

Take Out Your Assistants

He then ordered Richards to read the paper, who opening it seemed puzzled, on which the King said take *out your assistants,* Richards was more puzzled when West sd. to him "*Your glasses, Mr. Richards.*" "Aye, aye," sd. the King, "your glasses, they are what we must all have recourse to"—After Richards had read the paper, there was a pause, till West said the latter part of the paper leaves me in a situation unprotected as President, and after what I have experienced in the Council relative to my picture Hagar & Ishmael,* I can have no security, but that which your Majesty can afford, or words to that effect. The King replied, "*That was the most ill-natured action that I ever heard of, to take* such an advantage of you being on your sick bed & I wish my *sentiments upon it to be publickly known.*"—West said that His situation had been very unpleasant and that if any other person cd. be proposed to fill the Chair of the Academy to the satisfaction of His Majesty and the Society, He wd. that moment resign, and continue to contribute all in his power for the Honor & interest of an institution which He had some share in forming & invariably attached to.—The King said "No, No, all parties concur in wishing you to remain in it, nor can any other be proposed so proper. You have had my friendship & shall continue to have it, and make yourself easy."

Threw It Into the Fire

After giving this account West who was evidently delighted with the reception He had met with from His Majesty, seemed to think that the paper delivered by the King contained nothing very unpleasant for the Society, but by degrees we discovered (He had not the paper with him) that the suspended Members had obtained a full decission against us.—After a long conversation we parted having agreed to meet at Mr. Wests the following evening and to request Dance, Smirke, Daniell & Shee to attend.—

November 14.—Flaxman & Smirke called.—Flaxman mentioned that Gandy while canvassing Him spoke of his situation with Soane, which caused Flaxman to ask Him some particulars. He said Soane

In the previous year West sent a picture entitled "Hagar and Ishmael" to the Academy Exhibition, and in his absence through illness Copley, it was suspected, drew attention to the fact that it had been exhibited before, and the painting was rejected. West explained that the picture had been so much altered as to be almost wholly different from the one shown in 1776.

SIR JOHN SOANE.

By Sir Thomas Lawrence. After the original in Soane Museum.

[*To face p.* 168.

allowed him £150 a year & behaved well to him.—Gandy afterwards went to Soane & repeated what had passed in such a way as to cause Soane with his usual irritability to write a warm letter to Flaxman beginning, *Sir*, & requiring to know why He put questions relative to Him & His engagements &c.—Flaxman replied shortly & spiritedly, which brought something [of] a milder letter, which Flaxman threw into the fire.—So much for Gandy, & a similarity to the Roman acct.

CHAPTER XLVII

1803

The King Rode Into Windsor

November 18.—West I called on and had a long conversation. The King always speaks from some other person.—"West's *work* was said, never to have an end"—by the Duke of Cumberland. Soon after the same was said to West from the King by Wyatt. He was ordered to stop proceeding with the Chapel pictures. He offered to go on with them and does [so] at his own expense.—There has certainly been great delay but it was the King's desire that the work should proceed slowly to make the expense easy to him.—

November 26.—I called at Nollekens & at his door meeting Charles Offley & His wife took them in to see the Busts &c. Nollekens was not at home but I sat with Mrs. Nollekens sometime . . .

She talked with an evident *personal meaning* of the Academy having suffered from the desire of *some* to posess a power in the Society which should not be,—She talked of artists being dissipated & thereby no Sir Joshua's—Wilsons and Vandykes came forward. Lawrence shd. have been a Vandyke from his promise.—

The King Was Very Kind

November 27.—West mentioned his having £1000 a year from the King. For some years after He first recd. it He made many presents of pictures & drawings to the Queen & was much in Her Majesty's favour.—That was not continued & before His Majesty's illness in 1788 Her Majestys attention to him had cooled. When the King showed symptoms of disorder He was frequently with West in the Castle.—His Majesty became worse and went to Kew where He was confined to his bed. West went over from Windsor and the Queen happened to be out. A Page informed the King of West being there & his Majesty sent for him to His Bedside. The King was very kind sd. He was better & shd. soon be at Windsor.—The Queen came in & appeared disconcerted.—West returned to Windsor & in a few days the King came. He sent for West who found with him General Buda & Robt. Greville, & the Queen & Mrs. Cheveley & Miss Goldsworthy looking over silks. The King began to speak of his illness and said it was owing to his not having taken

the Queens advice but that from henceforward He always would, that she was a good woman &c. &c.—This rambling & singular conversation caused the Queen to flutter among the silks & the attendants to feel very awkward.—He finished by ordering West to go to the Castle & He wd. come to him to see an experiment on the Philosophy of Colours to shew that all combinations are derived from the Prismatick colours.—

West continued to [see] the King, & usually in an evening between His *Coffee & Tea Time*.—A few days after West went there & found all in great confusion: The dinners of the Equerries & Pages untouched. He was informed that the Prince of Wales had dined there & that after dinner the King had slept a little, & on awaking, had seemed to have a burst of inspiration. He adressed himself to the Prince & spoke of his own Illness, & the possible consequences, then of the Princes conduct and shewed to him his duty both in a Religious & moral respect in a manner the most forcible & affecting.—His Majesty was exhausted by his exertion & was carried out & the Prince so overcome by what had been said that He was taken away also.

All Will Go Well

The King was soon after removed to Kew and Dr. Willis* called in.—After sometime West went there, & was introduced by Mr. Smelt to Dr. Willis & his Son.—Dr. Willis desired him to place himself in a particular situation that He might see the King as He passed by. His majesty being then walking in the garden with the younger Dr. Willis. —West did so and observed the King. After He had passed Dr. Willis asked him what He thought of his Majesty. West replied that He was much *thinner* but that His countenance was much less altered than He expected.—Dr. Willis said " that is the point I wanted to ascertain.— I think so too, & all will go well. . . ." The King soon after amended fast.

The King Entered on Horseback

During the King's illness *a cieling* which the King had ordered was put up and the Queen was informed of it. This had been done under Wests direction. She ordered it to be taken down.—The King on his recovery was removed to Windsor. He entered the town on Horseback that the people might see him. Thousands were assembled, His Majesty went

* The Rev. Francis Willis (1718-1807) practised medicine without a licence, it is said, until the University of Oxford conferred on him the degrees of M.B. and M.D. When called in to see George III. on his first attack of madness in 1788, Willis and the regular physicians were very antagonistic, some of them considering him to be " not much better than a mountebank." But he soon became popular at Court. On April 27, 1789, the *Morning Post* referred to him as the " great Victor of Insanity," and Madame D'Arblay describes him as " a man of ten thousands: open, honest, dauntless, light-hearted, innocent and high-minded." His son John (1751-1835), with his father, again attended the King in his second illness in 1811, as did another son, Robert Darling (1760-1821), who was the author of " Philosophic Sketches of the Principles of Society and Government " (1795), and father of Robert Willis (1800-1875), professor of mechanism and archæologist.

first to the Chapel. On coming out & after He got into his carriage He saw West and ordered him to be called near & spoke to him kindly.—Soon after He required West to go through certain apartments with [him] & among them that for which He had ordered the Cieling. Though taken down by the Queens order it had been put up again in consequence of the King having spoken about it after His recovery. On looking at it now, He observed a *crack in it*, and asked How that came. The person who had put it up said it was in consequence of its having been taken down. The King asked who ordered it to be taken down. The Man paused: no answer was made.—The King asked if the Queen had ordered it *to* be taken down: Silence implied the affirmative: the King said no more. West has continued to feel coldness on the part of Her Majesty.

Coleridge: Violent Democrat

November 29.—Sir George Beaumont called.—Lodged at Jackson's at Keswick in the same House with *Coleridge*, a few years ago a violent Democrat but now quite opposite,—abt. 32 years old,—of great genius,—a Poet,—prodigious command of words,—has read everything.—

Sir George also became acquainted with Wordsworth (nephew to Cookson), who is a rival genius, has abt. £70 a yr. is married,—lives near Grassmere,—is abt. the same age.—

So Goes the Story

Lady Charlotte Hornby* mentioned as having gone from Her Husband to *His friend* Mr. Taddy in the Temple, on Saturday last [26th]. Hornby came home to dinner at the usual hour,—no Lady Charlotte,—at Eleven oClock, she sent for Her maid.—

At 3 in the morning she was taken from Taddy's but not home. Lord and Lady Derby sent for to the Oaks. [They arrived at Grosvenor Square on the 29th.]—Erskine since employed—so goes this story.

* Lady Charlotte Hornby, a daughter of the twelfth Earl of Derby, was married to her cousin, Edmund Hornby, of Dalton Hall, Westmorland, on August 22, 1796. As already mentioned by Farington, Lord Derby did not approve of the proposed marriage, he saying that they had better see more of the world. He, however, ultimately consented, and agreed to pay young Hornby 4 per cent. of Lady Charlotte's £28,000 dowry.

In the *Morning Post* of November 29, 1803, the Lady Charlotte-Mr. Taddy incident is amusingly referred to. "A discovery was made in *Lincoln's Inn* on Saturday night (November 26), which is likely to excite much attention in *Westminster Hall*. A lady of distinction, it seems, either *forgetting herself*, or her way home, *strayed* with a Learned Gentleman [? Taddy] into his Chambers, and did not become sensible of her *mistake* till three o'clock on Sunday morning. This curious affair has been referred to the neighbouring Gentleman of the Long Robe" [? Erskine].

On December 28 Farington says—"Mrs. Abercrombie mentioned many particulars abt. Lady Charlotte Hornby & Mr. Taddy. She has a son abt. 4 years old.—Herself 25 or 6 years old. She is now in Grosvenor Square at Her Father's."

Lady Charlotte died on November 25, 1805, and Mr. Hornby on November 8, 1857.

CHAPTER XLVIII

1803

No Borough Interest

December 2.—Lysons called twice. Mr. Astle, Keeper of the Records in the Tower died last night. Lysons, had just been with Lord Dartmouth who had written to Mr. Addington.—His Lordship sd. that Mr. Addington was *indecissive*, therefore other interest might be necessary as He (Lord Dartmouth) had no *Borough Interest*. They agreed that Lysons shd. call on Mr. Bragge—the Secretary at War* & Brother in Law to Mr. Addington which He did, & was recd. very kindly, Mr. Bragge saying He wd. pull on His Boots & call on Addington to ask him for it.

In the evening [of December 7] Lysons called & informed me of his probable disappointment in respect to the Office of Keeper of the Records. —It is said by Mr. Yorke, the Secretary at War†, to be in his gift, & that He intends it for a friend.—But the point is unsettled, the salary being paid by the Treasury & *some* still believe the appointment shd. come from thence.—Lysons went to the Princess Elizabeth today to the Queens House for Her application to Mrs Yorke Wife of the Secretary (late Miss Manningham). The Princess instantly undertook to write, but on recollection sd. she wd. speak to the Queen for Her recommendation also, which she did.

Lysons called again having been to Mr. Bragge at the War Office who told him Mr. Addington had given him the place & that He was to call on him tomorrow morning.—Lysons on his way to me had called

* The Right Hon. Charles Bragge was the elder son of Charles Bragge, of Clieve Hill, Gloucestershire, by Anne his wife, daughter of Benjamin Bathurst, third son of Sir Benjamin Bathurst, M.P., and younger brother of the first Earl Bathurst.

Mr. Bragge, who succeeded Mr. Yorke (see below), was M.P. for Monmouth, Bristol, Bodmin and Harwich. He assumed the name of Bathurst on May 11, 1804. Baron Bledisloe (Sir Charles Bathurst) is the present representative of the family.

† Charles Philip Yorke was Secretary at War in the Addington Administration, but, showing no great aptitude for that post, he was appointed Home Secretary in August, 1803, so that Lysons made a slip in referring to him as Secretary at War on December 7, 1803.

on Sir Joseph Banks to inform him "Who said it would contribute to make *him* [Banks] better,"—He called also on Lawrence and then to me.—I bespoke the first place in his gift & the first ride in his Chariot. —The place is £500 Salary,—and perquisites arise particularly in Election times.—

Sir George Beaumont told Hoppner He wd. give anything to see an accomplished Landscape Painter arise: [Turner and Constable had already arisen] and He spoke highly of the efforts of [James] Ward & [S. W.] Reynolds.—

Hottentots

December 3.—Sir Joseph Banks's I went to with Lysons to see an Hottentot Man & two Woemen.—They were dressed in the English manner.—Lord Dartmouth,—Dr. Pitcairne-Home, the Surgeon,—Sir John Blagden,—[Alexander] Dalrymple, Dr. Garthshore,—Lady Banks & Sir Joseph and Miss Banks &c. &c. were there. One of the woemen spoke loud in Her own language. I remarked a *Click* of the tongue [? like a Parrot's] as a particular singularity.—Their manner was as decent and well regulated as well ordered Country poeple of our own could be.—

December 13.—West I called on.—He has learnt that it was reported to the Queen that Tom Paine [author of "The Rights of Man"] lodged in His House while in England.—On the contrary He said He never saw him but 3 or 4 times.—Edmd. Burke was with Paine when He first called on West.—

December 17.—Owen [R.A.] married the daugr. of a Shoemaker in the Haymarket. There were two sisters. After the death of their Father they continued to carry on the business (Owen at that time having married one of them) but they became bankrupts, & Owen was subject to much difficulty & loss in consequence, being arrested at Ramsgate on acct. of those affairs & carried to the goal [*sic*] at Dover. He has since been accused of not shewing proper attention to his wife, but in consequence of it being remarked to him has been more attentive.

Garvey [R.A.] mentioned that Coll. Mitford [the historian], Brother to Lord Reddesdale married a Sister of Captn. Molloy of the Navy, by whom He had 3 Sons & a daughter.—She [the daughter] died many years ago.—an Uncle of the Coll. a Mr. Revely of Yorkshire, elder Brother of Mr. Revely, Father of Revely the Architect, has left the Coll. an estate of £7000 a year, out of which He is to pay £4000 a yr. to the surviving Brother (Mr. Revely) for his life, He being upwards of 80.

The Bey and the King

December 19.—Elfi Bey, the Egyptian Chief, was at Windsor yesterday. He leaves London *tomorrow* & was very desirous to speak to the King before His departure, having been with the Prince of Wales

& expressed great pleasure at it. State reasons prevented His being introduced to the King publickly, but it was so ordered that He went to Windsor & was yesterday carried to the *guard room in the Castle* where He waited half an hour before the King came from Church, who it was planned should apparently *accidentally* pass with the Queen & Princesses through the guard room, & there seeing Elfi Bey should speak to him. Lysons left the room before the King came. Lord Blantyre, Col: Moore &c. were with Him. He is a very fine man, speaks *Italian.*

In conversation with the King, Lysons spoke of his having been in Cheshire to collect matter for his publication. Incidentally Lancashire was mentioned, and its *Loyalty.*—The King said he believed it to be very Loyal but still He wd. not give up *Gloucestershire* (Lysons Country).—

Opie's Low Prices

Opie shewed me a whole length He is painting of Lady Fanny Ponsonby*,—daugr. of Lord Jersey, a beautiful young woman of 17 or 18, but a little *deaf.*—Opie has only 20 guineas for a 3 quarter portrait 40 ditto for a half length & 80 ditto for a whole length.—I noticed to him his low prices, but He said He could not think of raising them unless He had so much employ as to justify it,—that the run of Commissions is in favor of Lawrence & Hoppner & they may do it.

Opie came to London in November 1782 [Some authorities say 1780, others 1782].—He had before met Northcote at Plymouth. Beechey has taken a House in Harley St. at a rent of £300, and it is supposed must expend £1000 more in building painting & Shew rooms,—& £1000 more in furniture.—Thomson [R.A.] told us that at Vienna lawyers & Physicians are not admitted *at Court,* but *Artists* are.—

Sutton Sharpe said that the establishment of the *Volunteer System* which was *begun by Pitt* had rendered this a more *Democratick Government* than Swisserland or Athens.—That the power is now with the people, who *armed* may demand anything.—Tuffin had before said that He could least of all forgive Pitt for having in many instances waived the *trial by Juries,* the palladium of freedom.

A Good-natured Duchess

December 20.—[Sawrey Gilpin R.A. and] Daniell Wakefield [writer on political economy] came in. They talked abt. the Duke of Bedford & spoke of him as being a valuable man: very punctual in his attention to engagements & to everything: very silent, but easy & natural.—Gilpin spoke of the Duchess as being very good natured & perfectly unaffected.—The late Duke was much more indolent than the present, & so disposed to postpone business that He had an unsettled account of £400,000 with his Steward which is now a subject of dispute & the Steward has been discharged.—

* Frances, daughter of George Bussy, fourth Earl of Jersey, married on January 13, 1803, John Viscount Ponsonby. She died April 14, 1866; he on February 12, 1855. They had no issue.

Do Not Contradict the King

December 21.—West spoke to me abt. varnishing pictures. I gave him my opinion that it was best to let a picture remain long after being finished witht. putting any varnish on it, by which it became a clear & solid body, and a varnish then put on wd. make it appear like a diamond. He said he was clearly of that opinion.

When Lysons was with the King at Windsor on Saturday, He found his majesty after returning from riding sitting before the fire with his Slippers on, & several newspapers,—The Times,— Morning Post & He thought *Herald**, laid on the table.—The King rose on his coming in & *continued standing* which He always does when any person is with him. —The King determines the time of each persons stay with him *by bowing* which signifies that He is to depart, which He is to do without turning his back upon His Majesty.—The general rule of etiquette when conversing with His Majesty is to *appear to follow His Majesty's lead* as to the subject & *not to contradict* him,—but all this may work very easily.—

* Farington underlines the *Morning Herald* because it was the paper that published the letters that passed between the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and the King.

CHAPTER XLIX

1803–4

George III. to Quit England

December 23.—West* I called on. He went to the King this morning at half-past 8. He laid the paper of the Election of Officers before His Majesty who read the names aloud,—said it was a *strong list*, & that He had no doubt but Mr. West wd. go on more smoothly with the new Council than he had lately done, & asked when the Old were to go out, &c.—then signed the paper.—West also shewed his Majesty a list of the Candidates for the Keeper's place, viz.: Burch,—Fuseli,—Smirke,—Rigaud & Banks.—The King said they were able men, but He feared He shd. never see such a Keeper *as Moser*, who had *zeal* as well as ability. The King was preparing to go to Windsor and brought out two large Books, which He said was *Lysons Gloucestershire*,—a fine work.—West said Mr. Lysons was an able & very respectable man. The King

* Benjamin West, who figures prominently throughout the period covered by the Diary, was born in America on October 10, 1738, of an English Quaker family. He studied art in Italy, and coming to England in 1763, was introduced to George III., who took a liking to the handsome, sedate young man, and favoured him so much that he became a victim of the calumny of his fellow-artists.

West succeeded Sir Joshua Reynolds as President of the Royal Academy in 1792, and, except for a brief interval, held the office until 1820. On his election the King wished to honour him with Knighthood, but he tactlessly replied that he wanted a baronetcy, and rightly got neither.

On the whole he was popular, though colourless and silent, his silence being mistaken for latent wisdom, as Cunningham says. He was generous, and considering the troubles he had to contend against, particularly in 1803-4, he seldom lost his temper. He died on March 11, 1820.

As an artist he was scholarly, with a God-given conceit in himself, rather than imaginative. It has been said of West that nothing came amiss to him. His mistaken faith in himself was so great that he would have "undertaken to illustrate anything on earth below or in Heaven above . . . yet he could do nothing but what he had seen, and that he could do supremely well." West is not represented to-day at the National Gallery, although that institution owns the "Christ Healing the Sick," a canvas measuring 9 feet high by 14 feet wide.

West had a pension of £1,000 a year from the King (some of the artist's best works are in the Royal Collections), but ultimately owing to his Majesty's illness it was stopped in 1811, and West's "occupation was gone." He was attacked and slandered. The Press sought to prove that he had "plundered the King to the amount of £34,000." West answered, "calmly triumphant, that he had indeed received money amounting approximately to that sum, but it was earned by thirty-three years of untiring labour."

sd. He [Lysons] & His Brother were going through the different Counties to form a *Brittannia*.—West said they wd. *add dignity* to the Kingdom by it.

Opie was at Boddingtons last night with Sir James Mackintosh the Recorder of Bombay,*—Wm. Sharpe &c.—He said of Mackintosh that His mind seemed to be a warehouse stocked with everything that could be collected, but there did not seem to be much original power.—He said His fluency in conversation was surprising.—

1804

Buonaparte and West, P.R.A.

January 1.—Mr. West shewed me a letter from Monsr. Vincent the French Historical Painter, informing [him] that on the 14*th*. *of May last*, when Vincent was President of the French National Institute He, (Mr. West) was elected a Member of it in the Class of *fine arts*, to which 8 *foreign Members* are admitted. That on the day following He reported the Election to Buonaparte who on the 21st. of May signed & thereby confirmed the Election.—He further writes that when Buonaparte came to His (Mr. West's) name He enquired on what account He was elected, to which Vincent gave such an answer as Buonaparte fully approved.—On account of a new organization of the Institute this information was withheld from Mr. West sometime, Vincent's letter being dated Nov: 3rd.—a medal &c. is to be sent to Mr. West when they have obtained His *Christian* name to make the inscriptions correct.

Uneasy Lies the Head

January 7.—At 20 minutes past 2 oClock I left London in a Chaise with Mr. West & got to the Castle Inn at Windsor at ½ past 6. He enquired and found Wyatt and Yenn had not been there since they saw Mr. West last.—We had much conversation on the way. The King has £120,000 a year to dispose of as He thinks proper.—The Queen £50,000.—The King out of his incomes makes allowances to the Princesses.

At the period of the latter part of the American War [in 1781] when party run very high, an Adress was presented by the City of London, the temper of which was such and the circumstances that accompanied it that *the King* was greatly affected by it. That night His Majesty sent for West and signified His intention to quit England and to go to Hanover: and expressed a desire that West should accompany him.—

Abt. the same period on His Majesty's Birth Day West went as usual in the morning to the Queens Palace to congratulate His Majesty. Instead of finding many persons there, as usual, He found the King &

* The eminent lawyer, historian, and journalist; he was one of the principal contributors to the *Morning Post*.

Queen alone, and evidently affected by the neglect. He said the King stood at one of the windows looking to St. James's Park where many people were collected abt. the rails. After contemplating them sometime He said to West "Those people are looking to this building as the Mansion of worldly superiority & happiness; little do they know what belongs to Royalty."—

The King and Farington

January 8.—At 9 Mr. West went to the King and returned at a quarter before Eleven. It appeared that He had been with his Majesty an Hour & 20 minutes. He presented the 3 papers which His Majesty read, & explained his motive for postponing the Old Council. The King said He was right.—He said He had not proposed to bring the papers to His Majesty but in case of necessity,—the cause now was Bourgeois having threatened the Council with *High Authority*, and having really used the King's name as if He commanded His Majesty's will.—The King said "*He is a fool.*" West said He has been bred up a tool of Desenfans ["the dealer"].—What is Desenfans? said the King. "An Intriguing Frenchman" replied West.—They are all so (*the French*) sd. the King, "there is no depending upon them."—West described the abuse pressed upon him & Richards by the Old Council, but sd. He had in obedience to his Majesty's commands kept his temper, & He wd. answer for it if He & the New Council had His Majesty's support there wd. be a general harmony. The King asked "Could He answer for all?" West replied He cd.—Could he, rejoined the King, for Farington*—West sd. He could. Did he [Farington] not do something to cause Sir Joshua Reynolds to quit the Chair of the Academy? West replied No, Sir, it is a misrepresentation, it was *Tyler*, I was present. The King sd. Tyler was an odd man, How came he to be an Academician? West replied, When the Royal Academy was formed there was not a choice of Artists as at present, & some indifferent artists were admitted. —West added—I can answer for Mr. Farington.—He is full of zeal for the good of the Institution, and may sometimes when there has been a difference of opinion have expressed himself warmly, which has been mistaken for passion.—Your Majesty under your favor will find that all will go well and harmoniously,—The King said he shd. be very pleased to find it so.—

The King and Gothic Architecture

West said Soane had been a Cameleon since He came into the Academy, changing from one thing to another.

The King said many gentlemen had mentioned to him the

* Farington wrote the "Memoirs of the Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds; with Some Observations on his Talents and Character" (1819) mainly to prove that Sir Joshua was not driven from the Presidential Chair in 1790. Tyler led the revolt, and Farington was one of a committee appointed to call on Reynolds and ask him to withdraw his resignation, which he did.

disturbances in the Royal Academy—and of it having become a sort of Robin Hood Club & a Debating Society. After West had repeated these particulars I asked Him what impression was on his mind. He said as favorable as He could Hope. It was impossible to say what Wyatt may do, but the King then seemed to be perfectly well satisfied.—

He talked abt. His new building at Kew, & said He shd. have thought it impossible 30 years ago that He shd. ever encourage Gothic architecture.—Wyatt He sd. was now in the habit of it—At Fonthill He had done a great work.—Wyatt had said to him that there had been no regular Architecture since Sir William Chambers,—that when He came from Italy He found the public taste corrupted by the Adams & He was obliged to comply with it.

CHAPTER L

1804

Canova

January 13.—Canova the Italian Sculptor was spoken of. Fuseli left Italy before He came to Rome, but from His designs and such works of His as Fuseli had seen He thought much less of Him than [Nathaniel] Marchant [R.A.] appeared to do.—Fuseli in his whimsical way said "What could be expected from a man coming from Venice, in respect of correct design? Where to know an *ancle* from a *gizzard* was the common extent of their observation & accuracy"—He thought no design of Canova's equal to that of the monument to Mr. Howard by Nollekens.—

Lord Lansdowne's Brother

Garvey told a story of Lord Lansdowne. A well dressed man went to His House and told the Porter that His Lordship's *Brother* desired to speak to him. Lord Lansdowne was surprised on hearing & came down stairs when being accosted by the man He was informed by Him that His distress was great and that He addressed him by the title He had sent up upon the great principle of the Creation.—His Lordship having heard Him took some Halfpence from his pocket and giving them to Him said, "If all your Brethren will do as much for you your circumstances will be much better than mine."—This story was mentioned on *acct. of* an American Tailor or one who pretended to be so, having taken Smirke & myself and several, others in a few days ago.—

January 14.—Ryder the Engraver . . . told me that Evans, the Printseller died of a Liver complaint. The day before His Birth day He sd. "to-morrow I shall be 45, and I shall die as my Father did, on His Birthday at the same age."—He never spoke afterwards, but lived 3 or 4 days longer.—He was a Staffordshire man.—Sir Geo. [Beaumont] mentioned that Mr. Pitt speaking of Windham said "He does everything in the *spirit of Chivalry*"—When his mind is *filled* with a notion of right, like Burke, "He is too fond of the right to pursue the expedient."—Sir George sd. He had lately abstained much from wine,—not drinking

for a fortnight together more than two glasses a day, and He thought He slept better for it.*—

January 15.—I called on Mr. West who told me He had heard in high company that much apprehension is [feared] from discontent among *the Volunteers* on acct. of the Decission of the Attorney General,† who one said is "*a little man with a little mind*," and may mislead the King.—The object of all who have anything to do with the Crown now seems to be to add as much power to it as possible.—

I drank tea with Lysons who showed me the King's Order to Mr. Yorke, Secretary of State, to appoint him Keeper of the Records. The Land Tax upon his place [as Keeper] of £500 a year is £100. The fees appear to be upon an average abt. £70 or £80. In this age High situations have been filled by persons of comparatively low extraction. Mr. Addington, the Prime Minister, Son to a Physician of Reading,—and Charles Abbot, Speaker of the House of Commons, son to a School Master at Abingdon in Berks.

January 18.—Queens Birthday.—Had a proof today of the inconvenience and degradation which attends a want of Oeconomy in every situation.—The Duchess of [no name] wrote yesterday from Bath to [no name] desiring him to pay into Her Bankers £25 directly promising to repay it next week. He not having the sum at hand applied to me, and it thus happened that in my humble situation I was enabled to aid & assist a great Duchess from my little purse. Such is the effect of want of Oeconomy.

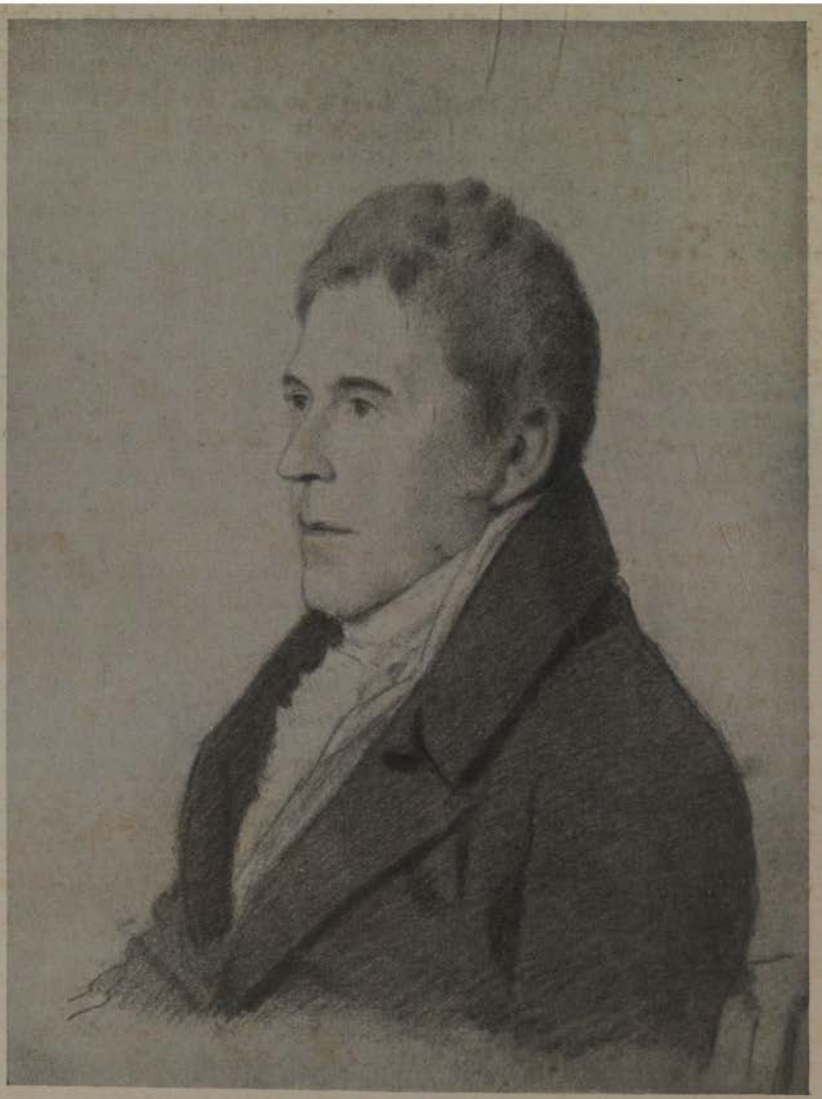
* Sir George Howland Beaumont, seventh Baronet, of Stoughton Grange, Leicestershire, was born at Dunmow, in Essex (where his father resided), in November, 1753. He succeeded to the title in 1762, and was educated at Eton and New College, Oxford. In 1778 he married Margaret, daughter of John Willes, of Astrop, Northamptonshire, eldest son of Lord Chief Justice Willes. They had no children.

Sir George travelled much. He was in Parliament for six years (1790-1796), but is best known as a clever amateur painter and connoisseur of considerable taste, although it is alleged that he said, "a good picture, like a good fiddle, should be brown," and that "there ought to be one brown tree in every landscape."

He was a great friend to artists, but it is not true, as stated in the D.N.B., that he kept J. R. Cozens from the beginning of his illness till his death. He, however, subscribed to a fund established for the unfortunate painter's upkeep. The whole facts relating to the later days of Cozens are told by Farington in the first volume of the Diary.

At Coleorton Hall, one of Sir George's homes, Wordsworth wrote some of his best pieces. Under his roof Sir George entertained other famous men, including Coleridge, Byron, and Sir Walter Scott, as will be seen in later entries in the Diary, where he figures prominently. He presented a number of fine pictures to the National Gallery, and died on February 7, 1827, aged 74.

† Spencer Perceval (1762-1812), second son of the second Earl of Egmont, was the eminent statesman who, while Prime Minister, was shot in the lobby of the House of Commons on May 11, 1812, by John Bellingham, a crazy man with a grievance against the Government. Perceval died almost immediately, and Bellingham was tried at the Old Bailey on May 15, and was hanged on May 18.



SIR GEORGE BEAUMONT.

After a drawing by George Dance.

[*To face p.* 182.

In An After Dinner Talk

[Royal Academy] Queens Birthday dinner at the Crown & Anchor I attended.—We dined at ½ before 6, and at 10 had coffee and Tea in the adjoining room.—Taylor [former Editor of the *Morning Post*] told me that Desenfans had both written & spoke to Him abt. me,—expressing his opinion of my character as being a *perfect* gentleman; those were his words—and of my understanding and general conduct, and lamented that the differences in the Academy should have deprived him of the acquaintance of one He so much respected, & desiring Taylor to endeavour to put me & Sir Francis Bourgeois upon a good footing.—Beechey asked me to drink wine with him which broke the silence between us.—We afterwards at table & at tea conversed occasionally.

Taylor told me that Mr. Twiss* who many years ago made himself much talked of on account of a publication relative to Ireland, is reduced to a very dependent situation.—He had originally about £16,000 which is all gone & now, with a wife and daught. He subsists upon an annuity of £120 allowed him by His relations.—Taylor remarked of him that while He posessed a fortune He reckoned so much upon that advantage that He could scarcely allow merit or respect to those who wanted it, & He has now lived to know that upon that principle He can expect no regard.

A Princess and the Academy

January 19.—Edridge I called on. He has been lately much at Windsor making drawings of the Princesses. He sd. they had frequently talked abt. the Royal Academy, and that the impression upon their minds appears to be that it was disrespectful to the King to proceed against 2 members favored by His Majesty (Yenn & Wyatt). They did not mention the names of any of the Members of the General Body but spoke generally. The Princess Elizabeth sd. she was sick of hearing of the Royal Academy. Wyatt is a great personal favorite with them & West otherways. He is no longer looked up to,—His works they speak of contemptuously and describe Him as a *weak man*.—Edridge told them that whoever went down his gallery wd. allow that He [West] was a great artist,—they replied He then kept his best works at home.—The Princess Elizabeth has great energy, & is so ardent in her manner & pursuits that it is fatiguing to be exposed to it.—

* Richard Twiss, elder brother of Francis Twiss, who married Fanny Kemble, the actress, was born at Rotterdam on April 26, 1747, his father being an English merchant residing in Holland. Twiss travelled much, and published "Travels Through Portugal and Spain" (1772-73-75), and wrote his once well-known "Tour in Ireland in 1775," which was issued in 1776 and ran into several editions. The book was unpopular in Ireland. In trying to make paper out of straw Twiss lost the bulk of his fortune. He was, however, able to revisit France in the course of the Revolution, and "A Trip to Paris in July and August, 1792" appeared in the following year. He also wrote two volumes on "Chess."

Elected a F.R.S. in 1774, he withdrew from it in 1794, and died on March 5, 1821, in Somers Town.

Beloved by All

The King is extremely beloved by all. The Princesses appear to have a warm affection for him. The Princess Sophia sometimes rides out with him. When she has been prepared for it & has been told the King was ready, Edridge has heard her say, " bless His old Heart I will not make him wait a moment."—The Princesses seem to have much affection for each other, but maintain strong distinctions claiming superiority from age &c.—There does not appear to be the same feeling for the Queen as for the King. Her manner is more that of a Governante which causes restraint.

West to-day made an observation to me upon a *watery eye*, viz.: an Eye not watery from weakness but naturally of that glassy-moist appearance, floating appearance, which is seen in some persons.—He said he never knew a person who had it that was not treacherous,—that is inconstant,—not to be depended upon. The occasion of his mentioning it was speaking of Y[enn, Treasurer R.A.] in whom it is strongly expressed.

CHAPTER LI

1804

Sir Joshua Ridicules Her Work

He Lives a Regular Life

January 20.—Edridge [A.R.A.] told us that the Duke of Clarence & Mrs. Jordan, the actress had been with him to day. The Duke lives with her in a state of perfect domestick character.—They have 8 children. —The Duke told Edridge that He lives a very regular life generally going to bed at Eleven oClock.—It is sd. the children are to bear the name of FitzClarence.

Edridge sd. that General Manners told him that Davis, son to one of His Majesty's attendants in the Stables, having shewn signs of talent for drawing, the King directed him (Genl. Manners) to go to Sir F. Bourgeois, to ask *if He took pupils.*—Sir Francis sd. He did not. Genl. Manners applied to Him again & signified that *He came from His Majesty.* —Sir Francis then agreed to instruct Davis.—Edridge told Genl. Manners that He had seen pictures by Davis in the Exhibition & that He had supposed them to be by Sir Francis ;—He added that He thought Davis wd. now do well to look out for other examples.*

January 22.—I went to tea with Lysons [the antiquary] who is still confined.—I told him that Edwards proposes to publish a continuation of Walpoles Anecdotes of Painters, But that I thought a good work might be made of " An Acct. of the Institution of the Royal Academy & the Lives of all the Members of it who are deceased ; " He thought it wd. be very desirable & that it wd. make a quarto volume.—He is to speak to Cadell & Davis [the publishers] about it.

Wonderful !

January 24.—Loutherburgh [R.A.] told me that He usually goes to Bed at Eleven oClock & rises abt. 8. That He is commonly 2 Hours in his Bed room before breakfast. That He washes himself over

* Probably Richard Barrett Davis, the landscape and animal painter, whose pictures include " Mares and Foals of the Royal Stud " (1806), and " Portrait of an Old Hunter." Davis also studied under Evans of Eton, Beechey, and at the Royal Academy Schools. He first exhibited at the Academy in 1802, and contributed almost annually until 1853, the year before he died. In 1831 he was appointed animal painter to William IV.

every morning. That He drinks Port wine more or less every day, considering it necessary in this climate. That he is sometimes a month or six weeks together in the House not once going out.

January 25.—Dance told me He Had met Stubbs [A.R.A., horse painter] & was shocked at His appearance, so aged—so in-jawed and shrunk in his person.

January 29.—Lord Thomond's I dined at. Malone [Shakespearean scholar and editor of Boswell's "Life of Johnson"] told me that the happiness of his life arose from his having a small independance & a habit of study which occupied his mind; but that contrary to what His appearance bespoke He had lived a life of much anxiety from being disappointed in hopes & wishes which related to domestic union (marriage)* that must now no longer be looked for. He sd. Lord Thomond must now be 80 years of age & I remarked that I never saw him look better.—Lord & Lady Thomond remarked the miserable appearance of Hoppner who they saw yesterday.

Theatre Notes

February 2.—Heath told me that the receipts at Covent Garden did not answer to Kemble's expectations. He gave £23,000 for his share of the concern. The receipts have been less than for some years past. Tragedy does not answer at that House so well as Comedy, and as Mrs. Siddons is engaged, & Kemble is to perform, Tragedy must be performed. Mrs. Siddons is 51 years old—Kemble 49.—Mr. Siddons abt. 60. Mr. & Mrs. Siddons are great Oeconimists: they have only 2 children living.—Sheridan now receives from Drury Lane £5 a night while the Theatre is open, making abt. £1000 a yr.—His Son Tom Sheridan receives abt. £2. a night. All the payments are now made at that House with great regularity & the rects. having of late been great it is in a way to clear itself.—*The expences of the House are abt. £200 a night.* The rects. have lately been from £350 to £500 a night.—

February 3.—Lord Thomond called on me. He does not like the aspect of public affairs thinking the Volunteer question will bring on bad consequences.—The Prince of Wales has had an inflammation on His Stomach for which Sir Walter Farquhar & Mr. Walker, apothecary were suddenly called to Brighton. The Duke of Clarence says it was the effect of drinking hard three days successively with the Duke of Norfolk, *His guest*, and other company.

[On February 11 Farington writes,]

"He [Dr. Burney] sd. He had lately seen the Duke of Norfolk & Lord Guildford who were of the Prince of Wales's party at Brighton while for a week they drank to such excess that the Duke said He was not yet perfectly sober."—

* Malone wished to marry Miss Bover. See entries in Vol. I., pp. 88 and 222.

Sin of Painting on Sunday

February 4.—Called on Nollekens & had conversation with him & Mrs. Nollekens.—She condemned Sir Joshua Reynolds for not providing better for His sister Mrs. Reynolds,—I mentioned that they had not lived well together. She sd. one cause was that Mrs. Reynolds frequently reminded Him that He was a Clergyman's son & that it was very improper for Him to set *the example of painting on a Sunday*. She said at the same time when Sir Joshua returned from Italy Mrs. Reynolds was a Milliner at Plymouth. He took Her from that situation to superintend His family. She occasionally amused herself by painting. Sir Joshua ridiculed Her works.—After the death of Sir Joshua His nephew Dean Palmer, Brother to Lady Thomond came to England from Ireland where He has a Benefice. He sd. He came over only to find *Himself disinherited*.—I told Mrs. Nollekens He might have recollected that He owed all that He possessed to Sir Joshua's kindness & interest Sir Joshua left Mrs. Reynolds £100 a yr. but that Mrs. N., thought insufficient.—

Boydell's Lottery and the King

February 6.—Boydell called. He & his Uncle [Alderman Boydell] have been with Mr. Addington who agrees to allow them to have a Lottery [to get them out of business difficulties] & is very friendly. —The King has talked to Nicol [the King's bookseller] much about it, & sd. though He does not much like such plans this is of such a nature that He will encourage it.—Boydell shewed me that the estimate of property to be disposed of that way is £42,000—and £20,000 worth of Prints as each Ticket is to entitle the holder to Prints of the value of a guinea. The Tickets to be 3 guineas each & 20,000 in number. He told me He had it in His power He believed, to dispose of the whole by Contract for £50,000, which I advised Him to consider as a very desirable way of concluding the business.

Raffle for a Lawrence Portrait

Lord Thomond's I dined at.—[James] Curtis said that George Shum of Bedford Square,—& Harvey Combe were of His oldest acquaintance. That He is 53 years old in Octr. & Shum 53 in Novr. & that Harvey Combe is 51.*—Harvey Combe was born at Ashford in Hampshire of which place His father was Town Clerk.—He is a man of excellent disposition. He gave His sisters £4000 each & obtained *Captains* Commissions for two Brothers.—He married the daughr. of His Uncle who was a *Malt factor* in London to whom He was apprentice. Curtis sd. He is worth £100,000.—Lawrence has painted Curtis's portrait, a Half length. It was subscribed for by Six of His friends viz: George Shum,—Sir Richd. Hankey & His Brother,—Captn. Williams

* According to a relative of Harvey Christian Combe he was born at Andover in 1752, and was Lord Mayor of London in 1793. His father was a solicitor of New Inn.

formerly in the India Service & 2 others. When the picture was finished a dinner was prepared at the London Tavern and the picture was placed at the head of the room with 36 lights. The 6 friends raffled for it, & Shum got it.—He has promised to leave it to the family of Sir Wm. Curtis.*—

Sir Joshua's Friend

Phil: Metcalfe was spoken of. He came to London from Suffolk with a fortune of £5000. He was apprentice to a person usually called *Robin Jones*, of Vigo Lane, a wine & Spanish merchant.—Metcalfe went to Malaga—It was the desire of Jones that Metcalfe shd. marry His daugr. but she chose to marry Mr. afterwards *General Adeane* whose children inherit Jones's fortune.—Metcalfe afterwards formed a connection & became partner in a distillery at West Ham, which has proved very lucrative to Him. When the accts. of the House were balanced in 1779 Metcalfe appeared to be worth £104,000.—He is abt. 72 years of age. Has very good qualities: but His habitual petulance & overbearing have been universally remarked.—

Curtis remarked of himself that He had lived very much with one circle of old acquaintance not seeking to extend it. He said His friend Shum in consequence of having won His portrait at the Raffle had engaged to give an aniversary dinner on the 3d. of January to all the subscribers to it.—Curtis seemed much affected by the expression of affection which had been manifested.—I see the effects of age coming upon Lord Thomond. After having drank a few glasses of Claret He took some light white wine & at times *dozed* while we were talking.—

* Sir William Curtis (1752-1829) was M.P. for the City (1790-1818) and Lord Mayor in 1795. He founded the banking house of Robarts, Lubbock and Co., and his own portrait by Lawrence, exhibited at the Academy in 1824, hangs in private apartments at Windsor Castle. Another portrait of Sir William, painted by Sir Thomas, was shown at the Academy in 1812, and at the artist's sale in 1831 Sir William bought a portrait of himself, "A finished picture—very fine," for 43gs.

His family came from Notts County, his father having settled at Wapping in the biscuit line. At his death he left five sons. Timothy, the first son, and Sir William, the third, carried on the original business, and James was "a partner in a very considerable brewery." Sir Thomas Lawrence speaks of "going to eat beefsteaks at Jemmy Curtis's brewer house." George was a captain of an East Indiaman, and Charles was Rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham, and of Solihull in Warwickshire. According to the *European Magazine* for 1808, there was a daughter, said to have been married to the Rev. Mr. Roberts, "a deserving clergyman, who was Chaplain to Sir William during his Mayoralty."

This is incorrect. As Mr. Henry Curtis stated in the *Morning Post* in August, 1922, Anne, wife of Sir William, was the youngest daughter—and co-heir with her sister Mary, wife of the Rev. Thomas Roberts—of Edward Constable.

Sir William Curtis was of Culland's Grove, Southgate, parish of Edmonton, and of Cliff House, Ramsgate. When on his way to the Continent in 1821, King George IV. stayed at his house at Ramsgate. The portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence, inscribed "G. R., to his faithful and loyal subject, Sir William Curtis," was presented in 1822, the year when Sir William accompanied his Majesty to Scotland.

Sir William's portrait, by S. Drummond, engraved by Bromley, shows a strong face, with a big nose and heavy square jaws. He died in 1829.

CHAPTER LII

1804

Pope the Poet and His Portrait

February 7.—Turner I called on & expressed my desire that Smirke shd. succeed [in his candidature for the Keepership of the Royal Academy]. He sd. He had declined to say how he shd. vote. I replied that I only wished to express to him my sentiments that I might have nothing to blame myself for as having been omitted. He spoke of the rudeness of Richards, [the Secretary].

Before the Ballot [on Smirke's election] Nollekens told me that Beechey had said to him that if He did not vote for Rigaud [who was second] "*He wd. repent it on His death bed.*" After the Ballot *Turner said to me*, "Though I wd. not *declare myself before the ballot you see How I have voted*"—meaning as was the case that he had voted for Smirke. I made my acknowledgements to Him. Humphry objected to Smirke being the Keeper as He had never been in Italy. . . . Hoppner told Flaxman that if Smirke shd. be elected Keeper he wd. exhibit no more" [at the Academy. Smirke was elected, but the King vetoed his election and Fuseli was chosen in a fresh ballot to fill the vacancy].

February 8.—Smirke called. Beechey had been with him to congratulate him upon His success.—He [Beechey] sd. that Bourgeois was formerly good-natured and civil, but is of late become a madman, violent & sour; & that He shall be obliged to break with him.—

Constable as Critic

February 9.—Constable called—does not think of Exhibiting, conceiving that nothing is gained by putting pictures in competition with works which are extravagant in colour & bad taste wanting truth. —I told Him much wd. be gained by it as He wd. in an Exhibition see his own works with "a fresh eye" & better judge of their real quality. [Constable did not exhibit that year.]

February 10.—Constable called.—Had been to Mr. West's and seen the Landscape ["The Château de Steen," now in the National Gallery] by Rubens belonging to Sir G. Beaumont—which he thought the finest of the Master, that He had seen.—He had also seen the picture painted in imitation of it by Ward which Mr. West told him was the best picture of the kind executed since the days of Rubens [James Ward's

picture was rejected at the Royal Academy].—Constable thought such praise extravagant & sd. the picture shewed How inferior a production made upon a picture is to one that is founded on original observation of nature.—

Nollekens allowed an Uncle who resided in Paris £40 a year in his old age.

Pope's Deformity

February 12.—On my return from Chapel I found a note from Prince Hoare* [son of Wm. Hoare, R.A.], proposing to call on me.——I went to him and staid 2 Hours.—He stated His whole proposal relative to publishing annually the proceedings of the English Royal Academy, & such Correspondence as He might establish with foreign Academies.—He spoke also of writing a History of the Institution & progress of the English Royal Academy which I told Him was a subject I had long had in my mind as much to be wished for. He spoke also of the Biography of the Members of the Royal Academy & said He had been informed I had made a collection of materials for that purpose. I told Him that if He wd. seriously undertake the whole of those designs I wd. give Him assistance, & He expressed great satisfaction at having found one who met his wishes.—

He said he could not get on with former Councils in the way He could wish.—I told Him I wd. move on Friday next for a Council on Tuesday the 22nd. and that a Summons shd. be sent to Him to attend.—He sd. that having had the Honor of being appointed Secretary for foreign Correspondence to the Royal Academy He had a strong desire to make himself useful in some respect, not liking to be in any situation without doing something that might become so.—He sd. He had quitted His profession (painting) because He found He could not succeed in the practise as He wished, & had directed His attention to other things.—He shewed me 3 original portraits executed by His Father,—Mr. Hoare of Bath, viz.: a painting in Oil of Pope,—a portrait in Crayons of *Handel*,—& a drawing in Chalk of Lord *Chatham*. He sd. He proposed to have engravings made from them.—

He mentioned that when Pope sat to His Father for a Portrait, He showed an anxiety to conceal the deformity of his person, & had a cloak thrown over his shoulders, & while Mr. Hoare was painting that part of the picture He came behind Him & said "He need not be very particular about the Shoulders."—

February 13.—At 10 oClock I called on Mr. West & found him painting by Lamp light. He sd. He could thus prepare parts of his pictures which He cd. soon after such preparation finish by daylight.

* Prince Hoare published: "Extracts from a Correspondence with the Academies of Vienna and S. Petersbourg," 1802, "Academic Correspondence," 1804, and "Academic Annals of Painting," 1805, 1809. These volumes were issued by Hoare in his capacity as honorary foreign secretary to the Royal Academy. In addition to other works he edited "The Artist," 1809-10.

Dublin so Dangerous

February 14.—Mrs. Hone & Miss Hone called. They are come from Bath & have taken lodgings in Piccadilly & Hone [the miniature painter] is to follow them next week, being determined to try what *London will do* as the state of Dublin is now so dangerous.—The price of living in Ireland is now equeal to that of England, formerly they cd. live there for a 3d. of the expence.—Gandon* has a Son & 2 daughters. The Son has been proposed to be an Architect but has not been regularly brought up to anything is now a weight upon his Father. The eldest daughr. a beautiful woman, is married to a Mr. Annesley Son to a Commissioner of Excise, an extravagant young man, deeply in debt, who had a Commission in the Army which He sold & went to France where He is now a Prisoner. His wife and 3 Children are with Him. Gandon is peevish under these circumstances. He has purchased a House at Larcan 5 miles from Dublin where He does not dare to live on acct. of the bad disposition of the Irish people. He proposes to come to England.

An Empress and Art

Daniells I dined at. We had much anecdote abt. Artists.—*Brompton*† was mentioned. He married at Oxford. He was a prisoner in the Kings Bench. His wife went to Russia & carried with Her a picture which He had painted of the great Lord Chatham & some other works, and exhibited them to the Empress Catharine, & represented that the artist was confined in prison in England for debts of £600 or £1000. The Empress ordered the debts to be paid & that He shd. come to Russia upon an establishment, viz.: to be pd. £600 a year & for His works. He went & resided there a few years & died there.—Moon, a young artist from Liverpool, resided in the same House with Brompton at Rome.—

While Nollekens was at Rome Lord Holland, father of Charles Fox [the statesman] came there. He was very much an Invalid so as to require to be carried to and from His Carriage. After Nollekens came to England He was accustomed to go every Sunday morning to Holland House, Kensington, to see Lord Holland. He was very good natured. He said to Nollekens "*All the world wish me dead and I wish myself to be so.*"

The natural Son of Charles Fox, who was deaf and dumb is dead.—He appeared to be of very quick apprehension.—

* James Gandon, architect of the Dublin Custom House; he also completed the Four Courts in the same city. Both buildings were destroyed by the Sinn Feiners, the former in 1921, the latter last year (1922).

† Richard Brompton, portrait painter, studied under Benjamin Wilson and Raphael Mengs. Brompton, who died in 1782, was a contributor to the Society of Artists and the Royal Academy.

CHAPTER LIII

1804

Gainsborough and Fuseli

February 14.—Garvey [R.A.] said that when He came first from Ireland He found Wilson & Marlow very popular *among artists.* He sd. Marlows works captivated Him so much that at that time He thought *that as a young man He wd. rather be Marlow than Wilson.*—He acknowledged that He did not then feel the art as He now does. [George] Barrett [R.A.] was not then in England. Garvey thinks the popularity of Barretts pictures caused Wilson to change His manner, in some degree for a *more vivid* & *gay colouring.*—I *did* not agree to it.—When Garvey was at Bath four months ago He met Mr. Taylor who was formerly so much celebrated for His painting.*

February 15.—I dined at Smirke's. His Majesty's illness was spoken of with much apprehension from the report.—Some conversation upon painting. Garvey sd. that when Fuseli exhibited his large picture of Macbeth at the little Royal Academy, He went there with Gainsborough who on seeing it sd. He shd. not like to be in a one Horse Chaise before that picture meaning that the Horse wd. start at it. On the contrary Sir Joshua was sd. to approve it in some respects.—

February 18.—A Coalition of parties Boydell spoke of as having taken place, viz.: The *Grenvilles* & *Windham* with *Fox.*—Pitt hangs aloof to pounce upon them all in due time.

An Ungrateful Dog

February 21.—Sophia Cozens [daughter of J. R. Cozens, the artist] called & I paid Her a quarter's annuity and had her rect. She will be 14 years old in August next.

February 22.—Saturday before the Kings illness was known, viz.: the 11th inst, Beechey was with His Majesty 3 Hours and much was said abt. West. The King called him " an ungrateful dog,"—Northcote

* John Taylor, a marine and landscape painter, born at Bath about the middle of the eighteenth century. He worked in London at one time and died at Bath in 1806.

sd. to Bourgeois He did not believe the King used such language & that made Him doubt the whole. Bourgeois came again to Northcote & said he had seen Beechey who said that Wyatt was present, could vouch for the words.

He [Northcote] mentioned How much West had weakened the effect of His character by a want of manly steadiness. His prevarications, & his hesitating to acknowledge boldly the truth of some things which had happened and had involved Him in difficulties such as a direct avowal wd. have prevented. He sd. "*it was a Presbyterian manner that always excited suspicion.*"

February 23.—I did not go out today or paint but passed it in such reflections as a *return* of that day on which I was deprived of my ever regretted wife might be supposed to excite.—[Dr.] Hayes came in the evening & syringed my ears a second time but not with any material effect.

The King's Mind

February 24.—On our way home Mr. West said the King's mind had been overset by a dispute between the Dukes of York & Kent.—General —— was tried by a Court Martial at Chelsea for accepting a challenge from an inferior Officer.—The General was a friend of the Duke of Kent by whose advice He had written a letter to the Duke of York on the affair reposing a confidence that the Duke knowing all the particulars wd. assist in having it passed over. At the trial there [was] wanted evidence to prove the fact, on which the Duke of York went there & produced the letter thereby causing conviction. The Duke of Kent enraged went to the King accompanied by the Duke of Clarence & there met the Duke of York, when the subject of the trial was discussed, & in the course of the altercation the Duke of Kent told the Duke of York "that in that affair He had behaved like a rascal."—What passed on this occasion had a violent effect on the King's mind.—

Mrs. Jordan and Sheridan

February 25.—[Prince] Hoare spoke of Sheridan with whom He has had a great deal to do in the Theatrical matters. He said, "Sheridan is a man who plays the cards of his ability better than any man."—There is no other way of combating Him but by being insensible to what He says, and never contesting by argument only to adhere to the necessary demand.—Hoare sd. the only person that cd. get the better of him was Mrs. Jordan, & of Her he was as afraid as a Mouse of a Cat.—I asked him what He thought of Sheridans temper. He sd. He did not think him an *ill-natured man* but that He was *ill-humoured.* He had seen him very quarrelsome & savage when drunk, which is very often the *case.*—He was at Bath at the time that Sheridan & Matthews fought a duel abt. Miss Linley afterwards Mrs. Sheridan. They were both in liquor when they fought, which was on the Downs near Bath at an early hour

of the morning after having sat up all night drinking. Matthews accused Sheridan of having carried off *his mistress* & Sheridan reproached him with endeavouring to debauch the woman He loved.—They were both wounded.—The Prince of Wales has appointed Sheridan Receiver of the Revenues of Cornwall, the Salary of which is abt. £1200 a year. The Prince is accused of having promised the place in reversion after the Death of Lord Elliot to *General Lake* who is now in the East Indies, & so much did the family of the General reckon upon it that His Brother actually advanced money or became security for the General upon the credit of that reversion.

West told me the King is not so well now as He was [at] the beginning of the week. Nobody now sees *Him but the Queen* & the *Physicians*. Two or three were admitted to him some days since, but it occasioned him to talk too much.—

A Dinner of Nine Dishes

February 26.—Mr. J. J. Angerstein's [City merchant and art collector] I dined at. We dined at 6 oClock—The dinner consisted of 2 Courses. viz : a fine Turbot at the top, a Sirloin of Beef at the bottom & vermicelli Soup in the middle, with small dishes making a figure of 9 dishes.—The remove roast ducks at the top & a very fine roast Poulet at the bottom, macaroni,—tartlets &c. &c. afterwards Parmesan & other cheese & Caviere with toast.—Champagne & Madeira were served round during dinner. Mr. Angerstein gave us the Bulletin of the King's Health *today*, which expresses that a *speedy* recovery is not expected.—From this it was concluded that a Regency will be formed.—Mr. Angerstein mentioned that the Duke of York & the Prince of Wales shook hands yesterday.

The invasion was talked of & it seemed to be thought that an attempt wd. be made, but it seemed to make very little impression as a subject of conversation. Fuseli sd. Buonaparte had courage but not comprehension, and did not know how to estimate things.—I observed that Mr. Angerstein drank very little wine *after dinner*,—While the conversation went on He for sometime slept,—after He awoke He eat an orange with sugar. He appears to consider His Health, but looks very full & well. His dress was a Blue coat, striped pointed waistcoat—drab cloth breeches, —mixed coloured worsted stockings,—buckles in His shoes, very plain, but respectable.

Beautiful Miss Jennings

The front view of Mrs. Wm. Lock's [the " beautiful Miss Jennings "] face is the most beautiful view of it. Her face becomes comparatively common when seen in other directions. Her Teeth though not of the most perfect form & proportion are very white. On the whole I do not think Her beauty transcendant, but that it has been overrated. Her manners & mind however appear very natural & free from all artifice or consciousness of being an object of notice.—[See previous entries and note in Vol. I., pp. 266 and 268, and in Vol. II., Chap. 34 *n.*]

CHAPTER LIV

1804

Three Famous Americans

February 26.—We went to tea at a quarter before 9, and found the two rooms lighted up & in the larger room a new chandelier which threw a powerful light upon the pictures.—The raising of Lazarus by Seba. Del Piombo [now in the National Gallery] after Michael Angelo appeared to great advantage. Fuseli sd. *it was superior to the Transfiguration.** Mr. Angerstein sd. He thought He had purchased the picture cheap for 3500 gs. Fuseli sd. " the figure of Lazarus was worth the money." In his odd way He remarked on the expression of Lazarus, saying that " He showed like one who had been looking into a warm place (Hell) and cd. Hardly believe himself secure from it."—I had a little conversation with Wm. Lock for the first time. He came up to me while I was looking at the Barberini Claude.—

A Forgotten Artist

February 27.—Haughton [senior, miniaturist and engraver] called from Fuseli & brought impressions of the two first prints He has executed from Fuseli's pictures, viz.: " *The dream of Eve* ",— & " *Lycidas* ", from Milton. The price of the former 18s., the latter 10s. 6d. He told me that He expects to be able to bring out about four prints in a year, —that the prices will vary from half a guinea to a guinea & a very few something more than a guinea. The whole expence of the 50 *prints* proposed to be published He concludes will be abt. £35.—He resides in Fuseli's House [at 13] Berners St. & boards with & *pays* him 100 guineas a year. He paints miniatures at from 5 to 8 guineas a head.

February 28.—[Sir John] Carr told me that in June 1802 He went to France from Devonshire & was absent abt. 5 weeks. He wrote a Journal† & on His return made up an account which a friend of His brought to London & Johnson the Bookseller in St. Paul's Churchyard purchased it, sending Carr £100 which bore His expenses. It has answered very well to Johnson who has made several hundred pounds by it.

* Painted at Rome for Giulio de' Medici, in competition with Raphael's " Transfiguration." Was in the cathedral at Narbonne and in the Orleans Collection.

† " The Stranger in France; or, a Tour from Devonshire to Paris," 1803.

The Price of a Painting

March 1.—Horace Hone [A.R.A., miniature painter & son of Nathaniel Hone, R.A.] came from Bath on Tuesday [February 28]. Hugh Hamilton is now painting in oil in Dublin & is much employed.—He is 68 years old.—He has 120 guineas for a whole length.—Ashford is a Staffordshire man.—Had a place of £200 a year in the Ordonnance Office in Ireland which He was induced to give up because Mr. Corry required of Him constant attendance.—Hone supposes Him to have from 2 to £3000 a year independent of His profession.

Academy Club I went to. Garrard [A.R.A.] had been to-day at the Chambers of Mr. Burroughs a Lawyer,—on the arbitration of Sir Edwd. Knatchbull [eighth baronet, M.P. for Kent] & Copley [R.A.]*—He [the lawyer] directed the evidence to be in favor of Copley who demands 1800 guineas for the picture. But that evidence consisted of Bourgeois, Beechey, Desenfans, Tresham, Cosway, Caleb Whiteforde, Garrard,—Stubbs, Sharpe the Engraver, Thomson of Newport St. the Printseller,—Fuseli, all of whom were in favor of Copley's claim. Sir Edward showed that it [was] against His desire that Copley introduced His 2 former wives in the Sky, it was his wish to have had their portraits painted on the background. Sir Edwd. shewed also that it was shewn to the King witht. his knowledge, & sent to the Exhibition against his consent. He spoke of the little that Copley appeared to do in the course of more than 3 months that He was at His House in Kent, saying He did not know what was the common practise, but that Mr. Copley seldom began to paint before 11 or 12 oClock, appearing to be a very long time in setting His Pallet.

What West Was Paid

Hoppner was against it thinking the price too great.—West sd. that He had thought 1200 guineas wd. have been a very handsome price, but some circumstances which had come out in evidence might render it proper to go beyond that, but He thought 1400 guineas a princely price. He was asked what the size of Greenwich Chapel picture was, & the price?—He said 27 feet high by 16 or 18 wide and contained abt. 50 figures, the largest of which were 8 feet high. For that picture He had £1200 & thought Himself well paid.—He was asked in what time He cd. paint such a picture as that of Sir Edwd. & His family. He sd. if the persons would sit when required He wd. contract to paint a picture to contain as much in 6 *months*. He did not say it wd. be *so good a picture* but it should be as good as He could paint.—He was then asked the size & price of a family picture of portraits which He had painted for Mr. Henry Hope [merchant and art collector]. He sd. it was 9 feet wide by 6 feet

* John Singleton Copley was born in Boston, U.S.A. He was in Rome in 1774 and settled in England in 1775. His principal works are the "Death of Chatham" (1779-80), "The Death of Major Pierson" (1783), both the property of the nation, while "The Siege and Relief of Gibraltar" is at the Guildhall and "The Princesses Mary Sophia and Amelia" is in Buckingham Palace.

high,—that there were 9 portraits in it, some nearly whole lengths & several that cd. only be considered as Half lengths. That He had on receiving the Commission made an estimate of the price which He reckoned at £470, but Mr. Hope sent him 500 guineas which He acknowledged to be a very liberal act.—

An Improper Question

Young Copley asked Him "*Whether in the account He had delivered in to His Majesty for pictures painted for Him He had regulated His charges by the above* prices ?—Mr. Burroughs, *the Arbitrator*, instantly rose, & expressed His surprise that Mr. Copley being a Barrister should propose so improper a question as to what passed between Mr. West & the King. West acknowledged the interference of Mr. Burroughs and sd. That He should not have replied to such a question.—

West now said to us, that that question put by young Copley had *explained a Volume to him :* that there was only one person [? Wyatt] to whom His Majesty had confided that account, & that person must have divulged it, which His Majesty shd. know if He had ever an opportunity to report it to Him. . . West said of young Copley that he appeared to be his father's *double refined*, A pretty promise as a lawyer.*

Count Rumford was spoken of as having quitted the *Royal Institution* where He had made himself very disagreeable by His violent, overbearing manners.†

* His son, John Singleton Copley, also was born in America, at Boston, Massachusetts, came to England in 1775, studied at Cambridge, and was called to the Bar in 1804. Entering Parliament, in 1818, as a Tory he was appointed Solicitor-General in 1819, Attorney-General five years later, and Master of the Rolls in 1826. He rose to be Lord Chancellor under Canning, Goderich, and Wellington, Chief Baron of the Exchequer and Leader of the Opposition in 1830-34, and Chancellor again under Peel in 1834 and in 1841-46.

Young Copley's prospects up to the time of the case mentioned by Farington were so unpromising that he decided to give up law and enter the Church. But his father, who would not hear of this, appealed for assistance to Mr. Gardiner Greene, his son-in-law, a wealthy American merchant, and to him young Copley owes the beginning of his great success. Raised to the Peerage in 1826 he took the name of Lord Lyndhurst, and died in 1863.

E. G. H. writes: As I read Farington's account of the younger Copley's conduct of his father's case before the arbitrators in the year 1804, I wondered whether many of our readers knew that the youthful advocate's daughter is still living [1922]. She is Lady Du Cane, the widow of the late Sir Charles Du Cane, who was Chairman of the Board of Customs till his death in 1889. The younger Copley, Lord Lyndhurst, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1772, and died in 1863. Thus his life and that of his daughter have already spanned a hundred and fifty years, and connect our own time with the Colonial period of New England. I may add that the venerable Lady Du Cane is in the best of health, so that the record, already remarkable, is happily incomplete.

† Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford, was another American who made good in this country. Born in Massachusetts in 1753, he fought on the Royalist side during the War of Independence. He also fought in Bavaria and became Minister of War. Going to Paris in 1802 he married Lavoisier's widow and died in 1814.

The main object of his life as an inventor was to "promote comfort at the fireside" through the "practical management of fire and the economy of fuel." His contributions to pure science were invaluable and he deserves to be remembered in this country as the founder of the Royal Institution.

March 2.—Lane told me that Mrs. Siddons sat to Lawrence for a *whole length last night by Lamplight*, till 2 oClock this morning,—Lawrence got up today a little before 10.

A Conspiracy

March 7.—This day the papers contained translations from the French Government paper, *The Moniteur*, announcing a conspiracy against the life of Buonaparte & that General Moreau & Genl. Pichegue* are implicated in it. It has upon the face of it all the appearance of one of those accusations so common in the days of Robespierre, when Justice & Humanity were sacrificed to the Tyrannous views of that Monster of Mankind. —Thomson [R.A.] spoke of the high character which Genl. Moreau bore even among His enemies, the Austrians, while He commanded the French army that invaded Germany,—& thought any proceeding against a man so much a favorite with a large part of the French army wd. ultimately produce the ruin of Buonaparte though He may destroy Moreau.—

* Charles Pichegru (1761-1804) rose from the ranks to be a general under the Republic. He defeated the English in the North and occupied Holland. Pichegru was found strangled in his prison on April 5, 1804.

CHAPTER LV

1804

Pistols for Two

A Fatal Duel

March 7.—[Dr.] Hayes came to tea. He had seen Mr. West this afternoon who told him that Lord Camelford* was this morning killed in a duel with a Mr. Best a West Indian.—He was afterwards informed of it by another person.—Hayes spoke of the danger of such men as Lord Camelford & Captn. Macnamara who killed Coll. Montgomery being in

* Thomas Pitt, second Baron Camelford, was born in Boconnoc, Cornwall, on February 19, 1775. His early years were spent in Switzerland, and he was educated afterwards at the Charterhouse. Pitt entered the Navy in 1789 on board the *Guardian*, under the command of Lieutenant Edward Riou. While on a voyage to New South Wales this ship struck an icefield near the Cape of Good Hope, and Pitt was one of the crew who brought the wreck into Table Bay. In March, 1791, he joined the *Discovery* in the survey of North-West America, but on February 7, 1794, Pitt, who had succeeded his father in 1793, was discharged by Captain Vancouver at Hawaii for insubordination.

Meeting Vancouver three years later, he challenged him, and was prevented by the bystanders from caning him in the street. On January 20, 1798, Camelford was court-martialled and acquitted for shooting Lieutenant Charles Peterson, who refused to obey orders, and in the following year he, at his own request, was struck off the list of commanders, because he was angry at being superseded in the command of the *Charon* for indiscreet conduct. The rest of his life was punctuated by disorderly adventures that came to an end as described in Farington's diary.

In accordance with his desire to be buried in Switzerland, Camelford's body was embalmed and packed in a long basket, but the war prevented its transmission. For many years the body remained in St. Anne's Church, Soho, and eventually disappeared. Camelford never married, and by his death the title became extinct. There are various accounts of his life and adventures.

In his will Camelford said the quarrel was of his own seeking, and requested that no one should be tried for his death. At the inquest a verdict of wilful murder, against some person unknown, was returned. In his "authentic account" of the duel the Rev. William Cockburne says: "That several overtures were made to Lord Camelford to produce a reconciliation, but they were rejected with some obduracy. The fact was, his Lordship had an idea that his antagonist was the best shot in England, and he was fearful lest his reputation should suffer, if he made any concession, however slight, to such a person."

Mr. Best's misfortunes did not end with the Camelford duel. On January 21, 1809, Farington gives the following extract from a newspaper of that date: "Yesterday in the Sheriff Court, London, a jury, after a deliberation of 10 minutes, awarded £2,000 damages to Mr. Best against Mr. Henry for crim. con. with Lady Emily Best, wife of Mr. Best."

Society.* No man's life is safe where such men are.—A friend of Hayes who is acquainted with Macnamara said that He had killed 3 or 4 men,—that on board a ship, He amuses Himself in having fowls that are to be killed placed before him on Hen Coops & He shoots off their Heads with Pistol balls.—To that person, Macnamara said "I am one of the best natured fellows in the world, & yet I do not know how it is, I am always getting into scrapes."—Such are among the characters which are produced in Society.

* On October 28th, 1811, Farington wrote: [Captain Hughes, R.N., who took the name D'aeth on being left an estate by Sir Harborough D'aeth, Bart., of Kent] "told me that He had heard Captn. Macnamara of the Navy who fought a Duel with Col. Montgomery in which the latter was killed relate the particulars of that event.—He said that He and Captn. Barrie were riding in Hyde Park [on April 8th, 1803], He having a Dog with Him. Col. Montgomery was also riding there and had a Dog with Him, which attacked Captn. Macnamara's Dog but soon had the worst of it. Upon this Col. Montgomery who did not know Captn. Macnamara but saw Him a man plainly & rather negligently dressed which is His habit, called out to Him to take off His Dog. Captn. M. replied 'Your Dog attacked my Dog therefore if you wish to have them separated you may take off your Dog.' The Colonel answered, 'If you do not take off your Dog I will beat Him,' to which Captn. M. sd. 'To beat Him you must first beat me.' Col. M. then said, 'This is not the way to settle it, Here is my address, pistols are the weapons for gentlemen.'—They then rode from the Park & separated, & soon after Captn. M. sent Captn. Barrie to Col. Ms. to demand an explanation. Captain B. was recd. uncivilly at Col. Ms., & made to wait sometime in the Hall till He heard Col. M. say to His servant 'Send the man up.' On their meeting Captn. B. spoke of the manner in which He had been received, told Col. M. that He was a captain in the Navy & of equal rank with himself.—The Colonel upon this altered His manner, but was not disposed to settle the matter with Captn. Macnamara by any explanation. Accordingly an appointment was made for their meeting within an Hour or two, that evening. When Captn. B. left Col. M. added another insult by saying 'I suppose He will be there' insinuating thereby a doubt of it.—At the time fixed [7 o'clock] they met near Primrose Hill, Sir William Keir being second to Col. M. & Captn. Barrie to Captn. Macnamara. Mr. Heaviside, the Surgeon, was also present. After the ground was measured Captn. Macnamara being disposed to settle the [matter] otherwise than by the Pistol, said 'That if Col. Montgomery would say that when that which happened in the Park took place He did not know Captn. Macnamara He should be satisfied.' This Col. Montgomery refused to do.—They then took their ground & were to fire together. They were both what are called *Dead shots* that is certain of hitting their mark. Captn. Macnamara told Captn. D'aeth that when their pistols were first levelled against each other, Col. M's was in so true a line towards Him, Captn. M., that it wd. certainly have killed Him, but that at that moment, just before they fired, Col. M's eye met His and His pistol dropped a little. Col. M. was shot in the breast & never spoke, and Captn. M. was wounded in the *groin*, of which, after some time, He recovered: It was not a dangerous wound."

Another account tells us that Captain Macnamara's ball entered the right side of his opponent's chest. Montgomery rolled over in great agony and was carried into Chalk farm where, after five minutes' suffering, he expired with a "gentle sigh." Montgomery's bullet passed through Macnamara's body just above the hip, "carrying part of the coat and waistcoat in with it, taking part of his leather breeches and the hip button away with it on the other side." Macnamara was tried at the Old Bailey on April 22nd, and, in spite of Justice Heath declaring that, on the evidence and the prisoner's admission, the jury must find a verdict of manslaughter, these gentlemen found Macnamara "Not Guilty."

Montgomery, who was a son of Sir Robert Montgomery of Ireland, and brother to Mrs. George Byng and the Marchioness Townshend, is described as "a handsome, Genteel Man," and had fought gallantly in the service of his country.

Died Unregretted

March 8.—The papers today confirm'd the acct. of the duel between [the second] Lord Camelford and Captn. Best [in the meadows to the west of Holland House, close by where Melbury Road now runs]. His Lordship was shot in the *side*, but was alive last night. [He died at half-past eight on the evening of the 10th.]

March 10.—Westmacott [the sculptor] called. He mentioned that Lord Camelford is little regretted. At Lord Darnley's He heard some gentlemen say " that it was dangerous to sit in company with such a man."—Mr. Best was very desirous to have made up the quarrel saying, " that *any apology* for the words Lord Camelford had spoken He wd. accept."—Lord Camelford had used gross language to Him [in a coffee-house]. Westmacott thinks Lord Camelford was abt. 5 feet 10 inches high, a well looking man, but with rather a *slang manner*.—

A Woman in the Case

He lodged in Bond-street, & Mrs. Simmonds who He kept had a House *elsewhere*. She is a very pretty little woman, abt. 5 or six & twenty years old. She for sometime was called Mrs. Loveden, but sometime ago, *not long*, a young West Indian of the name of Simmonds coming over became acquainted with Her, & she had fascination enough to induce Him to marry her. She was to have gone with Him to the West Indies, but when on Ship board, was so unmanageable, that the Captain put Her into a boat, & sent Her on Shore, and she returned to Lord Camelford who she had before been with. She is sd. to have caused the duel by irritating Lord Camelford against Mr. Best. [She told Camelford that Best had spoken of him disparagingly.]

He [Sir George Beaumont] told me that Mr. Best who killed Lord Camelford, immediately rode down to Dunmow to a Mr. Wade's who married His relation and dined there & Had just quitted the place when the Bow street officials arrived in pursuit of him. He had been up all night and the morning having been wet his Cloaths were very much so but He sat in them. He is a slim person in figure, & not of a strong constitution [but was an expert shot]. He told Mr. Wade that He had *assured Lord Camelford* upon *His word of Honor* that He never uttered the words charged to Him. When they went to the ground Lord Camelford removed from the place they first stopped at to a second & third, objecting to each, at last He fixed upon one & directed His second to measure the ground.

Twelve Paces

His Lordships second, Mr. Devereux, proposed 8 *paces;* on which Mr. Best's second sd. that He wd. not agree to it, that He did not come there to see them murder each other, & unless they stood at the usual distance viz: 12 *paces*, He wd. quit the ground, on which 12 paces were measured. It was then agreed that Mr. Devereux shd. give the

word *to fire*. He did not say *fire* but said "*Be quick*" which Best not understanding to signify *to fire*, did not *instantly*, but Lord Camelford did, and His Ball passed so near Mr. Best's Head that He *heard it*, on which He instantly fired and His Lordship fell—He said farther, that on their *first presenting their pistols* He directed His *wide* of *Lord Camelford*, who seeing that He did so, said "*That won't do, meaning we are to be in earnest*" —on which Best took an aim, that was fatal.—Mr. Wade took notice that during dinner time a tear started in the eye of Mr. Best. He declared that His conscience was perfectly clear as He did all He could to avoid the duel, & Had He submitted to have put up with the words used by Lord Camelford He was convinced His Lordship wd. have him insulted in any Coffee House.—

No Animal Courage

Carlyle,* the Surgeon, told us He was much acquainted with the late Lord Camelford. He said He was a man of superior abilities but of singular character. That His prevailing feeling was *ambition*.—That He had declared to him (Carlyle) that He had no *animal courage* and laboured by any means to get the better of a weakness of nerves in this respect, by attending Cock-fightings,—pugilism,—&c. &c. That in Him Courage was a struggle of sentiment against Constitution.—He was, industrious to acquire knowledge of many things, He was a good Chemist, —a most excellent geographer,—a good seaman,—could do the business of a Turner, & work in *fineering* as a Cabinet Maker.—He was very desirous of being reckoned much upon as *a Man* independent of his title & wished His friends to lay that aside and to adress Him *familiarly*— But He desired to be at the head notwithstanding,—to Have the best Horses,—in points of dress, and in other things to be first.

Disordered by Passion

When in a passion it was a kind of phrenzy it disordered Him in so great a degree.—But otherways His mind was gentle and easy. His generosity was great & *His Charity very extensive*. One person known to Carlyle had paid on charitable accts. more than £11,000 for Him and that to persons who did not know from whence it came.—In political matters He was democratick. He hated all the Royal family except the Prince of Wales who He thought had good qualities.—He disliked Mr. [William] Pitt, *His Cousin*, & the whole family of the Grenvilles, though His relations.—There had been a grudge, some ill will subsisting between Him & Mr. Best for a month or 6 weeks before the duel & Captain Barrie, His most intimate friend, apprehensive of it producing mischief had urged Lord Camelford to give Him a promise that He wd. not fight

* Sir Anthony Carlisle (1768-1840) studied under Henry Watson, surgeon to Westminster Hospital, and succeeded to the surgeoncy at the latter's death. Carlisle was Professor of Anatomy at the Royal Academy from 1808 to 1824.

Best, which He sd. upon *His Honor He would not.*—When on His death-Bed He reminded Captn. Barrie [or Barry]* of His Having broken His word blaming Himself for it.—After it had been settled that He was to fight Mr. Best He did all in His power to find Captn. Barrie who was traced to the Play House but unluckily had gone from thence with a Companion & not to His lodgings.

Tom You Must Die

By some means however He was traced and apprized that Lord Camelford was to fight Best in the morning but He could not learn where they were. At 6 oClock He went to Carlyles who at that early Hour was up, writing. Barrie told Him what was going on and regretted that He could not discover where they were saying that He was certain if present He could prevent the duel. It appeared that in the night Lord Camelford wrote His Will, appointing His sister, Lady Grenville, His Executrix & leaving to Her disposal £150,000. He also directed that His body should be buried in an Island in the Lake of Vevay in Swisserland between 3 *trees* which He specified, adding "*that there Nature might smile on His Bones after the world had forgotten Him.*"

Captain Barrie reached Him very soon after He was carried into the House where He died. He asked Barrie to tell Him truly His situation. Barrie sd. "*Tom you must die*" which He heard with great fortitude. He suffered great pain at the first & the last, & expressed a hope that *His sufferings*, & what good He might have done in the world in the midst of His ill, might operate with providence in His favor. He urged Barrie to alter His manner of living & to quit London. He directed that Barrie's debts amounting to £9000 should be paid, and He settled £200 a year upon Him.—Lord Grenville was with Him much of the time till His death & their intercourse was kind.—He requested Lord Grenville as a gentleman to provide for His *Servants*. Captain Barrie was very well satisfied with Lord Grenvilles behaviour.

Gentlemen All

He told Carlyle that on leaving Lord Camelford's room His Lordship said to Him "That He was entirely unacquainted with Lord Camelfords Will and intentions. That He posessed such abilities that could

* [Captain D'aeth] "spoke highly of Captn. Barrie. He said that it was known that the late Lord Camelford, who was killed in a duel with Mr. Best, left Captn. Barrie £200 a year for His life upon condition that He shd. not reside in London. After His Lordship's death Lord Grenville wrote to Captn. Barrie in the name of Lady Grenville (Lord Camelford's Sister & Heir) and His own, stating that the friendship subsisting between Lord Camelford & Captn. Barrie was known & that they desired that the injunction against Captn. B's residing in London should not be considered by Him as to be attended to, and that the annuity wd. be paid to Him witht. that condition.—In reply Captn. B. acknowledged the liberality of Lord & Lady Grenville but declined accepting the annuity, as He could not think of receiving it unless He felt disposed to comply with the condition enjoined by Lord Camelford. Captn. Barrie whose Ship, the Pomona Frigate, was lost off Portsmouth on the 14th inst. [was] honourably acquitted by a Court-Martial, for the loss of the ship."

He have survived 10 years longer till the heat of Youth shd. have passed away & the mind have settled, *He would have been the first Man of the age.*" He left £1000 to purchase a right to a burying ground upon the Island mentioned.—After having wrote His Will & quitted His Lodgings He walked many times round Soho Square in the night in company with a Mr. Nicholson. Captn. Barrie sd. they stood at the distance of 29 [Best's second said 12] paces from each other when they fired. He had measured the ground.

CHAPTER LVI

1804

Coleridge and Wordsworth

The Old Nobility

March 10.—Westmacott spoke of Lord Darnley as being very proud, with the high notions of the old nobility. At Cobham Hall, they dine at a *round* table, Lord Darnley sometimes sitting in one part & sometimes in another, & Lady Darnley always on His right Hand. When His Lordship is seated the Chaplain & Tutor, places Himself opposite to His Lordship & the *Children* next to the Chaplain. The manner of Lord Darnley is uniform, cold, & reserved. He has £20,000 a year.—

Thomson [R.A.] called. He is acquainted with Captn. Lock, who commands the Revolutionaire frigate, & brought from Jamaica, *Genl. Rochambeau*,* the late Commander at St. Domingo.—Rochambeau is son to the late Genl. Rochambeau who commanded the French troops in America, and was of the *Nobility* of France. He is abt. 48 years old not so gentlemanly in his appearance & manners as might be expected, from his *descent*, but seems to have *sense*. He spoke with Great indignation of the dishonorable manner in which Admiral Duckworth, & Captns. Loring & Bligh had represented him as having broke His parole & being faithless, & sd. if they returned they must answer for it to him. He said

* Donatien Marie Joseph de Vimeur, Viscomte de Rochambeau, who was born in 1750, joined in 1802 an expedition to St. Domingo and became commander-in-chief on the death of Leclerc, Buonaparte's brother-in-law. His treatment of the natives brought about a general rising, and in 1803 he was taken prisoner by the British and exchanged in 1811. He then went again on active service and was killed at Leipzig two years later.

Rochambeau had a good time during his detention at Ashburn. He was allowed to give "elegant" dinners at his lodgings to French fellow prisoners on parole, and their singular appearance was a great attraction to visitors, they being dressed in half-military uniform, consisting of blue riding frocks, military pantaloons, boots, spurs, round hats, decorated with a tri-coloured ribbon and a cockade of the same colour, the size of a half-crown piece. The General, fearing that lack of exercise might injure his health, asked for and was given a horse. According to his own statement Rochambeau suffered terribly in St. Domingo.

"Pressed almost to death by the effects of absolute famine," he said, "and after having, for some time, wretchedly appeased the wasting calls of hunger, by feeding on our horses, mules, asses, and even dogs, we had no way to escape the poniards [*sic*] of the enraged negroes, but by trusting our fate to the sea, on which we were taken by the English *pirates*." *Pirates* is not quite gracious recognition of the brave sailors who saved him and his men from the "fury of the most terrible and powerful of enemies."

the cruelties practised in St. Domingo were from *self defense.* He did not deny them.

Rochambeau and England

They did not talk of politics till they were in the English Channel, when in a *fresh breeze* Captn. Lock asked Him what He thought the French gunboats intended for invasion could do in such a Sea. Rochambeau sd. He had no doubt of their being able to do all that was intended; and of their success.—Captn. Lock said that were He in that frigate in such a Breeze in the midst of them all He would destroy every one of them. Rochambeau sd. if He could [be] put at the head of 50,000 men in England He had no doubt of being able to march to London.—Lock asked Him what He supposed an armed nation wd. be doing that while? He replied that He was well *acquainted with what Volunteers could do,*—and set little value upon them.—Rochambeau was soon removed to Ashbourne in Derbyshire from whence He wrote to Lock expressing His gratitude for the very handsome treatment He had recd. in England, contrary to what He had expected after the unfavorable accts. published of him.—He speaks English tolerably well.—There was with him General Poype, an officer near 60 years old, a man notorious for His cruelty during the massacres in France. His appearance was the most *forbidding* & indicated Him capable of any bad action. He seemed to be in a miserable state of mind, always gloomy & in the nights wakeful & groaning.—He was also accompanied by Du Verrier, a very clever fellow, who seemed to be a spy upon Rochambeau.

The King's Illness

March 11.—Dr. Reynolds has told Mrs. Charles Offley that being one of the Physicians who attend the King, He in *rotation* remains 4 *Hours with His Majesty,* who says wd. sooner recover if He were a private gentleman. He did not mention the King's complaint, but said that *He talked a great deal.* The Doctor has played several games at Backgammon with His Majesty.—

March 17.—Lawrence is busily employed on a whole length of Mrs. Siddons.—Lane [portrait painter and assistant to Lawrence] is desirous of Exhibiting this year for the first time & I encouraged Him. Smirke came over & saw my ½ length view of Edinburgh Castle which He recommended to me to send to the Exhibition.—Not having exhibited since 1799 except a single picture of Stoke Park against my inclination in 1801, I asked Him "whether the pictures I have of late finished are as good as those which I sent before & at that period?" He said they were in His opinion, *better.**

March 21.—Called on Northcote to speak abt. the Academy'Housekeeper.—He told me his prices for pictures are—3 quarters 20 guineas,—Half length *30* & *40,*—whole length 100.—He has of late had a great deal to do.—

* Farington exhibited in 1804, but not again until 1811.

Coleridge and Wordsworth

Sir George [Beaumont] spoke of Coleridge having been with him at Dunmow. He went for 2 days and staid 10. Wordsworth continues in Westmorland. He has chosen to forego professional views, preferring retirement upon something more than £100 a year with the gratification of indulging his imaginations to any worldly advantages. He has long been what He calls idle, *not writing,* finding that it affected His nerves; but He is now engaged on a more considerable work than any of his former ones which He calls "*The Recluse*"—Sir George read part of a Poem by Him called "Tintern Abbey," which He thinks exquisite, & has read it 100 times.—He also read "The Beggar."—These were published with others, by Him & Coleridge by Longmans the Bookseller in 1800*.—Sir George said He was infinitely indebted to Wordsworth for the good He had recd. from His poetry which had benefitted Him more, Had more purified His mind, than any Sermons had done. Coleridge has more learning,—more reading, than Wordsworth, but Sir George thinks Him not equal in poetical power.—

First Prejudices

Sir George mentioned Him as an instance why we shd. not give way to first prejudices. He saw Coleridge at Sotheby's† last year, & felt such dislike to Him that when He found Him at Keswick in the summer following He considered how He shd. shun Him.—They met however for they by chance were in the same house (Jacksons) and getting into conversation soon became attached.—

Sir George shewed me a pamphlet which He had recd. from *Thomas Hope* [merchant and art collector] containing critical remarks on a design for a College by Wyatt. . . . Sir George speaking of *His own paintings* said He thought the *upright evening* which was in the Exhibition in 1802 which He had given to Mrs. Palmer was perhaps His best.

Tea, Bread, Cheese, and Porter

March 22.—[James] Ward called to desire me to see a picture He has lately finished of a "Serpent attacking an Arab on Horseback." He mentioned to me that He and 5 other Artists, viz: Shelley, the Miniature painter, Green, a portrait painter, Nattes & Hills, drawing masters and Pyne a designer, have for 4 years past been accustomed to meet once a week during the winter Season at each others Houses

* Cottle paid thirty guineas for the "Lyrical Ballads," and Longman published the book in May, 1798. Southey reviewed it unfavourably and the sale was so slow that Cottle asked Longman to give him back the copyright, which he passed to Wordsworth, who, in 1800, published a second edition with a preface on "poetic diction."

† William Sotheby (1757-1833), was born in London and educated at Harrow. At the age of seventeen he entered the Army, and while with his regiment, the 10th Dragoons, in Edinburgh he met young Walter Scott, who in later life became one of his most intimate associates, among whom were Wordsworth, Coleridge, Mrs. Siddons, Byron, and Tom Moore. As a poet and translator, Sotheby won considerable reputation.

alternately, to Sketch & converse upon art. Their rule [is] to drink tea, & to eat bread & Cheese & drink Porter only, that no extraordinary expense might be occasioned by a competition in making suppers. That though the Members who compose this Society are only the above-named they had gradually admitted others *as guests*, to the number of 30 or 40 in an evening.—Their meetings commence in Novr. and end in April.—He [Ward] told me . . . that it was said Turner wd. not exhibit [this year at the R.A.], but was painting pictures to furnish a gallery 60 feet long in His own House where He means to make an Exhibition & to receive money. [Turner did exhibit in 1804 but not in 1805.]

March 24.—[Thomas] Malton [architectural draughtsman, whose topographical drawings are valuable] died of a putrid fever which at first was nervous. He was unwell a month. He has left 7 Children. The eldest is a Cadet in India. The Second is in Soane's [the architect's] Office—He left a few hundred pounds, and had the lease of a House near Hampstead, which will probably sell for a few hundreds. They also hope to get 5 or £600 for his drawings. He was abt. 50 years old.—

CHAPTER LVII

1804

An Evening with Coleridge

In Metaphysical Mood

March 25.—[George] Dance called on me & I went with him to dinner at Sir George Beaumonts.—The conversation after dinner & throughout the evening was very metaphysical in which Coleridge had the leading & by far the greatest part of it. His habit seems to be to analyse every subject. A comparison was made between the powers required, or rather what was requisite for painting & Sculpture. Sir George was decidedly of opinion that it required much more to make a complete work in Painting than to arrive at perfection in Sculpture. He instanced *colouring* which alone had occupied the greatest talents to arrive at excellence yet it was but a part of what was necessary to make a picture.

Nothing Human is Perfect

Coleridge concurred with him. Upon it being observed that in Sculpture to make a *perfect form* it was necessary not to copy any individual figure for nothing human is perfect, but to make a selection of perfect parts from various figures & assemble them together & thereby constitute a perfect whole. Coleridge observed that it was the same in good poetry,—nature was the basis or original from which all should proceed. He said that perhaps there was not in any poem a line which separately might not have been expressed by somebody, it was the assembling so many expressions of the feelings of the mind and uniting them consistently together that delighted the imagination.—Architecture was spoken of. Dance said that the *Temple at Paestum* was only one remove, as architecture, above Stone-Henge.—He derided the prejudice of Uniting Designs in Architecture within certain rules, which in act though held out as laws had never been satisfactorily explained. He said that in His opinion that architecture unshackled wd. afford to the greatest genius the greatest opportunities of producing the most powerful efforts of the human mind.—Coleridge sd. Dr. Darwin* was a great *plagiarist.* " He was like a pigeon picking up peas, and afterwards voiding them with excrementitious additions."

* Erasmus Darwin (1731-1802), physician and poet, published the " Botanic Garden," his best known work, in 1794-96. He was grandfather of Charles R. Darwin, the naturalist.

Coleridge Objects to Novels

Novels were mentioned. Coleridge objected to them altogether; even the best of them did harm, " they afforded amusement to the mind without requiring exertion." At Lady Beaumont's desire I related the story of the *Apparition* of His Brother [John] appearing to Captn. Wynyard. It was told at the private instigation of Lady Beaumont who was desirous to hear Coleridge's opinion upon it.—He gave a decided opinion upon it " That it [was] an *Ocular Spectrum*," a deception created by the disordered imagination of Captn. Wynyard when in a nervous, languid state, & that Coll. Sherbroke who also professed to have seen the apparition had the notion of it excited by the sudden assertion of the other.

At Times Without Understanding

The evening was passed not in conversation but in listening to a succession of opinions, & explanations delivered by Coleridge, to which I attended from a desire to form a judgment of his ability. It was all metaphysical, frequently perplexed, and certainly at times without understanding His subject. Occasionally there was some brilliance, but I particularly noticed that His *illustrations* generally disappointed me, & rather weakened than enforced what He had before said. He read some lines written by Wordsworth upon " The Maid of Loch Lomond," a pretty girl they found residing there; and also some lines upon Westminster Bridge [which begin " Earth hath not anything to show more fair "] & the scenery from it. His Dialect particularly when reading, is what I shd. call *broad Devonshire*, for a gentleman.—His manner was good-natured & civil, & He went on like one who was accustomed to take the lead in the company He goes into. He sd. His mother is 80 years of age, from which I judge Him to be 35 [he was 32].—

On coming away I expressed to Dance how much I was fatigued by that sort of confinement we had been under. He sympathised in it.

Coleridge and Milton

March 26.—Northcotes I dined at. Before dinner Northcote shewed us a Head of Coleridge which He began yesterday & finished today, It is for Sir G.: Beaumont, & is very like. Coleridge is going to Malta* for his health. He and *Southey* married 2 sisters.—When Sir

* Coleridge, much broken in health by the use of narcotics, sailed for Malta on April 2, 1804, and became secretary to Sir Alexander Ball, the Governor. Neither the work nor the social conditions of the island suited him, and he gradually grew worse, increased doses of opium failing to relieve him of pain. He left Malta in September, 1805, and while at Rome, on the homeward journey, he was warned that Napoleon was on the watch for him for certain articles written during the Peace of Amiens for the *Morning Post*, which, Fox asserted in Parliament, caused the renewal of the war.

Coleridge sailed from Leghorn in an American ship, and, the story goes, on being chased by a French cruiser, he threw his papers overboard. " After a miserable passage of fifty-five days, in which his life was twice given over," Coleridge reached England, " ill, penniless, and worse than homeless."

LADY BEAUMONT.

By Sir Joshua Reynolds.

[*To face p.* 210.

George first mentioned Coleridge to Northcote the latter expressed His surprise observing that He was "*a great Democrat.*" Sir George sd. His opinions were altered.—Opie mentioned that William Godwin* has a high idea of the powers of Coleridge and "of *the riches of his mind.*" [Prince] Hoare sd. some Sonnets published by Him are very good.—Fuseli had met him at Johnsons [? the bookseller] and thought little of him.—Northcote & Coleridge had differed abt. the *disposition of Milton.*—Coleridge sd. He was next to *our Saviour* in *humility.* Northcote on the contrary thought that ambition was the prevailing quality in his mind. That He was arrogant and tyrannical.—Opie sd. that Don Quixotte was nearer to that pattern of humility than Milton.—Coleridge noticed to Northcote the *high family* of Sir George Beaumont. The latter [Northcote] replied that He was surprised *that* shd. seem to him (Coleridge) to be any consideration, He who had held all distinctions so cheap.

Macbeth

Fuseli speaking of Shakespere sd. that if *Macbeth* only was put against all the works that had been since produced by a succession of Poets *Dryden & Pope* included it shd. be preserved though the whole were to be sacrificed for it.—Hoare said and *Milton into the bargain.* This was instantly opposed by Fuseli & Opie—Fuseli sd. the speech of Adam to His Creator requiring a Mate was equal to anything. Opie sd. throughout it abounded with the highest excellence.—Northcote spoke of B[eaumont] as having a full sense of his claim to family distinction but as being very humble in other respects, in *pretensions* of the mind.—Hoare & Opie differed from him saying it was visible that there was a full feeling & consciousness of possessing powers.—I was referred to & agreed with them.—

Coleridge Reads Like a Parson

Northcote heard Coleridge read a long poem of his own composing. He said His manner & tone put him in mind of "the drone of a presbyterian parson."†—Lady Beaumont and a Sister of Mr. Addington, (the Premier) appeared to be delighted.—We continued our conversation at Northcotes after tea, which was sent to us, till 11 oClock.—Opie invited the party to dine with him on Monday next.

* Author of "Caleb Williams."

† This statement bears out what De Quincey said of Coleridge's lectures at the British Institution. He was languid, and read badly, and, according to another listener, "Nobody read poetry so ill."

CHAPTER LVIII

1804

Great Figures in French History

March 27.—After breakfast called on Masquerier at his desire to see his pictures prepared for Exhibition.—He told me He was born in England of French parents. He went to France before the Revolution & was at Paris when many of the great acts of violence & cruelty were committed. He was early acquainted with *Condorcet*,* esteemed the first Mathematician & Philosopher in France.

Condorcet and Bad Government

Condorcet was at that period upwards of 50 years of age; a man of very social, domestick manners. Masquerier has often seen him rolling on the carpet with children. He was by birth a *Marquiss*, & His Lady was a woman of Rank.†—A bad government had brought France into difficulties, which were universally & sensibly felt. Many persons started forward to propose something for the *public advantage* & Condorcet was induced by Brissot‡ & others to unite in an endeavour to establish a better order of things. Condorcet, once involved in the undertaking could not go back, Like a person, in a playhouse passage, said Masquerier, pressed by a crowd, He could only go forward and whatever was in His way must be passed over. He, with many others, were obliged to do things of which they had no conception & against which their minds would have revolted. When the Brissotine party was overcome by Robespierre, Condorcet made his escape but being proscribed,

* Marie Jean Antoine Nicolas de Caritat, Marquis de Condorcet (1743-1794), and mathematician, philosopher, and political writer, was educated at the Jesuit School, Rheims, and the College of Navarre, Paris. A member of the Legislative Assembly, and the Convention, he for a time took no part in the struggle between the Girondists and the ferocious Mountain group, but on becoming associated with the former he was proscribed by the Convention. While President of the Assembly he voted that the King should receive the most severe punishment, but urged that his life be not taken. During his proscription he was sheltered by Madame Vernet in an attic, and when captured at Clamart, outside Paris, on April 7, 1794, he was imprisoned in the gaol of Bourg-La-Reine and died next morning, as told elsewhere, by poison concealed in the bezel of a ring given to him by Cabanis, his brother-in-law.

† Madame Sophie de Grouchy, sister of General de Grouchy. According to Larousse she translated Adam Smith's "Theory of Moral Sentiments," to which she added eight "Lettres sur La Sympathie." The D.N.B. says that she also translated "The Wealth of Nations."

‡ J. P. Brissot, the Revolutionary. See Vol. I., pp. 8 and 46.

& most particularly described in advertisements published in prints daily circulated, and being unwilling to bring risque upon His friends, He wandered several days in the fields, avoiding public roads & Houses, till forced by hunger, He ventured to go into a public house in a village where unfortunately some troopers happened to be and a newspaper in which He was described. They compared His appearance with the description,—seized him & carried Him to a prison.

He Swallowed Poison

Condorcet in that place immediately put an end to His existence by swallowing the contents of a phial of poison which He had secreted for that purpose in case of necessity. After the death of Condorcet His property was confiscated & Madame Condorcet was so reduced in circumstances as to be obliged to expose at a shop window a few miniature portraits which she had drawn, & to obtain a pittance to maintain Herself & Her daughter, an only child by painting miniatures of such persons as were induced to sit to Her. After the death of Robespierre, at a period when some attention was paid to the families of those who had suffered, Madame Condorcet had part of the estates belonging to Her & the Marquiss restored & she now lives in Paris with the mother of Masquerier.

Madame Tallien

Madame Tallien was mentioned.—Masquerier shewed me a print of Her engraved from a picture painted by Him. He also shewed me a complimentary note which He had recd. from Her. She is a Spaniard by birth; the daughter of Monsr. Cabbaras who was in the Spanish Ministry. In the time of Robespierre she attempted to escape from France & was seized at Bayonne, & hurried to a Guillotine which permanently stood where persons were daily or hourly executed, with or witht. trial. On being carried to it she adressed the mob, and exhorted them to preserve the appointed forms by taking Her before the Administrators of justice. That Her life was of little value to Herself, that she shd. suffer, but by so doing they wd. stand acquitted of having acted irregularly.

Her Person Very Fine

Her person was very fine, & Her manner so influenced the mob that they immediately consented & carried Her to the Tribunal where *Tallien**

* Jean Lambert Tallien (1769-1820) began life as a lawyer's clerk, and afterwards worked in a printing office, making himself notorious early in 1791 by his Jacobin broadsheet *L'Ami des Citoyens*. A leader in the attack on the Tuileries, he became secretary to the Commune Insurrectionelle, and one of the most sanguinary spirits of the Convention. Deserted by his wife, Tallien, in 1798, accompanied Buonaparte to Egypt, where he edited the official *Décade Egyptienne* at Cairo, but was dismissed by General Menou. On the homeward voyage he was taken prisoner by the English and brought (in 1801) to England, where the Whigs foolishly made a hero of him. Returning to France, he died in poverty at Paris, November 16, 1820.

It will be seen that Masquerier holds to the belief that it was Robespierre who shot himself. The other statement is that it was Meda, who fired at the tyrant and broke his jaw.

was presiding. Her personal charms made a conquest of him,—He relieved Her from that situation & immediately married Her.—On Her return to Paris with Tallien Robespierre shewed a disposition to be enamoured of Her, & not finding Her inclined to attend to His adresses made a pretence for imprisoning Her, & a time was appointed for carrying Her before a tribunal from which she wd. have been carried to the Guillotine. Being informed of Her destiny, she by means of a Swiss who was permitted to have access to Her, wrote a short, sharp note to Tallien, a copy of which Masquerier shewed me.—In it she expressed that she had dreamed that—meaning Robespierre—was to be assasinated & that she sd. be relieved, but that she knew that the cowardice of the person she wrote to (Tallien) wd. prevent Her dream from being realized.—

The Courage of Tallien

This roused the courage of Tallien, the note also containing that she was to be immediately carried before the Tribunal.—He answered the note in a few words signifying *That if she wd. be prudent all would go well.* He was afraid of the openness & boldness of Her temper.—The next morning Tallien went to the Convention where Robespierre appeared. Tallien accused Him of enormous crimes & with a Pistol in His hand, declared that "if the Assembly did not then impeach Robespierre He wd. put Him to death." This produced an electric effect. Robespierre was instantly denounced & ordered to prison. On His *way He shot Himself with a pistol,* but it was so directed as to break His Jaw, witht. killing Him, His Jaw was tied up & in that state He was soon after carried to the Guillotine & executed.—

Danton

Masquerier also knew *Danton,** who was, what wd. be called in England an attorney. He [was] very stout in His person & had a large belly.—His face was ugly, something like the bust of Socrates. When Masquerier first was acquainted with him, He was very poor. Masquerier was then a Student in the French Academy of Painting, and Danton had a strong desire to obtain knowledge of the English language

* George Jacques Danton (1759-1794) was an advocate in Paris when he came under the influence of Mirabeau. He, with Marat and Camille Desmoulins, founded the Cordéliers' Club, which became the headquarters of the wilder revolutionists. After the King's dethronement Danton was appointed Minister of Justice, and on the 2nd September, 1792, he from the tribune made the powerful speech (inspired by the threatening advance of the Prussians), which ended with the famous words against the enemies of his country: "Pour les Vaincre, pour les Atterrer, que faut-il? De l'Audace, encore de l'Audace, et toujours l'Audace." He was opposed to the guillotine; "I prefer being guillotined to guillotining," he said to a friend. His clemency brought him into disfavour, and on April 2, 1794, Danton, along with Desmoulins and others, appeared at the bar of the Revolutionary Tribune, which he himself had formed twelve months before, and was sentenced to death. On April 5 Danton thought of his beloved wife as he stood at the foot of the scaffold, but cried, "Danton, no weakness," and to the headsman he said, "Thou wilt show my head to the people; it is worth showing."

and frequently applied to Masquerier to speak & to read to Him in English.—As Danton seems to have been a man of some ability I asked Masquerier how Robespierre contrived to gain the ascendancy of power over Him. He sd. by means that are natural, by which *mind* overcomes *Body*.—Danton had a certain proportion of capacity but Robespierre with less bluster had more vigilance of observation & He saw by what course He cd. obtain a superiority.—

Lady Hamilton Very Fat

Masquerier shewed me 4 pictures prepared for Exhibition. One of Lady Hamilton which He understands is to be sent to Lord Nelson. He thinks Lady [Hamilton] is now abt. 40 years of age, & very fat.—She speaks Italian like a native, & French very well.—We talked of the situation of Buonaparte. Masquerier thinks His government may last as long as His life but He wd. not give 5 years for it. He spoke of the French nation, of which His Father & Mother were natives. He sd. that He did not believe it possible that such acts of cruelty wd. be executed in England under any circumstances as those which had taken place in France; and that the disposition & feeling of the people of this country is very different.

Great Deal of the Peer

He [Daniell, R.A.] saw Lord Egremont a few days since. His Lordship asked Him " whether little H. [? Hoppner] talked as much nonsense as ever "—Daniell since that called on His Lordship. On being shewn up to His Lordship He understood that He had been sometime waiting below. Lord E. called for Miss [Frances] Windham, His Eldest daughr., [who married Sir Charles Merrik Burrell in July, 1808], and bid her bring H. upstairs. She is a pretty, modest girl of 16 or 17. She calls Lord E. Pappa & He is very fond of Her.—Lord E. took Daniell into another room & then returned to H., on coming back sd. He was gone, & that He shd. sooner have got rid of him had He not begun to talk of Royal Academy business.—That day Daniell dined with [his] Lordship, but H. was not asked. The Bishop of Fearns,* & Mr. Clarke author of the " Maritime work,"† were there. Lord E. sat at the top of the table & Miss Windham on his right hand. While Mrs. Windham (Countess of E.) Her mother resided there she sat at the top of the table. She lives separate from Him in a House in Orchard St. The manner of Lord E. is not likely to please at first. There is a great deal of *the Peer* about him, the effect of a habit of superiority: but Daniell thinks him good-natured.

* Euseby Cleaver, Bishop of Ferns and Leighlin from 1789 to 1809, in which year he was transferred to the Archbishopric of Dublin.

† The Rev. James Stanier Clarke (? 1765-1834), whose work, " The Progress of Maritime Discovery " (1803), was so severely condemned that no more of the seven volumes projected were published. He, in conjunction with John McArthur, LL.D. wrote the great " Life of Nelson," which was published in 1809.

CHAPTER LIX

1804

Turner's Manner

March 28.—Called on Wm. Daniell at his desire to see his preparations for the Exhibition. He shewed me 4 drawings. Two of them, "a view of Stonbyers Lynn" on the Clyde, & a view of Dales Cotton Works ditto, executed in Turners manner very well. The lights are made out by drawing a pencil with water in it over the parts intended to be light (a general ground of dark colour having been laid where required) and raising the colour so damped by the pencil by means of *blotting paper;* after which with crumbs of bread the parts are cleared. Such colour as may afterwards be necessary may be passed over the different parts. A white chalk pencil (*Gibraltar rock pencil*) to sketch the forms that are to be light.—A rich, draggy appearance may be obtained by passing a camel Hair pencil *nearly dry* over them, which only *flirts* the damp on the part so touched & by blotting paper the lights are shewn partially.—He shewed me a long view of Newcastle, in oil, a flat performance.—

The King Galloped Furiously

March 29.—West expressed to me a desire to exhibit *His Hagar & Ishmael* that was rejected last year. I urged Him to get Smirke's Election [as R.A. Keeper] confirmed by His Majesty. He sd. He wished to do it, but He must wait till *Braun*, the Head page, gives Him notice. He told me that He was very apprehensive of going to the King with any proposal to alter the law of the Pension fund. The King sd. to *Him when we were at Windsor*, that He *wished* everything to go on as the laws stood.

The King rode in the Queens riding House last Friday & shewed that His mind was hurried. He galloped so furiously & so long that He almost killed His favorite Horse.—

Bourgeois spoke of [Ben] Marshall*, a horse painter, as having ex-

* Benjamin or Ben Marshall's name does not appear in the Dictionary of National Biography and he is given six lines in Bryan's standard "Dictionary of Painters and Engravers." These go: "Benjamin Marshall, an English animal painter, born in 1767, who

traordinary ability & that Gilpin had said that in managing His back grounds He had done that which Stubbs [A.R.A.] & himself never could venture upon.

Wyatt and a Bottle

He [Beckford] said He felt the force of what [Thomas Hope]* observed of the Abbey at Fonthill being a Gothic design ill placed within view of Salisbury Cathedral; but that He had a particular motive for it. The Gothic windows & compartments afforded him opportunities to blazon and introduce the arms of the various great families that did & had existed in Europe from which His daugrs. are descended or to which they are allied.—He is much disatisfied with Wyatt who perpetually disappoints Him.—He said if Wyatt can get near a large fire, and have a bottle by Him He cares for nothing else. He lately left Him at the Abbey on pretence of being obliged to go immediately to Town. He [Wyatt] stopped at Fonthill House, belonging to Mr. Beckford, 3 miles from the Abbey, there found Foxhall, the Carver, & staid with Him there *secretly* a day and half enjoying Himself, which Beckford a week after discovered.—

Friendship Above All Self-Love

Sir George & Lady Beaumont called on me,—He told me that He had shewn some of the poetry of Coleridge to Crowe, the Public Orator of Oxford, who expressed high admiration of its excellence. He mentioned His good fortune in having met with such a genius as Coleridge, & a man of such a disposition that He wd. go to the end of the world to

practised in London and Newmarket. His speciality was horses, and he contributed to the 'Sporting Magazine.' His works occasionally appeared at the Royal Academy between 1800 and 1819. He died in 1835." The writer of that paragraph surely was unacquainted with Marshall's pictures. Bourgeois and Sawrey Gilpin were quite right in their estimation of Marshall. No painter of his era or of our own has painted horses—and men—with greater knowledge or artistry. As a craftsman and colourist he was far superior to Stubbs; it is, in fact, not over-praise to say that at his best he was in these respects the equal of Hogarth and Morland. That much was apparent in the exhibition of his work at Ackerman's gallery, New Bond Street, some time ago. The market value of his pictures increases. In 1920 "The celebrated sportsman, J. G. Shaddick," by him, fetched 500gs. at Christie's.

In noticing the 1808 Royal Academy Exhibition the *Morning Post* says: "Portraits of a Foreign Nobleman and his Horses.—We are glad to find that the pencil of Mr. Marshall has again been displayed with its accustomed taste. The portrait of this Nobleman is well executed, and carries in its delineation the touches of an able Master. The horses are naturally correct, and in passing our judgment upon the *tout ensemble* of the painting, we should be doing an injustice to criticism were we to point out any defects in the outlines of its addressful resplendency. Though this Gentleman has seldom favoured us with more than one picture at a time in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, we are not led to imagine that his pencil in any considerable degree is neglected, as we find several of his unparalleled paintings, which reflect credit upon his talents, in many private collections of our illustrious advocates for the fine arts."

Mr. A. J. Munnings, or some other animal painter, should see that full justice be done to rare Ben Marshall.

* Thomas Hope, merchant, author and art collector. See Vol. I. for reference to the "Hopes of Amsterdam."

serve another; That Wordsworth, not himself, was His Theme, His friendship being above all self love.

[Dr.] Burney told me that what He had seen of Coleridge's [poems] was of no value when compared with that which is excellent & of standard value. They are not upon a foundation of true taste; there is no stamina. He sd. Here and there were a few touches of brilliance but nothing solid.

West gave his opinion that Dance is the first Architect in the Country in respect of true taste & judgment. Burney was warm in his encomium of him, saying that He had so much native genius that He would have been a distinguished man, let Him have pursued what He would. Woodforde [R.A.] told me that He had only £200 for the large family picture of 8 whole lengths which He exhibited last year—but Sir Richard Hoare advised him to paint it as practice.

The Model's Habit of Exposure

The Academy female model sits to him frequently, and to several other artists. They pay her usually one shilling an hour. She is very modest in her deportment, notwithstanding Her habit of exposure, & was lately married to a Shoemaker. She spoke of Copley's behaviour to Her, who would make Her sit a longer time than she could well bear to do, & would scarcely pay her half price. She had resolved not to go to him any more.

After tea Daniell read a letter which he had recd. from Soane, who though he had not withdrawn his name would not consider Himself a member or pay his subscription [to the Academy Club]. The letter was passed round & judged of as it merited.—To prevent a possibility of such a conduct in future Burney proposed that on the *first of October* each year, *the 5th* standing regulation of the Club "That a member proposing to retire from it shall give one months notice before the commencement of each Season," shall be printed and sent round to all the members & with it a list of the days of meeting for that season.—This passed unanimously.

[James] Ward's process is to paint on an absorbing ground laid on the bare canvass. He grinds all His colours in Turpentine & only puts oil enough into them to bind them.—His vehicle is Turpentine only, which He lets stand by which the spirit goes off & it becomes somewhat oily.

March 31.—At one oClock I went to see Mrs. Thomas Hope's House with Dance & C. Offley & Mrs. C. Offley. Dr. Burney came to us.—We were there abt. 2 Hours.—Dance told me He thought it better than He expected, & that by the singularity of it good might be done as it might contribute to emancipate the public taste from that rigid adherence to a certain style of architecture & of finishing & unshacle the Artists. But He disapproved Hope's pamphlet against Wyatt thinking it conceited & unwise, & that though Hope had shewn taste in what He had done it did not follow, nor could it be supposed that

He was qualified to make a design for any work of consequence.—He sd. however much there might be [of] amusement in seeing the House we had gone through, it certainly excited no feelings of comfort as a dwelling.

Dance mentioned to me that Soane who now meets him & Sir Francis Baring on the city business is mightily respectful & bowing to him.

Amende Honorable

Mrs. Offley [the wine merchant's wife] addressed me *twice* this evening about Herself, expressing Her sense of having acted improperly towards me during the tour we made in 1801 [to Scotland], and of Her want of that deference which was due to *superiority*. She Had, she said, what passed at Keswick in Her mind. She wished that another opportunity might be afforded Her of shewing a different conduct. Offley heard all this, to which I made gentle answers. She wished for my reproofs. I told Her that to require reproof almost proved that it was not wanting, for a mind sensibly alive to error would guard itself. Offley said it wd. be well if I wd. come once a week to give the benefit required. She said a friend had told her that whoever would fairly & fully admonish Her wd. be her best friend.

April 1.—Easter Sunday.—Went to St. James' Chapel.—Mr. Stevens preached, Exhibiting the proofs of the Resurrection & reasoning upon them. I recd. the Holy Sacrament delivered by Him & Mr. Martin.—Many attended of both Sexes.

Art Criticism

Sir George Beaumont's I dined at.—We dined at 10 minutes before 6.—We had much talk abt. art. Mrs. Phipps* being much attached to painting. She expressed Her opinion of the superiority of Hoppner over Lawrence. I told her the art comprehended so much that each might have great but different excellencies so as to make the balance even.—Madame Le Brun's pictures were spoken of. Sir George sd. He thought that *imitative* kind of painting resembled wax-work, and seemed to be rather copying such imitations of nature as are made in that way than real life.—West was mentioned as being an excellent judge of Art, but that He often dealt out lavish & immoderate praise upon modern works. He sd. that the picture of the *fishing Boats* by Turner in the late Duke of Bridgewaters Collection made a fine picture by Vandevelde in the same room "look like glass bottles (*brittle*)"—Sir George sd. in reply "that Vandevelde's picture made Turner's *Sea* appear like pease soup."—Edridge [A.R.A.] said Hearne [water-colour painter] had remarked that the Sea in Turner's picture of "Calais Pier," exhibited last year "appeared like butter."—Sir George & Edridge both said that Turner never painted a good sky.—Lady Beaumont asked me about Constable. She sd. He seemed to be a weak man.—Mrs. Phipps sd. the new musical farce by Prince Hoare (*the pargraph*) was a most foolish performance.

* Wife of the Hon. Augustine Phipps, a younger brother of the first Earl of Mulgrave.

CHAPTER LX

1804

The Neatness of English Women

The Young Princess

April 2.—Called on Miss Heyman [Purser to the Princess of Wales]. She told me she thought the Young Princess was not well instructed.—She is very quick in Her observation of persons & things, & already quizzes Lady Elgin Her governess.

I called on Shee, who expressed a desire to have His picture of Lord Moira hung in the Center on the *fire side* [at the Academy],—& below it Lord Spencer's portrait.—I dined at Opie's. We had much talk abt. the arrangement of the pictures. Northcote & Opie insisted that the Members of the Academy shd. be the first attended to.—West's picture of [William] *Penn* was talked of, Smirke and Opie approved it highly. Opie said it was a consistent & *good prose picture.* It was narrative painting. Fuseli & Northcote thought very lightly of it.

Women in Love

Fuseli mentioned that a Medical man who attended Bedlam had said that the greatest number of those who were confined were *Woemen in love,* and the next Class in respect of number was *Hackney* and *Stage Coachmen,* caused it was supposed by the constant shaking exercise to which they are subject which affects *the pineal gland.*

I called on Hone, who shewed me drawings & miniatures. He derived from His Father a habit of speaking of His own works in the same language that He wd. commend those of another person.—He took up a drawing "a pretty Head" sd. He, "slight but clever"—of another "That's a fine miniature"—"I expect it will be called for or I wd. send it to the Exhibition."—This self praise is expressed in so natural manner that though it is singular it is not offensive.

Morland and Lawrence

April 4.—Went to the Academy at 8. I remarked as the pictures were brought in that . . . Morland as an artist is gone. I recd. a Letter from Lawrence & at 4 oClock went to Him and dined and saw

His portrait of Mrs. Siddons &c.*—He told me He had been painting from 7 *oClock yesterday morning having never been in bed.* He was languid but painted on several of His pictures being in a very unfinished state.—I promised to get one of the Porters of the Academy to remain there to receive His pictures anytime before 12 oClock.—

Mrs. Siddons by Lawrence

April 5.—Bourgeois sd. He was much disappointed in Lawrence's Mrs. Siddons.—West told me that Lawrence was grown careless.—Bourgeois sd. to me " I always speak my mind abt. Lawrences pictures. I wd. not give 6d. for that of Mrs. Siddons.—It neither represents Her body or mind."—West again sd. to me " that Lawrence was below the mark,—that it wd. not do at this period to become indifferent. Mrs. Siddons was His best."—He said he was much surprised at Morland's pictures which could only be recd. on account of His former merit. Turner added that it shewed the effects of living within the rules of the Kings-bench.†—

The Hanging Committee

April 6.—At Academy—Smirke & Loutherbourg came afterwards and we began the Centers.—Loutherbourg was evidently very anxious abt. His own pictures. His evening required a strong light, His Avalanche shd. be on [the] left side,—He objected to *White* being in a picture above.—Smirke examined Sir George's [Beaumont's] pictures, & said they were very well for an amateur,—but His moonlight He sd. was *trash*,—and the others rubbish when compared with what pictures should be.

April 7.—At the Academy at 7.—[Loutherbourg] was preparing to put His *3rd picture* at the upper end but I told him I had 2 placed for that purpose.—This passed off & He placed His on the fire side. In the morning I desired to speak to Lawrence & He came to Holylands Coffee House [near Somerset House]. I there told Him that His picture of Coll· Stanley‡ was so unfinished that it wd. be impossible for Him

* In the National Gallery catalogue it is stated that the commonplace full-length portrait of " Mrs. Siddons," hanging in one of the British rooms, was " Probably exhibited at the R.A. in 1804." Farington shows in the above entries that the portrait he describes is the one belonging to the nation. It was painted mainly by candle-light, and elsewhere in the Diary we learn that the dress and pose of the figure correspond with those of the " Mrs. Siddons " in Trafalgar Square, which certainly has the appearance of having been painted by artificial light, a custom common in those days.

† For many years Morland was almost continually in debt, and in 1799 he was arrested and forced to reside in a district allotted to debtors. While there he produced a large number of works, and was released in 1802, but not for long, unfortunately. A fit of apoplexy prevented him from working and he was again arrested and taken to a sponging house in Eyre Street Hill, where he died on October 29, 1804, aged forty-two years.

‡ Edward Smith Stanley, M.P. from 1796 to 1832, afterwards (1834) thirteenth Earl of Derby. See Vol. I., pp. 137 and 242.

to complete that & to do what was necessary to Kemble's portrait & Mrs. Williams's. I told him how much had been said of the unfinished state of some of his pictures, & that His friends thought "He trifled with his reputation." He sd. He wd. take the picture of Coll. Stanley away though He must quarrel with him [Farington] abt. it.—At the door of the Coffee House Lysons and Mr. Hughes [Canon of St. Paul's] came up to us.—Lysons looking very ill. At the time a Hack Chaise passed in which were the Prince of Conde and His Son the Duke of Bourbon, the latter father to the Duke de Engien [*sic*] now a condemned prisoner in France.—Sir George Beaumont came to me at the Academy to desire me to varnish certain parts of His Moonlight.

Farington's Best Picture

West came, and examined the pictures arranged.—He spoke highly of those by Owen. He looked at my view of Edinburgh Castle, & said He never saw a finer back ground, as a subject, than what that view afforded. He sd. it was my best picture, in tone & in breadth superior to anything I had before done.—The rock and Castle He sd. was very good in parts but it was not altogether equal to the other. Of Shee He said that His pictures of Lord Moira & Ld. Spencer wd. support him but His whole lengths of woemen were weak pictures.—He sd. the arrangement of pictures near it had been serviceable to Lawrences whole length of Mrs. Siddons, but it was not what it should be: that the face was ill drawn.—His whole length of Mrs. Thelluson [the banker's wife] He also thought much inferior to His portrait of Lady Templetown exhibited 2 years ago. Would Owen study *drawing* for a year to obtain strength in that respect, He wd. make a great figure.—Thomson He thought had done very well.—

French and English

Loutherburgh told us He was born in the year 1740,—That He had a Hot Head & a strong mind, & being at an early age His own master, He gave way to many singularities and extravagances. His family came originally from Lithuania, but have been during several centuries settled in the Canton of Berne; and that they were formerly posessed of letters of nobility. He sd. He was born at *Basle* & was educated at Strasburgh. His father was an Engraver, & had several children. He died after having lost a considerable sum of money due to him from a German prince. Loutherburgh was intended to have been an Engineer, but after the death of his father, He being only 15 years old, He went to Paris to study painting under Carlo Vanlo.—He spoke of Fragonard as having very fine talents for painting, but He soon lost at Paris a great deal of that excellence which He shewed in Italy.—He spoke of the French nobility, saying that they were very agreeable to live with, and admitted Artists to associate with them in an easy manner, but still whoever meant to continue on that footing did well to recollect at all times the real difference of rank & not to neglect preserving a proper

feeling of respect. When it was otherways, no complaint was made, but the person was recd. no more.—I asked him what He thought of the English Character. He sd. it was *reserved* in both Sexes,—the Germans He added resemble them strongly.—He sd. when He first came to England He was struck with the neatness of the Woemen.—He also spoke of their beauty—but said He had much admired the appearance of the Roman Woemen.—He was of opinion that the troubles in France will end in it being resolved into a limited monarchy, and He thought it probable that the Duke d'Angouleme who married the daughr. of the late King, will become King of France.—Loutherburgh had for 10 years the management of what related to dress & Scenery at Drury Lane Play House. His first engagement was made with Garrick.—

CHAPTER LXI

1804

A Sermon for To-day

April 8.—St. James's Chapel* I went to—Mr. Andrews preached. —He much enforced the necessity and benefit of the Holy Sacrament, —remarked upon the causes which operated on the minds of many to postpone that essential duty, & of their even considering it a merit so to do because they were in sinful habits,—little considering the fallacy of such suppositions.—He noticed the number of prostitutes abounding in the streets, as a proof of the effects of that sinful conduct which kept men from the Sacrament, which sinful habits each of them probably had in his intention to abstain from when age should have weakened the desire. He represented with great force the benefits of attending repentance & reformation, & the consequences of persevering in wickedness.—His Sermon was delivered with much energy.—

A Common Case

Mrs. Noel† & Her Daughter called on me to request that a picture which she has sent to the Exhibition might be placed in some situation. —She represented that it was of great consequence to Her to have a picture in the Exhibition as Her scholars judged of Her ability in the

* Mr. Harry J. Allpress, 47, King's Road, Willesden, July 26, 1922, says: "The St. James's Chapel which Farington speaks of on April 8, 1804, is the church now known as St. James's, Hampstead Road, which was consecrated in January, 1793, as the Chapel of the Burial Ground for the Parish of St. James, Westminster—known to-day as St. James's, Piccadilly. This ground still exists as 'St. James's Gardens,' the open space lying at the back of the church, with entrances from Hampstead Road and Cardington Street. It is estimated that some 50,000 bodies were interred here, and readers of the 'Diary' will be interested to learn that amongst them were the remains of Morland (1804) and Hoppner (1810). Lord George Gordon was another celebrity to find a last resting-place in this spot.

The church contains many memorials of interest—among the mural tablets is one (signed) by Nollekens. On the east wall is an elaborate memorial to a lady named Anna Cecilia Rhodes, daughter of Christopher Rhodes, of Chatham. She may have been a member of the family from which descended Cecil Rhodes, whose forebears owned a farm which stood in the Hampstead Road, not many yards from the church.

Amongst the former organists of the church were Sir George Smart and S. S. Wesley."

† Similar representations are no doubt made every year to living Royal Academicians, and are apparently considered with results similar to that in Mrs. A. Noel's case. Her

Art from that circumstance. The last year Her picture was rejected & damaged. She sd. she supported a family of 4 children by giving lessons in painting & drawing. That she went out to give lessons & Her daughter taught at home. She spoke of West & Cosway as Her friends.—She sd. she had been advised by Mrs. Soane to apply personally to the members of the Committee.—I told Her there was an inundation of pictures, but that [her] representation wd. have due weight with me. She said Her fortune had been taken by Her Husband who had left her with a family to be provided for.—

Passing Rich

Lysons I dined with. He shewed me his father's Will, who has left him an estate of £70 a year,—and a share of his personalty—abt. £2000 more.—At the death of Mrs. Lysons of Bath His income, including His office of Keeper of the Records, will be abt. £1100 a year.—His Sisters fortunes in all will be abt. £300 a year each. His Brother has now abt. £1150 a year & will have 8 or £900 a year more at the death of the above Mrs. Lysons.—

April 9.—Dance shook hands with me congratulating me on my pictures,—and Smirke told me He thought they were the best I have exhibited.—Loutherburgh recommended to me to put a *Highlander* into my view of Edinburgh Castle. He said He liked the picture & wished it to have the benefit of that addition.—He made remarks upon Turners Ship picture shewing how it might be advantaged by putting some parts in shade & some in light.—Dance expressed concern at Shee's pictures of Woemen, thinking them weak imitations of Lawrence.

James Ward Rejected

To West I stated the reasons for removing Ward's Landscape* [in the manner of Rubens] viz.: want of room for the pictures of the Members—and not feeling that imitations of the pictures of old masters is a practise the most to be approved.—

West told us [on April 11] that *Ward* had been with Him & sd. that He understood His picture of the Horse & Serpent could not be arranged,—that He had this information from the gentleman who had purchased His *Landscape*,—& who had with difficulty permitted it to be exhibited, & now desired to have it withdrawn. Ward sd. He also

application weighed Farington wholly to her side: the picture she sent, "Venus Soliciting Armour for her Son," was hung in the 1804 Academy exhibition.

That, however, was Mrs. Noel's last contribution thus favoured; her name does not again appear in the R.A. catalogues, although she had previously exhibited twenty-four pictures from 1795 to 1804. In 1797 no fewer than eight landscapes and one classic subject by her were placed in the Somerset House Show. She is not mentioned in Bryan's Dictionary. Her addresses at various times were 12, Edward Street, Cavendish Square; 38, St. James's Place; and 32, Albemarle Street.

* This picture was actually hung and afterwards rejected for the reasons given. Ward was still an "outsider." Ward told West that he did not blame anybody for the rejection of his picture. Four years later Ward was elected an A.R.A. and an R.A. in 1811.

wished to withdraw His other pictures.—Smirke as well as myself saw through this, & told West that His motive was evident, arising from pique; but that when He Mr. West, shd. bring it before the Council we shd. vote for complying with Ward's request, however illjudged on His part. Turner walked round the room. He told Smirke that he did not much like the situation of His picture that was on the door side of the lower end of the room, but He did not seem to mind it much.

Lawrence Saved by Exhibitions

April 10.—He [West] thinks Lawrence's picture of Mrs. Siddons on the whole His most material performance. He sd. Lawrence is one of those who as an Artist wd. be ruined but for annual Exhibitions which recal His attention & wd. make Him feel the necessity of exertion. Turner He thinks, only exhibits this year to keep his name in the list of those who do, as His pictures are inferior to His former productions.

[Dr.] Hughes spoke to me very handsomely of Dr. Fisher, the Bishop of Exeter, saying that He preserves in that situation His natural manner and is just the same as before. Dr. Majendie, Bishop of Chester, is a great personal favourite of the King, who Has His picture in His Closet. The Bishop has been in great luck since He was appointed to that See, some Estates belonging to it having fallen in, the leases expiring, by the renewal of which he got £20,000.—

April 12.—At the Academy. Loutherbourg came, also West who in the Council room worked upon His picture of Hagar [and Ishmael, which was rejected the previous year for a reason already stated].

April 13.—Loutherburgh told me that Bourgeois was His pupil at the age of 15 or 16 years—27 years ago, for a period of 2 years which was too short. Desenfans plan then appeared to be to have Bourgeois qualified to touch [up old] pictures. The articles between them were broken, & a Law-suit was intended, but the matter was made up.—He said Desenfans was formerly *a Canon* belonging to some Church in France. He came to England & taught Geography to the children of the Danish Consul—He married Miss Morris of Swansea, who had some fortune, which was settled upon her, but lent to him to enable him to deal in pictures.

Turner as Critic

April 16.—Turner came & painted in one of the Keeper's apartments. He told me my view of Edinburgh was the finest view of it,—He had a sketch from the same point. He thought the Exhibition below the line better this year than the last.

April 17.—Turner spoke of the inferiority of Shee's portraits of Woemen when compared with those He has painted of men. He sd. His whole length of the late Mrs. Pope* in Ophelia was a most flimsy

* Wife of Alexander Pope, the actor-artist, who married as his second wife the widow of F. Wheatley, R.A.

performance; weak in every respect,—so was His whole length of a Lady as Hebe.—His Lord Moira on the contrary has much vigour.—Of Clarke* He sd. that His art might be considered as "*a weed*," it bore no resemblance of anything in nature or art.—Woodforde, he sd. was incapable of rising to any height. There seemed to be a leaden quality inherent in him in respect of his art.—He remarked on the extraordinary incorrectness in the detail of Wests figures, viz., His heads & extremities. This particularly in His picture of Phaeton.—

Respect Academicians

To-day Richards [the Secretary] was rude in reply to a civil message I sent to Him abt. a newspaper which caused me to speak effectually to Him & He asked my pardon. I also told the Porter, Saml. Allen, to whom He had so expressed Himself, what I had done that the Porters might know that the Academicians were not to be so treated.—Before this happened the new arrangement in respect of carrying on the business had caused us to go on much better, & more harmoniously than I had ever known before.

April 18.—An acct. was published to-day of the death of Pichegru [the revolutionary general], asserted to have strangled himself but believed to have been murdered at the instance of Buonaparte. Much alarm prevails for Mr. Drake our Minister at Munich who may have been seized there at the instance of Buonaparte & carried to Paris to be murdered to prevent His disproving the accusation against him. I asked Loutherburgh His opinion. He said "Buonaparte will not die in His bed." [He did.]

* Theophilus Clarke (1776 ?–1831 ?) was elected A.R.A. in 1803. He first exhibited at the Academy in 1795, but he seems to have disappeared in 1810. His work consisted mainly of portraits.

CHAPTER LXII

1804

Lord Warwick and Foreigners

April 19.—Sir George [Beaumont] proposed that we shd. go to Lord Warwick's in Hill St. to see a picture of Lyons by Rubens.—We went there & found Lord Warwick at Home, who shewed us the picture, a very fine one,—& also some indifferent things which He had picked up.—His Lordship was very lively, He sd. He was a *John Bull*, & had never encouraged association with *foreigners*, who He sd. hung together like prawns, if you take up one others are attached to it. At Warwick Castle He shd. not have been free if He had commenced that kind of acquaintance.—

I returned to the Academy and found Miss Lawrence who paints botanical subjects waiting for me. She delivered a note from Charles Greville, Brother to Lord Warwick, desiring that I & Loutherburgh wd. endeavour to place Her paintings in the Exhibition.—I told her I wd. do so but represented that they were unfavourable subjects to hang with pictures, which she acknowledged.—She sd. she lived with Her Father & Mother in Queen Ann St, East, & gave lessons in drawing *Botany* at ½ a guinea a lesson & a guinea entrance. [Her pictures were not placed.]

Son of a Dutchman

Chalon [H. B.]* came & expressed a desire to have all his pictures back as 2 large dogs painted for the Duke of York cd. not be exhibited.

* Henry Bernard Chalon, born in London of Dutch parents in 1770, studied at the Royal Academy schools, and exhibited for the first time at Somerset House in 1792, his two pictures being landscapes with cattle. From that date until 1847 pictures by him (on two occasions as many as ten) were, with three exceptions, hung annually at the Academy. A Court favourite, he was appointed animal painter to the Duchess of York in 1795, as well as to the Prince Regent and afterwards to William IV. He confined himself principally to the painting of horses. In 1846 he met with a bad accident, and died in 1849. The two large dogs referred to by Farington were apparently exhibited; for in the 1804 R.A. catalogue we find under Chalon's name, "Portraits of Hannibal and Princess, the property of the Duke of York," as well as "Portraits of Dogs, the property of Miss Thrale."

His daughter, Mrs. H. Mosely, also an artist, was in 1823 appointed miniature painter to the Duke of York. She contributed to the Academy for twenty-one years, and died 1867.

I told Him those which were included in the Catalogue could not be removed.—He wished much to have a Horse exhibited. My answers to him were unfavourable. He sd. He was married to a sister of Ward's & that Morland had married another Sister.—In the evening West told me that Chalon's father was a Dutchman, a musician, who taught music, and ran away & married the daughter of the late Jacky Barnard as He was called, Son to the celebrated Sir John Barnard*. Her Father never was reconciled & did not leave Chalon anything. There was a Son & a daughter.

Garrick and High Company

West, Loutherburgh & Turner dined with me at the Academy. After Loutherburgh told many stories abt. Mrs. Baddeley [the actress], who He sd. died almost upon a Dunghill at Edinburgh.—He spoke of Garrick as having a weakness in respect of Association. When He had been in high company it required 2 or 3 days to bring His mind to a proper level again, so inflated was He by it, & lofty to those of inferior rank.—Loutherburgh condemned Him for His conduct to Mrs. Garrick in *His will.* —Mrs. Garrick cd. manage Him very well. She wd. attack him again and again, but judiciously till she carried Her point.—

Turner's Gallery

Turner told me this evening that He shd. be glad to see me at His House having opened a gallery of pictures 70 feet long & 20 wide.—Smirke [R.A.] informed me that Daniell [R.A.] has had an Order from abroad for 18 sets of his India views which wd. amount to above £2000.

April 20.—West & Turner dined with us. We had much pleasant conversation abt. Italy.—Loutherburgh illustrated the Character of the Genoese & Neapolitans by an Italian story of 2 dogs, one of each country. The Genoese speak through their teeth, the Neapolitans broad & open mouthed. The former are considered to be more acute.†

* Sir John Barnard (1685-1764), a London merchant, represented the City in Parliament for some forty years (from 1722 to 1761), was Lord Mayor in 1737, and took high rank as a financier. By securing the signatures of the leading City merchants to an agreement to receive bank-notes he restored public confidence in the Bank of England during the panic of 1745, and for his services to the nation his fellow citizens erected, in opposition to his own desire, a statue on the Royal Exchange in May, 1747.

His son "Jacky," who became known as an art collector, died about 1784. Sarah, the elder of Sir John's two surviving daughters, married Alderman Sir Thomas Hankey; the younger, Jane, married the Hon. Henry Temple and was mother of Henry Temple, second Viscount Palmerston.

† Lieutenant-General F. H. Tyrrell, Hotel Paradiso, Garessio, Prov. di Cuneo, Italy, writing on July 29, 1922, says: Farington in his Diary on April 20, 1804, writes: "Loutherbourg illustrated the character of the Genoese and Neapolitans by an Italian story of two dogs, one of each country. The Genoese speak through their teeth, the Neapolitans broad and open mouthed. The former are considered to be more acute."

This story is still current in Italy, and was told to me by an Italian not long ago. The

Wordsworth's French Principles

April 21.—Dr. Cookson called . . . We talked of His nephew Wordsworth, the Poet, who for a time had been a great supporter of French principles, which caused a coolness between them.—Since the death of Lord Lonsdale, the affairs which the late Mr. Wordsworth left unsettled have been arranged, & Lord Lowther has paid to the Children of Mr. Wordsworth £9000. There are 4 brothers and a sister. One in the Church, who has distinguished Himself by His writings, & another in the India Service.

Pitt All That Was Great

April 22.—Westall [R.A.] told me Mrs. Esten* is abt. 35 or 6 years of age. The Duke of Hamilton left Her £2000 a year, which after Her death goes to Miss Hamilton Her daughter by the Duke. Mr. Esten, Her Husband, died abt. 3 months after the Duke. Miss Bennet† is

Neapolitan dog had got a bone, which the Genoese dog coveted, so said to him: "Di quale paese Sei? (of what country are you?)," to which the other replied: "Napolitano," and in opening his mouth to say so dropped the bone, which the Genoese dog snatched up and ran away with. The Neapolitan ran after him to recover it, and called out: "E di quale paese Sei?" to which the Genoese dog replied: "Genovese," without unclosing his teeth, and got away with the bone.

* Mrs. Esten was an actress, and her daughter, Anne Douglas, by the eighth Duke of Hamilton, was married in 1820 to Henry Robert, third Lord Rossmore, and died in 1844. The Duke gave his portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds to Mrs. Esten, and she exchanged it with Lawrence for one of herself painted by Sir Thomas.

The Duke left all the property he could to his daughter by Mrs. Esten, and after his death his successor purchased the pictures and furniture at Hamilton Palace. Moreover, Sir Walter Scott, in a letter dated Edinburgh, June 7, 1808, to Robert Dundas, says: "I write you hastily, at the desire of Lord Chief Baron and Justice Clerk, who are anxious about the state of the Edinburgh theatre, the patent of which is now at an end. Upon the last renewal, it stood in the names of Lord Melville and the Duke of Hamilton. Lord Melville, having more material things in hand, took no interest in the management, and the Duke gave his interest for value to Mrs. Esten. . . . It will be very advisable to have the patent in some public persons, and one or two people connected with literature as trustees for the public."

Mrs. Esten, whose maiden name was Harriet Pye Bennett, sister of Agnes Maria Bennett (see below), was married as his third wife to Major John Scott-Waring. His second wife was named Maria Hughes. On Waring's marriage to Mrs. Esten an epigram appeared which concluded:

"Though well-known for ages past
She's not the worse for Waring."

On November 6, 1789, the *Morning Herald* said: "Mrs. Esten, who, we hear, is to perform Juliet at Covent Garden, is rather on a small scale though an elegant figure. She originally performed in Bath, where she was of the first reputation; and if her powers were equal to her taste and discrimination here she would be a considerable acquisition to Mr. Harris [at Covent Garden]."

† Agnes Maria Bennett was a very popular novelist. Two years before her death she produced a novel in six volumes, entitled "Vicissitudes Abroad, or the Ghost of my Father," and, in spite of the price (36s.), two thousand copies of it were sold on the first day. She died at Brighton on February 12, 1808, and was buried at the Horns, Kennington Common, nine days later, a large number of friends being present at the funeral.

Her Sister & has a fortune of several thousand pounds. The late Mrs. Braine of Sheerness was also Her sister.—

After Westall went away we talked of the politics of the day. To-morrow is to be a grand trial of a Coalition of Opposition to outvote the Minister. Mr. Matthews [member for Herefordshire] had been told today by a Member that the Minister will carry it.—He spoke of the extraordinary powers of Mr. Pitt saying that He was much above any other member & that Mr. Fox appeared quite secondary to him. He sd. Mr. Pitt comprehended all that was great & could attend also to the most minute particulars, He sd. that Mr. Addington was a very well meaning man, but had not that strength of mind which could raise Him above others. He thought Mr. Addington did not command the attention of the House. Of Lord Castlereagh He sd. that He spoke very well, & had good choice of language, but His manner was not impressive. Mr. Yorke, He sd. delivered Himself intelligently but had a bad voice.—Of Tierney He did not think anything remarkable, & though Windham is ingenious He did not much admire His Oratorical powers.—

Mr. Matthews said, that He thought the Aristocracy (noble families) of the Country, were averse to Mr. Addington's government not liking that a man of His degree [son of a Reading doctor] should rule.—

A Strait Waistcoat

April 23.—He [Lawrence] told me that Lady Susan Fane*

* Lady Sarah Sophia (1785-1867), eldest daughter of John Fane, tenth Earl of Westmorland, by Sarah Anne, daughter and sole heiress of the banker, Robert Child, of Osterley Park, Middlesex, was married on May 23, 1804, to George Villiers, fifth Earl of Jersey, and he assumed the additional name of Child on December 1, 1819. The D.N.B. says that the marriage took place at Gretna Green, which is incorrect. The family, Burke, and contemporary journals state that Lady Sarah and Lord Villiers were married on the above date at her father's house in Berkeley Square, London. The confusion may be due to the fact that her father and Miss Child were married at Gretna Green on May 20, 1782. The story goes: "Suppose that you were in love with a girl, and that her father refused his consent to the union, what would you do?" The question put in May, 1782, by John, tenth Earl of Westmorland, to Robert Child, the banker, was answered: "Do? Why, run away with her, to be sure!"

From Berkeley Square that same night, we are told, Sarah Anne, the banker's only daughter and heir, and her lover, together took the high road to Gretna Green, followed by the angry father, who would have overtaken the eloping couple had not Lord Westmorland, greatly daring, shot the leading horses of the nearing chaise. Thus the runaways escaped, and so, on May 20, the blacksmith made them husband and wife. On the 28th July after the marriage Robert Child died, leaving his great fortune to the "first daughter, who should be called Sarah, after his own dead wife." And Lady Sarah Sophia Fane, the beautiful Countess of Jersey, became head of the huge banking concern four years after her wedding, a position which she retained until her death on January 26, 1867. She was a great friend of Lord Byron, who stayed as her guest at Middleton Park in 1814-15.

Lord Villiers (1773-1859) was twice Lord Chamberlain, and twice also Master of the Horse to Queen Victoria. A keen foxhunter, he is referred to by Nimrod as "not only one of the hardest, boldest, and most judicious, but perhaps the most elegant rider to hounds the world ever saw." He also bred and trained his own horses, which included winners of the Derby in 1825, 1827, and 1836.

(the young Lady who has the *Child* fortune) is to be married to Lord Villiers, who He said is a young man elegant and of good character.—

He mentioned that when the King was first taken ill Dr. Willis was again consulted and desired to prescribe for the King witht. seeing Him, which He wd. not do. He said that Had the King been put under His care He wd. have immediately put a *strait waistcoat* upon Him as the most speedy & effectual means of procuring recovery,—the alternative was to have lowered His constitution extremely, which might by degrees produce the same effect but at the risk of destroying His Constitution.—

CHAPTER LXIII

1804

Music and Pictures

April 25.—Lady Smith Burgess came [to the Academy], and brought a miniature of Herself painted by Mrs. Mee, (late Miss Foldstone of Bath) which she desired to change for the Allegro & Pensoroso sent by Mrs. Mee which we agreed to & made the exchange. She spoke highly of Mrs. Mee, & said she had married Mr. Mee a distant relation of Her Ladyship's—that they had 6 children,—and that Mr. Mee had consented to let Her paint *ladies only*, who were never to be attended by gentlemen.—She sd. she gave Mrs. Mee 40 guineas for that picture, & that she had 18 guineas for pictures of a certain size.*

April 28.—West came from the Prince of Wales who sd. He shd. dine at the Academy. He came before 5 oClock & went round the rooms

* Mrs. Mee (Miss Anne Foldstone) exhibited irregularly at the Royal Academy from 1804 to 1837. The "Portrait of a Lady" shown at the Academy in 1804 may have been the miniature of Lady Smith Burges, who was the second wife of Sir James Bland Burges, well known in literary circles. He wrote "Reasons in Favour of a New Translation of the Scriptures," and reissued in 1796 "The Birth and Triumph of Love," with his own poetical letterpress. The plates were by Tomkins, from drawings by Princess Elizabeth.

Burges (who in 1821 assumed the name of Lamb), after his second wife died, married Lady Margaret Lindsay, daughter of the Earl of Balcarres, and widow of Alexander Fordyce. According to the D.N.B. Burges and Lady Margaret were in love in early life, but he was sent abroad, and out of their attachment "sprang the universally admired ballad of 'Auld Robin Gray,' Burges being the young Jamie of this poem, which was written by Lady Margaret's sister, the Lady Anne Barnard."

Lady Anne's own story differs entirely from the above romantic version told by the late G Barnett Smith. In a letter to Sir Walter Scott dated July 8, 1823, she revealed the secret of the song's authorship, which until then had been carefully kept:

"'Robin Gray,' so called from its being the name of the old herd at Balcarres," says Lady Anne, "was *born* soon after the close of the year 1771. My sister Margaret had married, and accompanied her husband to London. I was melancholy, and endeavoured to amuse myself by attempting a few poetical trifles. There was an English-Scotch melody of which I was passionately fond. . . . I longed to sing old Sophy's air to different words, and give its plaintive tones some little history of virtuous distress in humble life, such as might suit it. While attempting to effect this in my closet, I called to my little sister [Elizabeth], now Lady Hardwicke, who was the only person near me, 'I have been writing a ballad, my dear; I am oppressing my heroine with many misfortunes. I have already sent her Jamie to sea, and broken her father's arm, and made her mother fall sick, and given her Auld Robin Gray for a lover; but I wish to load her with a fifth sorrow within the four lines, poor thing! Help me to one!' 'Steal the cow, sister Anne,' said the little Elizabeth. The cow was immediately *lifted* by me, and the song completed."

with West.—Dinner at ½ past 5.—I never heard less sd. abt. the pictures. Sir Abraham Hume told me that those by me were my Chef d'œuvres —so said Lord Harcourt.—I sat by Mr. Whitbread who conversed a good deal. He liked Owen's beggar boy. I asked Him if He thought the musick an addition to the entertainment. He said yes certainly.* —I spoke to the Bishop of Winchester abt. his daugr. Miss North's picture, of *Hop pickers* not being exhibited, saying it was quite accidental for I had placed it for that purpose.—The Duke of Bedford had a place [at the chairman's table] next the Duke of Norfolk which I mentioned to Him but He chose to sit [at a side table] next to Mr. Coke [Earl of Leicester], in a place intended for Lord Besborough.—Mr. Fox sat next but one to me. He talked a great deal to Wm. Smith [M.P. for Norwich],—about architecture.

Taylor I called on.—Beechey had been with Him & delivered a list of His pictures.—I gave Him a list of the Company. He [Taylor] has now one 10th. of the *Sun* a newspaper of which Heriot has 7/10ths. —and a Mr. Clarke 2/10ths. For his share Taylor paid 2 years purchase, and paid it for £150 by selling His share of the True Briton to the Proprietors of the Oracle.—He is also paid for the articles which He writes for the Sun.

The Prince and Art

April 30.—West said the Prince of Wales noticed and liked my upright Landscape.—He also much approved Loutherburghs Avalanche & Owens beggar boy. He talked much abt. advancing the art in this country, said there shd. have been a Gallery erected many years ago for modern works,—& also for old Masters. He spoke of the pleasure He derived from works of art and mentioned the advantage He had over His Brothers in this respect as they had no feeling for it.

May 1.—I paid the Academy Club bills at the Crown & Anchor.† —Simpkin told me that at the Academy [dinner] on Saturday night last

* In view of the introduction of music to the National Gallery in 1922, Whitbread's reply is interesting, particularly in relation to Farington's remark: "I never heard less sd. abt. the pictures." Was the music responsible for that neglect? would make a good silly season discussion, in which the Trustees of the National Gallery might join.

† The Crown and Anchor, on the eastern side of Arundel Street, was in 1708 said to be pleasant and considerable, steep descending to the shining shore, as Gay describes it in "Trivia." That tavern was "a large and curious house" in Strype's time; in it the Academy of Music was instituted in 1710, the Royal Society dinners were held there, and it was among the haunts of Dr. Johnson and James Boswell. On Fox's birthday, in 1798, a banquet was given in the great room, which measured 84 ft. by 35 ft. 6 in.: two thousand guests were present. The music room was once decorated with the ludicrous altar-piece designed by William Kent for St. Clement Danes Church. The parishioners pretended to be unable to decide whether the figures were intended for St. Cecilia and her organ or Princess Sobieski and her son. Consequently Edmund Gibson, Bishop of London, to "preserve peace and unity," caused the painting to be taken down. Hogarth, it will be recalled, added to this humiliation by making a comic print, which he mendaciously declared to be "exactly engraved" after the original, which has disappeared, but the print remains. The old building was destroyed by fire in 1854, and was rebuilt by the Whittington Club, which was established by Douglas Jerrold in 1846.

10 bottles of Claret besides Madeira were drank by the Duke of Norfolk & the little party after 10 oClock.—Simpkin has put His waiters under a new regulation. He pays them as high as 26 shillings a week & the lower waiters a guinea a week.—On this acct. all the money collected by the waiters is paid by them to Mr. Simpkin.—

May 2.—Westall called. Dr. Grant is willing to put anything into the British Press, a Booksellers paper, that relates to the [Royal Academy] Exhibition. . . . I told him [Westall] to leave these writers to themselves & take the chance of their remarks.

May 4.—Westall called.—Had been with Thomas Hope [art collector] who in consequence of having seen His picture in the Exhibition had ordered two Historical pictures from Him,—the price of that size 120 guineas.—but wd. give more if work required it. He [Hope] said His fortune [believed to be £200,000] is not so large as supposed, but He was able to do a good deal in art as He had not the expenses of Dogs & Horses.—

May 5.—Called on Sir George Beaumont. When His House at Coleorton [in Leicestershire] is finished He will have a room to be furnished with works of English artists. He told me Lords Carlisle & Mulgrave and Himself have subscribed to enable Jackson [who became an R.A.] to reside for a time in London near the Academy for the purpose of improving His drawing.*

May 7.—I went to the [R.A.] Exhibition which I found very full and very hot.—I met Taylor & went with him to the Sun Office, where we found Smith, one of the under Equerries.—Taylor spoke of Dr. Parr [eminent scholar] who He said was in company with Burke,—Sheridan, Fox &c. after they had made their speeches on Hastings trial. Parr had given his opinion on several, but not on Burke's speech, who at least solicited it. Parr did not approve it, but said "It was oppressed by epithets,—dislocated by parenthesis,—and debilitated by amplification."

Mrs. Siddons Despondent

Taylor shewed me a letter which He had lately recd. from Mrs. Siddons in consequence of having published some complimentary verses upon her. It was a letter of a very desponding kind. She expressed how incapable she was of feeling happy, but acknowledged that she was sensible of kindness.—

Mrs. Damer [the sculptor] spoke of Bourgeois to Lawrence &

* John Jackson, while studying at the Royal Academy in July, 1805, wrote to Benjamin Robert Haydon, another student:

"There is a queer, tall, pale, keen-looking Scotsman come into the Academy to draw. N.B.—There is something in him! He is called Wilkie." Wilkie, by painting portraits in Edinburgh, saved money enough to bring him to London in 1805. About that date he produced "Pitlessie Fair," a picture containing some one hundred and forty figures, mostly portraits, for which he received thirty-five guineas. Wilkie is, of course, Sir David, of that ilk.

remarked on the danger of admitting inferior artists into a Society as they might do mischief.—We noticed the present difficulties abt. forming an administration. He said that it was believed there wd. be no difficulty between Pitt & Fox, the latter having acknowledged that Pitt was the proper man to be Minister.—Lawrence spoke of Taylor's Criticisms on the Exhibition, said His remarks were often well pointed.—Taylor sd. today that Topham [journalist and playwriter] observed to him in the Exhibition that Turners pictures appeared to Him like pictures that had [been] rubbed down by cleaners.

Process in Painting

May 9.—I dined at Loutherburgh's at 4. Loutherburgh talked with me abt. process in painting.—He said that though Claude repeated the colouring of his skies, going over them more than once yet it was in the *lightest parts only* that He put on much body of colour.—In His water it was evident that all was thin but the lighter parts. He said all the Flemish masters & Dutch painted on *White grounds*, except Vanderneer who painted on a grey ground. Upon their white grounds those masters when they had an evening or warm subject to paint they would glaze a warm tint which operated through the colours afterwards laid on agreeably.—He said their grounds were painted with oil & were *not absorbing grounds*.—He sd. painters of the *present day* make use of more kinds of Vehicles than those masters did. They, in his opinion painted with simple materials,—oils witht. mixture,—no macgilps—He uses poppy,—nut & linseed oil,—and drying oil only for dark colours but never in skies & delicate parts. He wishes to do as much witht. it as He can. He uses turpentine occasionally, but not the Ethereal spirits which becomes sticky in the pencil,—He gets His from Middleton [then in Long Acre],—He prefers *Legges White* to Middletons saying it is whiter & *purer*.—He delights in Okers.—The flemings painted a white ground & then pummiced it smooth.—His grounds are laid by Legge with very little size.—

Society in Hammersmith

The Society in the vicinity of Hammersmith Terrace was spoken of as being sociable & neighbourly so as to render a residence there very desirable.—The Margrave of Anspach [Queen Caroline's nephew] calls upon Loutherburgh very frequently & proffeses great regard for him, but Mrs. Loutherburgh remarked that He had never employed Mr. L. to paint a single picture, Liberality does not seem to be one of his qualities. Though He occasions a good deal of trouble by calling often, He never gave anything to any servant of theirs.—

We went to Covent Garden Theatre to see Inkle & Yarico*—where I staid till past 8, & then went to the Council.

* George Colman, the younger, based his musical comedy "Inkle and Yarico" (1787) on the story of Thomas Inkle (related by Steele in the *Spectator*), who, while wandering on the Spanish Main, fell in love with an Indian girl called Yarico, and afterwards sold her as a slave.

CHAPTER LXIV

1804

George III. and Politics

The King Decides Against Fox

May 10.—Lord Mulgrave sat to him [Lawrence] yesterday and He found from His Lordship that Mr. Pitt will stand his ground as a Minister in the face of the whole Coalition of Foxites,—Grenvillites, & Windhamites.—The King was decided against Fox,—who Pitt would have acted with,—so that the opposition to him originated entirely with His Majesty.—Lawrence spoke of the simplicity of Pitts mind, who so far from being suspicious places full confidence in those who appear to be entitled to His regard, and associate with Him.—Addington [who resigned the Premiership in April] is sd. to have entirely lost his good opinion, from having acted in a pitiful & indirect manner to Him.—

The King certainly offered Addington* the highest honor that had been bestowed on any person who had quitted such a situation. He offered Him an *Earldom* & a *Pension*.—Addington refused both, and even expressed that He wd. resign His House & place in Richmond Park.—The King sd. " No, No, That was an act of private friendship."—

We talked abt. the pictures in the Exhibition—Lawrence sd. He did not think Opie improving. We agreed that He has no taste in executing His back-grounds, they are vulgar & not properly felt.—He remarked that Shee evidently shewed that He could not treat subjects where *character* was to be expressed, as in His *Ophelia*.—He observed that Loutherburgh " was at the *top of ingenious men but* went no further." —Of Fuseli how uncertain His judgment of pictures is,—& in the execution of His [own] pictures how defficient He is in power to do what is necessary.—Lawrence was going to a concert at the Duchess of Devonshire's who had brought Him a Ticket for it.

He spoke of Perry [a Scotsman] of the Morning Chronicle & sd. He

* Henry Addington (1757-1844), son of a physician, entered Parliament as a follower of Pitt in 1784, and was Speaker from 1789 to 1801, when he succeeded Pitt as Prime Minister, an office which he occupied until April, 1805. Pitt, again at the head of the Government, Addington was appointed President of the Council, with a Peerage, he taking the name of Viscount Sidmouth. He was Home Secretary under Lord Liverpool from 1812 to 1822, and was held in high favour by George III. in his later days.

was a man of sense, & had the manners of a gentleman, & had less of that character which is common to Editors of papers than anyone that He had seen.—

Turner's Presumption

May 11.—In the evening I went to the [Academy] Council. Bourgeois desired to have private conversation with me & Smirke & we went with Him into the Model Academy.

On our return to the Council [meeting] we found Turner who was not there when we retired. He had taken my Chair & began instantly with a very angry countenance to call us to acct. for having left the Council, on which moved by his presumption I replied to him sharply & told Him of the impropriety of his adressing us in such a manner, to which He answered in such a way, that I added His conduct as to behaviour had been cause of complaint to the whole Academy.—

May 12.—I went with Sir George [Beaumont] & Mr. [Uvedale] Price & His Son to Mr. Crew's in Lower Grosvenor St. & saw the portrait of His [Crewe's] Son when a Boy in the Character of Henry 8th. by Sir Joshua Reynolds*—very fine, also several other portraits.—From thence we went to Madam Le Brun's & saw her pictures.—Westall [R.A.] told me He cd. get by His profession near £2000 a year & that he had begun to economise by reducing His establishment.

Reader of Plays

May 16.—Called on Sir George [Beaumont] & found Mr. Price & Lady Susan Bathurst there.†—Sir George recd. a note from Lord Dartmouth who has been appointed Lord Chamberlain.—King, the Actor, had applied to Sir George to procure from His Lordship the Office of *Reader of Plays*.—Lord Dartmouth's answer was that He did not know the nature of the appointment, &c. Dance came. He told me that George Webb has been appointed to one of the Collectorships in Bengal which Dance has been informed is worth £10,000 a year.—He is now 28 years old.—

May 17.—Lord Thomond I called on. Lady Thomond was indignant at the Opposition, and astonished at the Prince of Wales.

* This portrait, one of the finest ever painted by Sir Joshua, represents as a child John, second Baron Crewe, of Crewe. He was baptised in 1772, served in the Army, and became Major-General in 1808, Lieutenant-General 1813, General in 1830, and retired the following year.

Married on May 5, 1807, to Henrietta Maria Anne, daughter of George Walker-Hungerford, of Calne, Wilts, he died on December 4, 1835, at his Château near Liége, in Flanders. He was succeeded by his eldest son, who, in turn, was succeeded by his nephew, the present Marquess of Crewe, to whom belongs the famous portrait of "Master Crewe."

† Fourth daughter of the second Earl Bathurst, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

Wine Merchant Critic

May 18.—I dined at C. Offleys [the wine merchant].—He had been to the [R.A] Exhibition. He sd. Loutherburg shewed great ingenuity; but His colouring was too slaty & purple,—yet He thinks them nearer nature than Turners, who appears to be striving to do something above nature. He said Turner's representation of Water was untrue; not like the just appearance seen in the works of Backhuysen and Vandevelde. —He sd. Turners landscape was *Pousinish*, but not true. The general impression of Turner's work on his mind was unfavourable. He preferred His drawings to His pictures.—He liked my view of Edinburgh the best of my pictures; but thought a little *more spirit* might have been given to all the three; in that of Edinburgh to the *foreground*.

May 19.—Breakfasted with Rogers [the banker-poet].—His House admirably planned, upon ground only 16 feet wide, but 66 deep.—He gave 170 guineas for a Head of a girl by Sir Joshua. He bought it of *Dr. Wolcot*.

Ireland Safe After the Union

I dined at Lord Thomond's. They spoke lightly of Arthur OConnor [the Irish traitor] in respect of Courage; and said He had been *beat by* an Attorney, a man less than himself. They said *He had no bottom of understanding*, but was oratorical, and diffusive, with little knowledge. They said a person might now travel in Ireland with great safety.

May 21.—Smirke [R.A.] called—He is quite of opinion that it would be best to have no more great Academical dinners, which He thinks add no dignity to the Society & afford little pleasure to the Members.—[There had been a serious squabble about the defeat of a proposal to invite Thomas Hope, the wealthy merchant and collector, to the annual dinner of the Academy.]

Fortune's Favourites

I drank tea at J. Offley's.—Lewis from Essex was there.—He gave an acct. of the distribution of Sir Edward Hughes's fortune.—Lady Hughes had kept a little store shop in the West Indies where she formed a connexion with a Captn. Ball, by whom she had two Sons. Ball returned to England & she formed a second connexion with Sir Edwd. Hughes & came to England bringing her Children with Her. Sir Edwd. made a great fortune afterwards in the East Indies, which when He died He left at her disposal. One of her Sons married a daughter of Sir Charles Gould. He died witht. issue. Her other Son [David] married at Salisbury & had 5 children, viz: a Son & 4 daugrs.—Sir Edwd. left each of the daugrs. £10,000.—This Son also died abt. 4 years ago, before His mother Lady Hughes.—It was with difficulty that she was prevailed upon to make a Will, but it was effected by Mr. Coutts, the Banker.—In this Will she added £8000 more to the fortune of each of Her granddaughters, and the whole remainder of Her fortune, about £15,000 a

year she left to Her grand Son.—Afterwards Her daughter [in-law] Mrs. Ball, the widow [of her second son by Capt. Ball] became attached to a young man, Clerk to a Solicitor, who came to Her upon business, & eventually married Him & now resides in Portland Place at the House built by Sir E. Hughes. She has at present the care of Her Children & is allowed £1,000 a yr. for the Son & £300 a year for each of the daughters. She is abt. 40 years of age and the young man she married 25 or 6 years old.*

Turner's Prices

May 22.—Thomson [R.A.] is now painting Emily St. Clair [or Sinclair], who resides with Sir John Leicester† [he settled £700 a year on her].—Sir John always attends when she is sitting.—He is no longer satisfied with the portraits which Northcote has painted of Her.—Sir John was desirous of purchasing Turner's large landscape which was exhibited last year, & at that time offered 250 guineas for it. Turner demanded 300.—This spring Sir John offered 300 for it but Turner now demanded 400 *guineas*, on which they parted. Opie sd. to Thomson He did not see why Turner should not ask such prices as no other person could paint such pictures.—

* According to the Dictionary of National Biography Sir Edward Hughes married Ruth, widow of Captain Ball, R.N.; she died at West Hatch, Dorset, on September or October 30, 1800. "Hughes," the D.N.B. story continues, "left no issue, and his wealth descended to a son of Captain Ball, R.N., his wife's son by her first marriage, Edward Hughes Ball Hughes, a social celebrity of the early part of the present [Nineteenth] Century, when he was familiarly known as the 'Golden Ball.' In 1819 Ball took the additional name of Hughes, married Mdle. Mercandotti, a celebrated Spanish dancer in 1823, and, having by gambling and reckless expenditure dissipated part of his fortune, removed to St. Germains, near Paris, where he died in 1863."

It seems that the D.N.B. writer has confused the son with the grandson. The son David Ball (who died at Luxborough, in Devonshire, on August 17, 1798), was apparently the father of Edward Hughes Ball Hughes, nicknamed "Golden Ball," to whom Lady Hughes left £15,000. The widow of the son who married the eldest daughter of Sir Charles Gould-Morgan, Judge Advocate-General, had as her second husband, Sam Humphry, of Penydarran, Glamorganshire. They were married in May, 1793.

† Sir John Fleming Leicester (1762–1827), eldest son of Sir Peter Leicester, was an amateur painter and generous patron of the arts. In 1805–6 he and Sir Thomas Bernard were practically the founders of the British Institution. Greatly interested also in music and natural history, he found time to dabble in politics, and sat for some years in Parliament.

On November 9, 1810, he married Georgiana Maria, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Cottin. As shown by her portrait in the character of Hope, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, she was very beautiful. Leicester was created Baron de Tabley on July 16, 1826, and his grandson, third and last Baron de Tabley, who was a poet of considerable distinction, died on November 25, 1895.

CHAPTER LXV

1804

George III.'s Patronage

May 22.—In the evening I called on Opie. He has begun a whole length of Mr. Fox for Mr. Coke. Opie remarked on the expression of Mr. Pitt's face saying that abt. the forehead, eyebrows & eyes there was a power of expression that was extraordinary.—He sd. there was a devilish power expressed (*meaning mighty*) which made so great an impression on his mind that when He returned home He endeavoured to make a sketch of Pitts look.—He saw him at a Lord Mayor's ball.—

May 25.—Lord Dartmouth is appointed *Lord Chamberlain*, an office of great patronage but inferior dignity to that He held of *Lord Steward;* but it was rendered more acceptable as it was by the King's desire, who in the arrangement of the new administration has had the appointment of all His Household, & His Majesty sd. He wished Lord Dartmouth to be in a situation more immediately attending His own person.—The Salary clears something more than £3000 a year.

May 26.—Northcote I called on. He spoke of his present success. Portrait Painting & sd. it came on gradually.—He sd. Opie's portraits were not popular. They were complained of as being coarse.—He sd. Sir Joshua Reynolds Had asked him why Opie painted in so slovenly a manner. Northcote replied "He supposed it was to *obtain breadth*," that He neglected finishing. "Oh!" sd. Sir Joshua "if so a plaister of white on one side, and of dark on the other would do it," in painting a head.—Sir John Leicester went to Opie's with an intention of purchasing a fancy picture but was disgusted with the coarse manner of the painting.

May 27.—The Marquiss [of Stafford] inquired how certain members [of the Academy] were disposed. He sd. Hoppner was an "ingenious man, but had a very bad temper." He expressed that He much liked many of his portraits.—Of Lawrence He appeared to have a very good opinion.—He also spoke very handsomely of Nollekens saying He thought Him "a very honest man" which opinion West strongly confirmed, & added that He was, as well as Lawrence, & myself, firm supporters of the Academy. Finally He left the Marquiss in the best disposition towards the Academy.—

Mother Windsors

West went to the Academy to attend the Prince of Wales, *in whose name* 32 persons had assembled.—The Duchess of Devonshire,—Lady Bessborough—Lady Melbourne,—Mrs. Fitzherbert &c. &c. in one party attended by Lord Melbourne,—Mr. Lamb* &c. &c. &c.—In another party the Marchioness of Salisbury—Marchioness of Stafford *&c.* &c. attended by Lord Carlisle, Lord Morpeth &c. &c. West observed that there was a studied avoiding each other by several of them, viz: Marchioness of Stafford & others not going near Mrs. Fitzherbert.—Marchioness Stafford expressed surprise at there being so many persons, & Lord Carlisle said He expected only to have seen half a dozen. The former said " the Academy is taken by storm ".—West spoke highly of the Marchioness of Stafford, on acct. of Her beauty & simplicity & agreeable, unaffected manners.—He sd. she was a remarkable contrast to the generality of the others who looked like so many *Mother Windsors*, —particularly Mrs. Fitzherbert.†

May 28.—Richards informed us this evening of the death of Dayes,‡ an Artist, by Suicide.—He appeared to me in a conversation I once had with him to have a singular turn of mind.

May 30.—Lane [assistant to Lawrence] told me that Lawrence has of late had an overflow of new sitters.—Robert [Lawrence's servant] says that He paints a Head at 3 sittings & is abt. 2 Hours each time.—He has began 8 whole lengths besides other pictures. He does not place them all in His show room being afraid that people wd. apprehend from the number that they shd. never get pictures from him.

Miss Heyman [Keeper of the Purse to the Princess of Wales] I called on, & went with Her to Mount St. to Glover. . . . . He lodged with a young man who was instructed by Him. His name Holworthy, He came from Bosworth in Leicestershire,—& teaches drawing.—Glover teaches drawing also. His manner is to go to a House *for a day* for which He has 2 guineas. While there He begins a drawing & proceeds on it, which He leaves with His pupil to imitate. At his next visit He

* William Lamb (1779-1848), second Viscount Melbourne.

† Maria Anne Smythe was born in 1756, and married first Thomas Fitzherbert and then in 1774, Edward Weld, of Lulworth Castle. She had no children by either husband. In 1785 she was privately married to the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV. In spite of a denial of the marriage there is no doubt that it took place. Friendship with Lady Jersey brought about a separation, and the Prince married Caroline of Brunswick, his first marriage being invalid because it was contracted without the consent of the King or twelve months' notice to the Privy Council. Relations with Mrs. Fitzherbert were again resumed and again broken off owing to the interference of Lady Jersey. Mrs. Fitzherbert, who behaved admirably, was always treated with respect by the Royal Family. Her house on the Old Steine, Brighton, is now the home of the Y.M.C.A., and during the war it was utilised as a soldiers' meeting-place or home.

‡ Edward Dayes, a water-colour painter, was born in 1763, and contributed to the Royal Academy from 1786 to 1804 sixty-four works, mainly topographical with figures. He was also an engraver, and his most successful plates include those after Morland's pictures.

proceeds on the drawing which He again leaves, & so on till He has shewn his pupil His whole process and caused Him to imitate it.—Miss Heyman gave me letters just published by Lord Grenville. They were written by the late Lord Chatham to His nephew Mr. Pitt afterwards Lord Camelford.

Art and Commerce

May 31.—Daniell's pictures deserve their value from being faithful portraits of remarkable places [said West, P.R.A.]: but they have little feeling of art in them—Were He with the same powers to take up subjects that did not excite curiosity, they wd. be of so little value that He would not be able to get His bread by painting such.—He spoke of the little encouragement He had had for Historical painting & that He wd. have been obliged to have turned to Portraits had He not been patronised by the King. He sd. that 35 years ago the King told him He shd. have a quarterly allowance from Him & should paint for him, but that was not to preclude Him from receiving Commissions from others. But in the whole time that Has elapsed since that period what He has recd. for pictures painted for various persons has not exceeded 6000 guineas,—so little disposition Has there been in this country to give encouragement. He sd. that after the death of an artist of merit His pictures then got into the hands of persons who endeavour to make them property when no more can be had. They extol the reputation of the deceased & publish His merits. This has been remarkably the case in the instances of Wilson,—Hogarth,—Gainsborough, &c.—This is in the true spirit of commerce.

The King's Patronage

He said that the King had remarked upon His not having more encouragement especially as He had His Majesty's patronage.—But He was now in great apprehension that His undertaking for the Chapel at Windsor would never be accomplished, which He considered to be owing to Wyatt who wd. not proceed with the alterations in the Chapel. He sd. that were the Chapel finished & His pictures placed there it wd. take Him a year or a year & half to harmonise them in their respective situations. He sd. though they had been exhibited, He only considered them as pictures prepared for finishing. If they were to be put up & to remain as they now are, some wd. appear too light and others too dark, & there wd. be no unity.—Considering the age of his Majesty & His own, only a few months younger, and that in 4 or 5 years He shd. be 70 years of age, He could not, notwithstanding His present capable state, expect that He shd. long continue equal to that exertion which wd. be necessary to complete that work, & of course it wd. be left imperfect.—He said that the King had rather relapsed into His late unhappy state, owing to his having been much agitated at Windsor by the rejoicings made there on His arrival last Saturday.—It moved Him so that He cried, & Has since been in low spirits.

CHAPTER LXVI

1804

The Snub Courteous

May 31.—Lord Stafford told Him [West] that Copley had within a few days called on Him, & expressed that He had a favor to beg of His Lordship.—Lord Stafford supposed it was relative to the Academy, & prepared Himself to give such an answer as He had done to Bourgeois. —Copley explained that His request was that His Lordship would honour Him by sitting to Him for His portrait. Lord Stafford replied that He had no great desire to Have portraits of Himself,—that He had sat for one & that satisfied Him.—Copley then said, He wished His Lordship to understand that He did not propose that it should be considered as a Commission from His Lordship, for which His Lordship should pay. —Lord Stafford sd. if He sat to Mr. Copley He shd. certainly pay His usual price but He was not then disposed to have another portrait of Himself.

Bristol History

J. Offley [wine merchant] told me that Mr. Glover, (Father to Mrs. Offley) had a fortune of 30, or £40,000. He had resided at Clifton, from whence He removed to Bristol, where He was induced by persons of the name of *Cross*,—Brewers by trade, to engage in establishing a Bank at Bristol & another in London,—Mr. Glover advanced His Capital, as did another gentleman, part of which the Brewers borrowed to carry on their trade & at an interest above that allowed by law—viz : 5 pr. ct.— Abt. 9 years ago, when there was a great press upon the country Banks, those 2 Banks stopped payment, & also the Brewery concern.—Unfortunately Mr. Glover became liable to loss in every way, for He not only was declared to be responsible for all the debts of the Banking Houses, but was also declared to be *a partner in the Brewery Concern in consequence* of having recd. *more than common Interest* for His money. Thus He was ruined.—Mrs. Glover, who had a fortune of £10,000 now subsists on £80 a year, and Mr. Glover resides with Coll. Wood.—Sometime ago the Coll. had an interview with J. Offley, & stated to Him that He had got the eldest son of Mr. Glover a Cadets appointment, to Bengal, but that there wd. be expences of outfit & He applied to

Him as the person most likely to contribute to it.—Nothing has been yet settled, but John told me He supposed it would cost Him £200.

One of the *Crosses* had granted a Bond to Trustees for his Wife, by which though He sunk the fortunes of others He now lives at His ease in the North of England.—The other gentleman who was ruined did not survive it.

Relishing the Bottle

Miss Glover has resided at Dudley in Staffordshire. She said Lord Dudley is extremely popular in that Country. When He passes through Dudley on His way to Imley Park, the people draw His carriage.—He is very charitable, never refusing any application.—He is considered to be a man of moderate understanding, but very well disposed: fond of musick himself playing on the Base-viol,—Social & relishing the bottle; & in the habit of receiving much company, but He does not visit in return, which His neighbours at first objected to, but now comply with.—He receives single men at all times, but when families visit Him it is by invitation.—

Emperor of the French

Information arrived yesterday of the Proclamation of *Buonaparte, Emperor of the French*, which was spoken of at Shee's last night, and today as an occurrence that caused very little emotion.

West today observed that He had scarcely done anything in His profession this month, having been so broke in upon by many engagements, & interruptions, and begins to feel uncomfortable abt. it. But the fact is He sd. that He finds when He works He does so with unremitting industry by day & by lamp light, and at other times He relaxes altogether.—

West in our conversation said that were He 10 years younger *He wd. go to America*, where He was sure much might be done as the people had a strong disposition to the Arts, & it would be easy to encourage a spirit of rivalry in that respect between the cities of Philadelphia & New York.—Trumbull [artist and politician], He sd. shd. settle at the latter place & He at the former, & raise the spirit as High as it could be.—Young Cotten has lately traversed America & has given Him a most favorable account of the country & its improvements.—

Constable's Price for a Hand

June 1.—Constable called. He has of late been much employed painting portraits large as the life for which He has *with a hand* 3 guineas,—without 2 guineas.—This low price affords the farmers &c. to indulge their wishes & to have their children & relatives painted.—Constable has a House of His own near His Father's where He works hard & has time in the afternoons to cultivate Landscape painting,—He spoke of Lawrence & said He had means of doing a good deal if He could add colouring to what He possessed, but at present He seemed to have but little sense of it,—which was the case with others.—Westall called &

I went with him to see a drawing He had made of James Stanley, Lord Derby's Son by Miss Farren,—a child of 4 years old. He has also 2 daughters by this marriage.—

Rogers and Artists

June 2.—I went to Rogers [the banker-poet] to breakfast, & found Miss Rogers with Him. He spoke to me His opinion of some artists, saying that where there was a fault in the mind, which expressed itself in some *coxcomical manner* it was generally to be discovered in their works.—In Lawrence for instance there was affectation, a simpering—the fine gentleman,—a difficulty of acess to be found at His door where the answer of His servant was to make difficulty.—All this is carried to His Pictures, where there is a Tinselly quality,—as Fuseli expressed it,—" the feelings of Tin,"—Howard is also affected throughout, He cannot place His arms or move His hands but affectation is exhibited. On the contrary Hoppner is direct, & Opie, when called upon if at Home He is at once to be seen & makes no parade. Westall has something of affectation. Yet with all this Lawrence has in some instances produced works that every body wd. wish for, viz: His portraits of Lord Thurlow, & of James Curtis [the brewer].—To be sure Hoppner is violent & prejudiced,—& always speaks of Lawrence as of an enemy.—Lawrence on the other hand speaks of Hoppner with candour.—He spoke of Shee as being an ingenious man, but sd. He was one of those who did not seem to feel the value of many great works of art. When they came together before the Transfiguration of Raphael in the Gallery, at Paris [now in the Vatican Gallery], He soon turned from it & [wisely] expressed His admiration of a Venetian picture which He took to be by Paul Veronese. He sd. that among the artists who visited Paris He only found West,—Hoppner,—myself—and another or two, who seemed to extend their views to the works of various Masters. —We went together to Lord Thomond's where I introduced Him to the Marchioness to shew Him [her Uncle] Sir Joshua's pictures. She sd. she Had sat again to Lawrence who seemed to be pleased with what He had done—She pressed me to go to Taplow with him.—I went into the dining room to shew Rogers the pictures of Charity, Faith, Justice &c. from which the painted glass for New College Oxford was executed. —He was much delighted with them, particularly with those of Charity and Justice. Rogers told me that Dance had said to him that Sir G. Beaumont has £8000 a year. I said I did not suppose so much now, but when all came together He must have a large income.—Rogers said He had not supposed Sir George to have more than £5000 a year.

Rogers spoke today of the Letters lately published from the late Lord Chatham to His nephew [Mr. Pitt, first Lord Camelford]. He said they were written in a strange stile, in passages scarcely intelligible. They proved that a man may be a great speaker & an indifferent writer. —He sd. Mr. Fox had observed to Him that *He* found a difficulty in writing.—

CHAPTER LXVII

1804

Fox and Pitt

June 3.—I went alone to [St. James's Chapel, where the Curate strongly enforced the duty of kneeling during prayer at divine service. He read a long extract from the Bishop of London's charge to His Clergy requiring them to represent it to their congregations.—His Lordship states how much He had observed of the contrary of late years and the extreme indecorum of it.—

Fox's Fascination

Opie [R.A.] called in the evening. He told me Mr. Fox had sat to Him 7 times. He was much pleased with the liberal feelings which Mr. Fox expressed abt. artists, for when He disapproved certain works He wd. still mention what the merits of the artists were. In his remarks He did not seem to go into particulars, but wd. speak of the whole together declaring whether the artist failed or not.—Mr. Fox spoke of Mr. Grey as having a prejudice against modern artists. At Chiswick Mr. Grey pointed to a picture by Carlo Marata & observed that though He was but of the 3d. order of ancient artists, yet He was superior to the modern. This sentiment proved the prejudice of Grey but shewed how little He knows of the matter.—

Opie thought Lord Lauderdale the most cute & just in His observations of any of those who came while Mr. Fox was sitting.—Mrs. Fox always came with Mr. Fox.—His good nature & openness has a vast effect upon those who associate with him. Mr. Coke [of Norfolk, afterwards Earl of Leicester], told Opie that Mr. Pitt having tried to unite the Grenvilles with Him but having failed, He sd. "That since the Grenvilles had associated with Fox, they were fascinated by Him."

While You Wait

June 4.—Copland told me that His Father was born at Aberdeen.* —He sd. He had lately sat to Drummond [A.R.A.] for a portrait, large as the life, for which He paid only 2 guineas the price which [he] has for

* Probably Thomas Copeland (1781-1855), F.R.S., surgeon.

¾ [length] portraits. He paints them at one sitting & which takes abt. an Hour, and He usually makes them very like. Drummond told Copland that He was originally in the Sea Service which He quitted & was 6 months as a Clerk in the City where He attended an Office from 6 in the morning till 8 or 10 at night. Notwithstanding having a passion for drawing He only allowed Himself 4 Hours rest & the remaining time He practised drawing. He left His clerks place & got money by making drawings (portraits) at 5 shillings and Half a guinea,—from which He advanced to His present practice. He is abt. 35 years old.*

Most Beloved

June 5.—H. Hamond came to the Coffee House to me & spoke to me abt. certain articles which belonged to my late most beloved and ever regretted wife, & expressed a desire to have them for His wife. I told Him I had never opened a drawer or seen an article; He said that at some period they must be disposed of & it wd. be very satisfactory to Him to have them for the purpose He had mentioned.—I replied that in no manner could they be so properly and agreeably to my inclinations & I left it to him to look over them.—

James Boswell [son of *the* James Boswell] called. He told me His salary as Professor at Oxford is £30 a year. He sd. He dined at Dr. C. Burney's at Greenwich lately, with the Revd. Mr. Nares, & [the Rev. Mr.] Beloe—& Professor Young &c. Burney gave them Champagne —Claret, Burgundy, & Madeira.—Boswell was very warm for Pitts administration, and shrugged at the conduct of the Prince of Wales.—

Boswell told me today that He carried direction Cards, but did not desire His friends to call upon him, humourously saying that He lodged up 3 pair of stairs.—I told Him I had lived too long in the world to regard whether a man lived above or below provided I respected Him.—

The King and Dr. Johnson

June 6.—Flaxman I called on. He will soon begin a model for a statue of Sir Joshua Reynolds.—Metcalfe [one of Sir Joshua's executors] told him that there was a small sum raised for that purpose, and the remainder must fall on Lady Thomond. Flaxman had afterwards a conversation with Her Ladyship who sd. the Executors had not exerted

* Samuel Drummond, portrait and historical painter, was born in London in 1765, says one authority, 1774 says another. His father had to leave England for fighting on the side of "bonnie Prince Charlie," and Samuel, while a boy of fourteen, ran away to sea, and after some seven years of life on the "rolling main" he became a landlubber. Many of the drawings referred to appeared in the *European Magazine*. He exhibited portraits at the Society of Artists in 1790, entered the Royal Academy schools in 1791, began to contribute to the Academy in the same year, became an Associate in 1808, and, later, Curator of the painting school. Portraits by him are in the National Portrait Gallery, and his "Admiral Duncan receiving the sword of Admiral de Winter" is at Greenwich Hospital. Before his death in 1844 circumstances compelled him to seek pecuniary assistance from the Academy.

themselves at a proper time, or more might have been raised, but she sd. it shd. be completed, and she wd. pay the balance. They both spoke of the Royal Academy doing something, but He gave little hope of anything from them & mentioned the King having drawn His pen through a vote for £100 to a monument for Dr. Johnson.—

The Mind of Miss Mundy

June 7.—Lord Ferrers has an estate which may be £10,000 a year, and He has saved much money. He is very little visited or respected. He married when young a lady in Kent privately & by her had one Son. The marriage became known, & He used means to sully the character of His Wife, but in vain. She sued Him for a maintenance and He was obliged to pay Her £800 a yr. He is very ordinary in person, with one leg shorter than the other, but He contrived to influence the mind of Miss Munday, a fine woman, sister of Mr. Munday of Morton, who had resided much with His Mother, Lady Ferrers, and He had a natural child by her, a daughter during the lifetime of His wife,—and to Her who is called Miss Shirley it is said He will leave £100,000.—After the death of His Wife He married Miss Munday. The Son by the first Wife is a respectable character but is much neglected by His father. He will inherit the Title.*

June 8.—Lysons called in the evening. He has discovered among the Tower Records some curious papers of former periods, shewing that when the country was threatened with invasion, the Abbots & other degrees of the Clergy were called out to *be drilled* as an armed force, by thousands & Hundreds.—

June 9.—The Papers this morning contained the Debate in the Commons last night on Mr. Pitt's General Defence Bill.

For Mr. Pitt's motion	221.
Against	181.
	402.

It was the first trial of strength of the contending parties.—

* Robert Shirley, Earl Ferrers, F.S.A., was born in 1756, and married, at St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, on May 13, 1778, Elizabeth, daughter of John Prentise, and by her had one son, Robert Sewallis, Viscount Tamworth, who died in 1824 without leaving issue. Fourteen days after his wife's death Lord Ferrers married, on September 28, 1799, Elizabeth, daughter of Wrightson Mundy, of Markeaton, Derbyshire. She died in 1827; he died ten weeks later, and, he having no legitimate issue, his brother Washington succeeded him as eighth Earl.

"The Morning Post"

Mrs. Battersbee [wife of Battersbee, the banker], I called on in Princes St & found Her at home. She shewed me a Card of invitation to the Marchioness of Hertford's routes on Monday 11th & 18th.

Gardiner, the Bookseller in Pallmall I called on. He sd. that yesterday for the first time since the King's illness, some Ladies of the Bedchamber & others were admitted to the Queens Palace. He spoke of the disposition of Mr. Pitt being such that very few could associate with Him, so repulsive is His manner. He had seen a copy of the Letter which Lord Grenville wrote to Mr. Pitt, in which His Lordship refuses to join Mr. Pitts administration & professes that it was understood that there should be no administration formed that did not include Mr. Fox, &c. —He sd. Cadell & Davis purchased the Morning Post from Stewart [Daniel Stuart] in 1803 for Mr. Addington [Prime Minister].—He believes Dennis O'bryen now writes in that paper,—He said the Morning Chronicle has always had good writing in it.*

* Dennis O'Bryen (1755–1832), an Irishman, was a well-known dramatist and political pamphleteer, he having relinquished his practice as a surgeon to follow these more congenial occupations. He edited the *Morning Post* for a time.

A zealous partisan and intimate friend of C. J. Fox, he first distingushed himself in an ironical "Defence of the Earl of Shelburne from the Reproaches of his numerous Enemies." In 1806 he became deputy paymaster, and in the same year Fox rewarded him for his services by appointing him to the patent office of Marshal of the Admiralty at the Cape of Good Hope, at an income, it was said, of £4,000 a year. O'Bryen's play, *A Friend in Need is a Friend Indeed*, a three-act comedy, was produced at the Haymarket Theatre on July 5, 1783, but not printed. It had a short run, in spite of the fact that the cast included Palmer, Parsons, Baddeley, and Mrs. Inchbald. A controversy about the comedy arose between Colman and O'Bryen, who lived in Craven Street, Strand, and died at Margate in 1832.

CHAPTER LXVIII

1804

The King Knew of Everyone's Affairs

Paper Made of Straw

June 9.—Murray the Bookbinder in Princes St. shewed me to-day a quire of *Straw paper*, He said that manufacture had not answered & the partners had each lost several hundred pounds. The quality of the paper was good, but they could not manufacture it so cheap as the paper made of rags.—

June 10.—Dance called. Sir George Beaumont has at last determined to add two excellent rooms & Offices to the Old House at Coleorton. Mr. Price recommended this Plan & Dance approved it. As it is it will cost Sir George £10,000 to make the place complete.—Dance sd. Sir George complains much of lassitude, and has all the appearance of being unwell. He is sleepy & inert. Mr. Price induced them to dine at 2 oClock, and after He went away they continued the custom. They go to bed between 10 & 11.—& rise early.—

J. Offley's I dined at.—[The Rev.] L. Salusbury told me that the Dowager Lady Salusbury is almost given over, mortification in one leg having commenced.—Dr. Reynolds has no expectation of her surviving. She is 86 or 7 years old.—Lynch Salusbury said that whatever the Will of the Old Lady might be He was much obliged to Her, having recd. preferment from Her to the amount of £700 a yr.—He told me that the Late Mr. Newcome, Rector of Grassington, has left His 2 Sons & 3 Daughters each £6000.—

June 11.—Thomson [R.A.] called. To morrow he expects Mr. Pilkington of Yorkshire,—& Mr. Swinburne, two gentlemen who are fond of the Arts, to dine with Him.—They both draw Landscape,—the latter very well,—Mr. Swinburne is a Brother of Sir John Swinburne of Northumberland [who was the Grandfather of A. C. Swinburne, the poet]—& Mr. Pilkington, Brother of Sir Thos. Pilkington of Stanlie Chevot, Yorkshire.

Philip Hamond called, He had just left Sir Jacob Astley, who said He supposed there wd. be a Regency.—Mr. Coke & Sir Jacob have lately had an interview with Mr. Pitt upon a Corn Bill.—Before Mr. Coke went

He met Mr. Fox & said to Him, "Fox, how will Pitt receive me,"—"Oh! very graciously," replied Mr. Fox, & so it was, and He & Sir Jacob came away in very good humour.—

A Humorous Duke

June 12.—Philips [R.A.] told me that the Duke of Northumberland has a great deal of good humour in Him. That He is so lame as to be wholly incapable of using His Legs, & He is carried to His carriage whenever He goes out for an airing.—With all His cheerfulness of manner He does seem to hold Himself very highly, and Philips remarked that in all the intercourse He ever had with His Grace, unless when He was painting His portrait, He never asked Him to *sit down* but always kept him standing. He sd. He had never been asked to dine with the Duke,—but He understood *Gilpin* [R.A.] *had*. The Duchess, He added, on the contrary would, when He waited upon Her, desire Him to be seated. Lord Percy, He said, the eldest Son appears to be very amiable & the whole family of 2 Sons & 3 Daughters seem to be very affectionate towards each other.—

The King Against his Favourites

June 13.—Lysons called. He has had conversation with Wyatt who has never seen the King since the commencement of His illness, & nor the Queen & Princesses but once. He found the Princess Elizabeth greatly affected & she cried much.—When the King went to Windsor Wyatt was desired to go there but not to present Himself to the King unless enquired for by His Majesty which was not the case.—At Windsor the King acted strangely. He purposely rode to be wet to the Skin,—and ordered a hard trotting Horse to be brought for Dr. Simmonds who attended Him. He is not to be allowed to go to Windsor again,—nor to Weymouth,—& if He goes to the Seaside it will be to a place where He can only see those who are to form His establishment.—He appears to have conceived a violent prejudice against those who were His favorites, which is supposed to be owing to His having a notion that they might have procured for Him to have more of His own Will.—Braun, the Chief Page, is dismissed.—Wyatt sd. in answer to a question of Lysons, that the King does business of a public nature, but nothing that can affect His prejudices or private feelings is proposed to Him, from which Lysons supposes that the Academy business in not mentioned to Him.

June 15.—Medland's Son called with a letter from his father informing me that the Committee of Engravers desired to have an engraving made of my view of Edinburgh Castle now exhibiting [at the Academy].

Never Saw the King Look Better

June 18.—Went to the Academy to superintend taking down the pictures. Richards [R.A. Secretary] told me that Yenn had been to the Academy for the receipts of the Exhibition & shewed Richards a letter

from Mr. Bott the Head page to the King lately appointed in the room of Mr. Braun, desiring Him to carry the acount of those receipts to His Majesty at Kew this morning.—Richards further told me that the *King had ordered the Carriages* meaning to have seen the Exhibition on Tuesday last but the order was countermanded, it was supposed from an apprehension that it might *hurry His Majesty's mind.* He said that Braun was prohibited by the King from coming near Him for some days; but had since been admitted to Him.—In the afternoon Richards told me that Yenn had called—that He had been at Kew, and had seen the King & thought He never saw His Majesty look better.

June 19.—Went to the Academy and today dined with Richards in His apartment, and had tea. Richards told me His Father was a Scene painter. Hogarth was His godfather. He remembers [Richard] Wilson [R.A.] residing at the corner of Tavistock St. Covent Garden, and practising as a portrait painter before He went to Italy.—

A Cause Célèbre

June 20.—Went to the Academy. Mrs. John Serres came and talked much to me. She sd. Her Father was descended from John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, that she was married to Serres at 17 years of age & was now 28 years old. She has 2 Children.—She said Serres tore away one of them from her, that she quitted him when she was in a state of pregnancy, had been accused of intimacy with Field, the partner with Serres in the British School, time would prove the falsehood of the charge. Field lost by that engagement 4 or £500. When she parted from Serres He settled £200 a year upon Her, but He was already three quarters of a year in arrears.—She had written 2 Operas. Dr. Wolcot visited Her, sd. Her Songs were the best of the kind that He had heard. She sd. the Doctor was a loose talker, but before Her was very guarded in his language. She lived in Bond St. corner of Stafford St. where Lord Warwick who had known her from infancy frequently visited Her, —she also knew Lord Harcourt and other persons of rank and fashion, & was well recd. in most respectable parties.*

* John Thomas Serres (1759–1825), himself a painter of sea-pieces, was a son of Dominic Serres, a Frenchman, foundation member of the Royal Academy and marine-painter to George III., to which post John succeeded on the death of his father in 1793. He also became marine-draughtsman to the Admiralty. In 1791 John, against the wishes of his friends, married (while she was under age) Miss Olive Wilmot, his pupil, who was daughter of Robert Wilmot, a Warwick house-painter. This alliance was his undoing.

His wife, a born intriguer and extravagant, soon ruined him, and he left her in 1804, going four years afterwards to Edinburgh, unavailingly as it turned out, to escape her persecution. He was arrested, and attempted to commit suicide. Later the failure of a theatrical speculation made him insolvent, and his wife's claim to be the legitimate daughter of the Duke of Cumberland deprived him of the Royal favour. Broken in health and spirit, he toiled in prison, and on being removed into the rules of the King's Bench, he died on December 28, 1825. Serres never supported his wife's pretensions

Mr. and Mrs. Siddons

I went by water with Lysons to Greenwich. We dined at the Ship Tavern. Our dinner was good and everything very chearful, but Dr. Burney made it very expensive by calling for Champagne,—Hock, &c.—Lysons told me that Mr. & Mrs. Siddons have acquired £40,000 & that Mr. Siddons has lately settled upon Her £20,000, which He will also leave and all the rest *at Her disposal.* Her £20,000 brings in £1000 a yr. Lysons recommended the settlement & is a Trustee along with Kemble & a Mr. Morris. Mr. & Mrs. Siddons are not suited to each other. While the daughters lived they went on tolerably. There is much wicked allusion abt. Lawrence & Her in public papers.—[See future entries.]

June 21.—Nollekens told me that He modelled a head of the King in the year 1771 or 2, for the Royal Society, and at that time He found His Majesty always full of gossiping enquiry after the most minute particulars, and seemed to know everybody's situation and affairs.

to be Princess Olive of Cumberland, and she, after persistent efforts to prove her claim to that title, died within the rules of the King's Bench on November 21, 1834.

Mrs. Serres also exhibited at the Royal Academy, and was appointed landscape-painter to the Prince of Wales, to whom, in 1809, she wrote rambling letters offering to lend him £20,000, and at the same time begging for pecuniary assistance. Her literary essays included "St. Julian, a Novel," 1805, "Olivia's Letters to her Daughters," and "St. Athanasius's Creed Explained for the Advantage of Youth," 1814. She also asserted that her uncle, Dr. James Wilmot, rector of Barton-on-Heath, was the author of the letters of Junius.

Her elder daughter, Lavinia, who married Anthony Thomas Ryves, a portrait painter, took up her mother's claim, and failed in 1866 in a petition to the court to declare that the Duke of Cumberland and Olive Wilmot were legally married. There were about seventy documents in the case, the signatures to which were pronounced by the jury to be forgeries.

MRS. SIDDONS.

By Gainsborough.

[*To face p.* 254.

CHAPTER LXIX

1804

Power of the Pope

June 23.—The Prince of Wales was to have sat for a whole length to Lawrence yesterday for Lord Fitzwilliam but Lawrence waited in vain 4 hours & a half.

Mr. Malone's I dined at.* Mr. Fitzgerald was *Prime Sergeant* of Ireland at the time the Union being carried & was removed from His place for having voted against it. His case was taken up by the Irish Bar & caused much conversation, as the profession insisted upon *giving place* to Him after He had lost his situation.—He spoke of Ireland & said that *three-fourths* of the whole people are Roman Catholics. He disapproved of the repeal of those laws which were made against them, saying that were He to Legislate He would re-enact them all.—He said the Roman Catholics or Protestants must have positively the ruling power, & that the plan of reconciling the two descriptions by repealing those laws which wd. put them upon an equal footing was impracticable, —He spoke of the great disadvantage Ireland laboured under from want of fuel, having no coal. He also sd. their improvement was retarded by their being so much separated, and not having the advantage of being regulated by living in larger communities. He said the power of the *Pope* in Ireland is as great as it was in former periods.—

A Cruel Usher

Mr. Justice Fox,† who is come from Ireland to answer a charge against Him made in the House of Lords by Lord Abercorn, was formerly an Usher of a School from which He was removed on acct. of His cruelty in punishing the Boys. His temper is violent, but He has some ability. By some means He was enabled to study the Law, and to get into the Irish Parliament, and for voting for the Union he was made a Judge of the Common Pleas. He had offended Lord Abercorn in Ireland by acting against His Lordships desire on some public business & by condemning His conduct. Mr. Fitzgerald thinks He will get off,—and that He ought to do so, but that He will be left in an awkward position as a Judge after what has passed.

* Edmund Malone (1741–1812), son of an Irish Judge, was born in Dublin, and, coming to London, he devoted himself to literature. He edited editions of Shakespeare, Boswell's Johnson, and exposed young Ireland's forgeries. See Index, Vol. I.

† Luke Fox succeeded Justice Alexander Crookshank on February 27, 1800.

Mr. Fitzgerald spoke with much admiration of the temper & good disposition which He thought was manifested in Mr. Fox's (*Charles Fox*) manner in the House of Commons.—Malone sd. He could not forget the lengths He had gone in taverns & in various places in times of difficulty when He wd. have made the people, as a mass, everything & the established powers nothing.

The Prince and Tom

Mr. Fitzgerald spoke of the Prince of Wales's political dinners. He remarked on the great familiarity of His adress to *Lord Dundass* calling Him *Tom.* He mentioned the names of *three Irish Members of parliament* who are influenced by Lord Abercorn. He mentioned Lord Lauderdale & gave His opinion that He is an able Man & that His pamphlet "*justifying the formation of political parties who shd. be bound to each other by obligations of Honer*" &c. &c. as absolutely necessary to the security of our Constitution. He thought it superior to what Burke had written on the subject. Malone observed that there was no doubt of his being an able man, and His acuteness & ability was felt in the House of Lords, but His disregard of all that decorum, and attention to personal considerations, was ill-suited to that grave & dignified Assembly: His red handkerchief abt. His neck, or wiping his face with one exhibited an appearance that was new & highly improper. His indecorous violence might have been added.

Mr. Fitzgerald spoke of Canning & said He was a mediocre speaker, & seemed on Monday last to have spoken only to afford Sheridan an opportunity for an able & witty reply.—

Agreeable Intercourse

James Boswell came in to tea. Mr. Fitzgerald spoke of the necessity of making acquaintances with young men to fill up the vacancies made by time among our acquaintance,—Malone sd. it was true that it was adviseable, but it could not be expected that the vacancies could to all intents be fulfilled, it could not be; that confidence & intimacy which was *formed* at an early period of life cannot be renewed at advanced periods with new men. Agreable intercourse is all that can be expected. To this Mr. Fitzgerald assented, and said that for Himself He could say that in all Ireland He had scarcely a single friend such as He had formerly known with whom He could be unbosomed & most intimate.—He mentioned having met Lord Melville at Cheltenham in 1801, who then said that He was 58 years old. He hinted at His gallantries practised at that period. Malone & myself thought He must have been older by 3 years judging from Boswells acct. of Him who was his Contemporary. —He spoke of Sir Wm. Scott,* whose speeches always appeared to him to have been prepared, and said He thought Sir Wm. was a very *unimpressive* speaker.—

* William Scott, Lord Stowell (1745–1836), elder brother of Lord Eldon, was Judge of the Court of Admiralty. He received a peerage in 1812.

Malone agreed to go with me to Lord Thomond's *for 3 days*, that is according to Mr. Metcalfe's rule for visiting to go *one day ;* stay a *second ;* & return on the *third.*—He said the Literary Cub at the Thatched House Tavern* has been of late but thinly attended. It consisted originally of 10 members which have been encreased to 35 and a positive rule of the Society will not allow of more than 40 members. At present there are 30 members, but seldom more than 7 attend. There are no forfeits for non-attendance but sometimes half a guinea is collected from each member. Dinner is ordered for 7 and by agreement Willis finds them Port Wine & *everything* for 15 shillings a head. He at first doubted being able to do it, but on an average less than a *pint* of port is drank by each, so that He has little to provide. They also drink Madeira but it is of *their own providing* and has nothing to do with the Bill.

Mr. Fitzgerald sd. more than once that He was no Bigot, and in that respect might be a Roman Catholick or a Protestant; but He was of opinion that the religious principles of the Roman Catholicks were unfavourable to the British Constitution.

Mr. Malone expressed to me his intention to remain in town the whole Summer except a slight excursion of a day or two. He sd. the Summer was a Season to him very agreeable for application. Many persons could not see a fine day witht. wishing to be abroad or in the country, but He felt a gratification from such appearance as it gave him spirits & chearfulness for application, & He the more felt the benefit of it, as in contrary weather, He is sometimes depressed and indisposed to study.

Fox and the Irish People

I noticed how Highly C. Fox had spoken of the talents of the Irish people. Lady Sunderlin† (an English woman) said that she thought the Irish with all their blundering peculiarities had a quicker apprehension than the English.—Malone sd. the English character was very different from that of the Irish, more *philosophick.*—

* The Literary Club rose out of the casual meetings of the eminent men at the home of Sir Joshua Reynolds, in Leicester Square (which is now occupied by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, the auctioneers, who sold the Farington Diary). Sir Joshua suggested the formation of a regular club, and Dr. Johnson proposed as a model the Ivy Lane Club, which he himself created some fourteen years previously, the latter association having ceased to exist about 1757. The new Club was founded in 1764, and the members met at the Turk's Head, Greek Street, till 1783. After that period the Club removed successively to Prince's, in Savile Street, to Baxter's, afterwards Thomas's, in Dover Street, then, in 1792, to Parsloe's, in St. James's Street, and on February 26, 1799, to the Thatched House Tavern in the same street.

It did not assume the name of the Literary Club until Garrick's funeral in Westminster Abbey in January, 1779; at a later date it became the Johnson Club, and was housed at the Clarendon Hotel in Bond Street, its former home having been demolished.

† Lady Sunderlin was Malone's sister-in-law.

CHAPTER LXX

1804

Vienna a Delightful Place

Idle Gossip

June 25.—Downman came to tea.* His Son a Boy of 14 now a Cadet at the Military School at Great Marlow, has made such advance in learning as to be put over the heads of 40 or 50 boys who were before Him.—His daughter, a girl of 17 is at His Cottage at Town-Malling in Kent where He leaves her with 2 maid-servants. His Brother, Coll. Downman, who is invalided *upon full pay* according to rule in *the Artillery*, after serving a certain time, also resides there with His family.—Coll. Downman's Son is a Captain of Artillery.—Downman complained of Having had his drawings placed in the Plaister Academy & not in the Council room, which He considers the Post of Honour. I recommended to Him not to send so many *in one frame*. He spoke of Abbot of Exeter, & said He prefers His *drawings* before His *paintings* as they are done with more spirit. He does not quite approve Abbots colouring. He said Abbot practises as a Surgeon, and only paints by snatches, though by choice He wd. always be so engaged.—He spoke of the Duke of Richmond† & said He is very easy & agreeable in His manner, but

* John Downman, A.R.A., born in Devonshire, came to London in early life and studied first under Benjamin West, afterwards at the Royal Academy schools. His work consists mainly of portraits in oil and chalk. Those in the latter medium are very charming, and command high prices in the sale-room.

† Charles Lennox, third Duke of Richmond (1735–1806), was educated at Westminster School, and while there Cowper, the poet, saw him set fire to Vinny Bourne's "greasy locks and box his ears to put it out again." Graduating at Leyden University, he travelled on the Continent, and on June 18, 1753, was gazetted captain in the 20th regiment of foot, and distinguished himself in the Battle of Minden in 1759. Succeeding his father in 1750, he took his seat in the House of Lords six years later. The Duke's subsequent career as a politician and soldier is well known. He was also greatly interested in the fine arts. An F.R.S. and F.S.A., he, in March, 1758, opened a school for the free study of painting and sculpture in a gallery in his garden at Richmond House, Whitehall. There are portraits of him by Reynolds, Gainsborough, and Romney. The portrait by the last-named painter was sold in the recent sale of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts' collection.

The Duke married Mary, daughter of Lord Ailesbury, in 1757, and of the pair Horace Walpole wrote: "The Duke of Richmond has made two balls for his approaching wedding

with a carriage which denotes a superior person. He said Miss Le Clerc is always with the Duke, & Her habits have rendered Her at 30 a resemblance of Him.—Lady George Lennox, sister inlaw to the Duke, & Sister to the Marquiss of Lothian is a most agreeable woman, as is Her daughter married to Admiral Berkeley.—Downman spoke of His own abstemiousness. When alone He only drinks one glass of wine or none; & in company very little. He spoke of the great frugality of [Francis] Towne [the water-colour painter] who by saving had made a fortune.

Political Dinners

Dance I met to-day. He told me His Brother, Sir N. Holland, had spoken of the Prince of Wales's Political dinners as being very superb. Dance acknowledged that *He* did not feel so much as formerly inclined to Mr. Pitt. He said Sir Nathaniel had voted against him, & had mentioned the difference of Mr. Pitt's manner compared with that of Mr. Addington. The former wd. *scarcely acknowledge* a Bow, the latter was all civility.—He told me that Saml. Wyatt brother to James, had informed Him that since the King went to Kew, viz: last week James Wyatt had been over all the new building erecting there. The King expressed that He now might live to be in it 2 or 3 years.

A Special Jury

June 28.—Before 9 was at Westminster Hall upon a Special Jury. A cause in which Mrs. Dewy a blacksmiths widow sued Sir Andrew Bayntun late Sheriff for the County of Wilts for the recovery of £1500 from Lord Arundel of Wardour.* The Sheriff at her instance had sent an execution into Wardour Castle to distrain the value upon the goods to the amount of abt. £250 and no more, all the other furniture &c. being declared to belong to *Lady Arundel* who had charged upon estates, Her own property £12000 upon condition that His Lordship made over to Her all the personalty in Wardour Castle. This was done May 6th, 1800; but no Inventory was made of the effects till *after Dewy's execution* was sent into the House—nor was any further notice given of such a deed of conveyance having been made,—to enable those who were to give His Lordship credit that they could not come upon the personal property for their debts.

to Lady Mary Bruce. It is the prettiest match in the world; youth, beauty, riches, alliances, and all the blood of all the kings from Robert the Bruce to Charles II. They are the prettiest couple in England, except the father-in-law and mother." Miss Le Clerc was the Duke of Richmond's natural daughter. See Vol. I., pp. 136-7 *n.*

* Henry, eighth Baron Arundell, was born in 1740, and married on May 31, 1763, to Maria Christiana, only daughter and heiress of Benedict Conquest, of Irnham, County Lincoln. She died in 1813, he in 1808.

Their daughter, Mary, married James Everard, who became ninth Earl of Arundell, and Eleanor was married in 1786 to Charles, sixth Lord Clifford.

Eminent Counsel

Garrow & Parke were Council for Dewy,—and Erskine & Gibbs* for the Defendant. Many witnesses were examined. Lord Ellenborough in His charge shewed that a wife might receive such a conveyance from Her Husband she [having] been situated as Lady Arundel was, having separate property, but He considered the present deed to be of the nature of a fraudulent transaction as it was not made and completed in such a manner as such an act ought to have been. It appeared that His Lordships debts amounted to £15000 at the time that everything was made over to Lady Arundel for £12000. It was also stipulated that the £12000. when raised upon Lady Arundels estates, should not be paid in equal proportions to all the Creditors then existing, but be paid in preference to those whom His Lordship shd. name. It also appeared that £2000 had been paid to His Lordship for Him to use as He pleased, so that it might not be at all applied to the extinction of any part of the debt which existed when the deed was made.—The business was altogether of such a complexion that Lord Ellenborough though he seemed desirous of making allowance for human infirmity when persons are in difficulty, considered it as a highly improper transaction, and of an immoral kind: for He sd. " that which is not legal is immoral ".—After He had finished His charge which took 20 minutes for Him to deliver, the Jury, of which I was *foreman* from having had my name *first called*, immediately found for the Plaintiff, Mrs. Dewy.—

The Law's Delay

Erskine & Garrow both exerted themselves and spoke ably. The trial lasted from Eleven oClock till ¼ before 4. It appeared that Lady Arundel was a Miss Conquest, possessed of a fortune of £4000 a year; that she is now 60 years old, & being past child bearing might be entitled to make a settlement that at an earlier period of life she could not have done, as Her estates were settled upon *male Heirs*, if she shd. have any —She had only 2 daugrs.—One married to Lord Clifford,—the other to Mr. E. Arundel. She was married to Lord Arundel in 1763. Lord Clifford & Mr. Arundel were Trustees for the deed in question & which by the verdict of the Jury was now set aside.—The first execution that was sent into Wardour Castle was 20th of June 1800 for £1311—which was paid, & the Deed not mentioned.—The Sheriffs Officers were in the House a week.—

The 2nd execution was 21st of Octr. 1800 for £1115 which was also paid.—Officers there some days.—Another execution in 1802 for £1782 —another in the same year for £1338. In the same year in May, the family

* Sir Vicary Gibbs (1751–1820) was called to the Bar in 1783, and gained a large practice. He and Erskine distinguished themselves in their joint defence of Horne Tooke, Hardy, and Thelwall for high treason. In 1805 Gibbs was appointed Solicitor-General, Attorney-General in 1807, and a Judge of the Common Pleas five years later.

Sir William Garrow (1760–1840), Baron of the Exchequer.

James Parke (Lord Wensleydale) also became a Judge, and in 1856 he was created a life Peer, but his right to sit in the House of Lords was disputed.

Stock was sold; also wines &c. for £600. At the end of June 1802 Brown the House Steward, a respectable man of 74 recd. from Lady Arundel *under the deed* an Order to *keep possession* of all the personalty at Wardour Castle, for Lord Clifford & Mr. Arundel Her Trustees.—Dewy had a Bond for the debt which was granted in 1797.—

In 1803 an Inventory was regularly made of the Plate, paintings, &c. Lord Arundels Solicitor employed a Mr. Knight to do it who was 3 weeks at Wardour Castle. His valuation was £4679.—

Delightful Vienna

I dined with Thomson [R.A.] He spoke of Vienna as being a delightful place to live in;* But that lodgings are extravagantly dear *in the City* much more so than in London. An English gentleman paid at the rate of £600 a year for a suite of apartments of 7 rooms. The City of Vienna is small & is walled & has a broad ditch, on every side but on that where the *Danube* passes. The suburbs are separated from the City by a *glacis* 600 yards in breadth. In the Suburbs lodgings and every article of living is very cheap. So it is in the City in every thing but lodging. The Palace, & the Theatres, are in the City, which occasions lodging to be so expensive as there is not space for all who wish to be accomodated. At Vienna a person cannot be accomodated with lodging & board as at Inns in England. They are separate concerns. Those who do not supply themselves must lodge at one place & eat at another. German is little spoken at Vienna. French, & Italian, & particularly French. The Belvedere, where Painting &c. is studied is in the Suburbs.—The weather is exceptionally cool at Vienna at certain Seasons, but very clear. Fuel is dearer than in London, but they have a mode of warming their rooms well by a kind of ovens.—The Professions of Law & Physick do not entitle persons *to distinction at Vienna.* The Professors of either are not admitted at Court.

Emperor and Nobility

The Emperor appeared abroad without any ostentation; riding in His carriage or on Horseback, with a servant or two, like a private gentleman, & no guards or parade of any kind.

The Nobility are not as in England, *Peers* (pares or equals) but are divided into classes: the higher orders such as Prince Esterhazy,—the Prince de Lichtenstein, &c. only receiving other Classes as Inferiors.—

The *Ducat* is abt. 9s10d. english abt. the value of a Roman *Sequim* —a ducat is 5 Florins. A Florin is considered to be abt. 2s. English. —a *Florin*, like a *Livre*, or a pound *English*, is *only nominal.* There is no Coin that answers to it, but the value may be made by smaller coins.—

* Vienna was then confined to the old city within the inner ramparts. These were not removed until 1856–60, when the glacis of the fortifications was transformed into the magnificent Ring-Strasse, which is two miles long and roughly 150 feet in average width. Within its semicircle are built in Renaissance style the imposing Art and Natural History Museums, the Classic Houses of Parliament, the Gothic revival Rathaus, the University, the Opera House, and other important edifices.

CHAPTER LXXI

1804

Mrs. Fox is Playful

June 28.—Opie came to us & told us that *Crowe* the public Orator of Oxford, who has lately given Lectures on Civil Architecture at the Royal Institution, dined with Him. At His last lecture West was present, when Crowe expatiated on the merits of the *New College* window painted from the designs of Sir Joshua Reynolds.—West desired Crowe to call upon Him & spoke of *His own works* in that [fashion] at Windsor. When Crowe called West supplied Him with materials to enable Him to introduce into His Lectures an acct. of those productions.—

Opie has advanced the whole length portrait of Charles Fox. He measured Mr. Fox who is 5 feet 7 inches ½ high.—Mrs. Fox is very playful with Him. She calls Him *Car*, and calls His *rotundity* before, *His Box*, alluding to its resemblance to a Jew's box carried before Him—" Car with His Box."

British Power in India

July 1.—[Lestock] Wilson called in the afternoon and asked me to dinner. I had not been there since the last summer & accepted His invitation.—Wilson recommended to me to read as being unanswerable the acct. sent to England by Marquiss Wellesley of the cause & conduct of the late War in India with Scindia.—Wilson considers the *British* power in India to *be better established* than at any former period, & the views of Buonaparte most effectually prevented. Had the peace with France been extended two years longer, Wilson thinks, that the French wd. have introduced such military knowledge & means among the native powers as wd. have exterminated the British establishments. We have now obtained such posession of the whole circle of the Sea Coast as will render it difficult, if not impossible for the French to make any efforts.

Kings and True Religion

This morning Wilson & His family had been to Quebec Chapel & heard the Bishop of St. Asaph preach. His discourse went to shew the tendency of the different monarchs and governments of Europe to destroy *all true religion.* He sd. the religion established by Buonaparte

FARINGTON'S MOTHER.

After a miniature belonging to Mr. R. H. Stephenson.

[To face p. 263.

was a mimickry of true religion.—Miss Wilson remarked on the Bishops personal deportment, saying it was *all pride*. Every action & movement indicated it.—

July 3.—Went to the St. Pancrass Directors meeting. Collectors of the Poor rates were elected.—Mrs. C. Offley called on me after I returned from the above meeting & *informed* me that the Dowager Lady Salusbury, who died on Sunday the 24th. of June was buried yesterday at Offley in Hertfordshire. She has bequeathed the whole of Her fortune £7000 a year, to Lynch Salusbury & His Heirs and directed that they shall assume Her maiden name, *Burroughs*,—L. Salusbury proposes to resign the living of Gravely in Herts & present it to His Brother Thelwal.

July 4.—The Will was made in 1794. but she did sometime since, not long, express a disposition to make a new Will & to leave Her property to Dr. Reynolds, but Her mind was so deranged by a paralytic affection, that the Dr. wrote to Her & wished Her to postpone any kind intention to Him till she was recovered. She did apply to Her Solicitor, Mr. Graham who refused to make a new Will & reminded Her that she had brought the Salusbury's up with expectations & ought not to disappoint them.—Thus it is shewn that Her regard for Lynch was not fixed.—

Farington's Forebears

In the evening I called on Lysons & met Smirke there. He [Lysons] shewed me Prynne's account of the returns of Knights of the Shires to Parliament at early periods. I found among them Roger de Farington returned one of the Knights for Lancashire in the 33rd year of Edward 3rd,—and again in the 35th. year of the same reign.*

July 5.—He [Bourgeois, R.A.] told me the Duke of Cambridge yesterday brot. to Him at Mr. Desenfans, a German artist, an Hanoverian He supposes, of the name Rhaber [not given in Bryan's Dictionary],—a man abt. 50 years of age, who had resided 20 years at Rome. To-day Bourgeois called on Him & saw some pictures, but not him, The pictures were tamely & carefully executed,—well drawn, & very passably coloured,—but totally wanting *the nerve* of art,—that spirit & relish which gives interest to pictures. He thinks, however, that He will succeed in this country. —

* On November 24th, Farington records: "Lysons called,—He had been to the Museum & inspected some manuscripts, and shewed me several notes which He had made relative to *my family*.—It appeared that the name of *Farington* was first assumed by John, the grandson of Hugo de Neoles, according to the custom of the earlier ages, from *Lands* which they posessed. John de Farington, assumed that name from the township of Farington in Lancashire, in the reign of King Edward the first, and a descendant from him, probably His grandson, twice represented the County of Lancaster in Parliament, in the early part of the reign of Edward the third.—Lysons had met with many other particulars relative to the family, and promised to make out for me an account of all He could collect. He said there were very few of the nobility that could trace their ancestry back to so distant a period."

In and Out of Fashion

Bourgeois spoke of the works of Old masters as well as modern being sometimes in & sometimes out of fashion. He sd. the Father of Tassaert, was a frame-maker at Antwerp & was acquainted with *Teniers*, who at one time was so little in fashion as an artist, that He wd. have sold a picture for £25. which wd. now sell for £500,—At the same time *Tilburgh* [Tilborsh, an inferior artist] was in the Highest fashion. Teniers, by some means, got employed by the Elector of Saxony which immediately raised His fame & from that period He was generally noticed.—He farther said that when the works of Cuyp were first brot. to this country they were sold at very low prices.—After Payne Knight went away, it was remarked that at the end of His " Essay on Landscape gardening," —or His other poem, He had added a postscript that was excellent & may be called *prophetic* of the issue of the French Revolution.—Nicol [the bookseller] observed to those abt. Him that it was in consequence of a remark of His, that Mr. Knight had written that passage.—

Where was His Hat?

July 6.—He [West] spoke of the vanity of Desenfans & His silly pride.—Desenfans one day called on Him & asked Him in the course of conversation if He knew Mr. Wm. Smith [probably politician and art collector], which West replied to in the affirmative. He then asked him if, when Mr. Smith called on Him He was accustomed to come into His Room *with His Hat on*.—West sd. He really had not noticed anything abt. it. Desenfans then sd. that Mr. Smith had come to *His House*, Had entered it, with Hat on, & Had sat in His room witht. taking it off. —On which Desenfans rung His Bell & ordered His Servant to bring *His Hat*, & that of Sir F. Bourgeois, which they each put on.—West asked whether in consequence of their having so done Mr. Smith took of His Hat? Desenfans said, *No*—We laughed much at the recital of this story.—explaining character.—

The 42nd Lost 500 Men

July 8.—Captain Thomas called. He has retired on half pay from the 42nd. Regt.—His Half pay brings in £85 a year, & He had £1000 for the difference from full pay.—The 42nd. Regiment lost abt. 500 men in the actions in Egypt. When the regt. left Minorca it consisted of 900. Lord Hutchinson is respected as a man but is not looked up to as an Officer. Among other things He is improperly neglectful of *His personal appearance*, Hair uncombed,—Cloaths unbrushed &c.—On the contrary Sir Ralph Abercrombie was in etiquette like the Old King of Prussia.—

Made Love to Mrs. Siddons

I went to Tea at Shee's & found many of His friends & Irish female relations.—He spoke of R——s* and the acrimony of His remarks in the

* John Inigo Richards, the R.A. Secretary.

Exhibition room.—He told me the name of the young Irishman who was sd. to have made love to Mrs. Siddons is Donneilan. The fact was that the young man, a student in the Temple, had from over application or some cause become in some degree insane, & had a notion that Mrs. Siddons had conceived *a passion for Him.* He fancied that she sent persons after Him to *drug* his victuals in order to inspire Him with love for Her.—He dined with Shee while this oppression was on His mind & refused His food. The public prints have stated that the *passion* was on *His side* but Shee said that was not the feeling that influenced *Him.*—He has been taken to Ireland. He is a tall young man, 23 years old.—

CHAPTER LXXII

1804

Eighteenth Century Routs

Memorials

July 11.—Flaxman called to inform me He had made a model for a monument to Sir Joshua Reynolds & wished me to see it.—A monument has been proposed by the Club of Architects, to be erected in St. Pauls to the memory of Sir Christopher Wren. Mylne, the Surveyor of St. Pauls takes a lead in it, but Alexander who has the direction of the London Docks works, has assigned reasons to Flaxman why no monument shd. be erected to His memory. The *building itself is a monument.** [There is no monument to Wren in St. Paul's.] Flaxman sd. that Hayley [the poet] is writing the life of Romney & wishes for any materials that can be collected. [Hayley's Life of Romney was published in 1809.]

* Mr. Wm. Woodward, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., Church Row, Hampstead, N.W., writing on August 10, 1922, says: The devoted writer of the Life of Wren—James Elmes—tells us that Sir Christopher was disgracefully treated during the latter years of his life by the "Commissioners" in charge of the Cathedral; partiality for the King's German friends, corruption, cabal, and intrigue were in full swing, and were sufficiently powerful to prevent the erection of the intended monument. The only tributes in the Cathedral to the memory of its architect are three in number, viz.: (1) That plain slab over his tomb in a recess on the South side of the Crypt, with the following inscription deeply cut in: "Here lieth Sir Christopher Wren, Kt., the Builder of this Cathedral, &c., who Dyed in the year of our Lord MDCCXXIII. And of his Age XCI." (2) On the Western jamb of the same recess there is a marble tablet with an inscription in Latin similar to that hereinafter mentioned. (3) Robert Milne, Architect to the fabric at that time, was a sufficient admirer of Sir Christopher to cause to be fixed the better-seen tablet which we now find over the marble screen to the North door of the Cathedral, with the inscription, in Latin, composed by the great Architect's son Christopher, the concluding words of which will appeal to the public, viz.: "Lector si monumentum requiris circumspice. Obijt XXV. Feb. Anº: MDCCXXIII. Æt: XCI."

Those words must have been in the mind of Farington, and may thus be interpreted: "Reader, if you seek his Monument, look around you."

The year 1718 witnessed the fall of Sir Christopher Wren, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He retired to Hampton Court, where he passed the greater part of the remaining five years of his life, occasionally coming to London to inspect the progress of the repairs at Westminster Abbey and to visit his great work at St. Paul's. He died in his chair, peacefully, on February 25th, 1723.

Horace Walpole in pathetic words has said that the beginning and completion of

Leonardo da Vinci

July 12.—Mrs. Wheatley told me that Mr. Troward purchased the picture by Leonardo da Vinci,* & 5 others from a Mr. Hamilton of Richmond, who had obtained that picture from France (the Louvre) during the troubles of the Revolution.—Troward went to Mr. Hamilton, having heard that the pictures were to be sold, & was told by Him that *Bryant* was to value them.—Troward came to London & carried Bryant back to Richmond, & He valued the pictures at £3000.—Which satisfied Mr. Hamilton & Troward gave Him a draft for the money, & brought away the Leonardo in His carriage.—He is most passionately fond of pictures.

Mrs. Walker, London

C. Offley's I dined at. Mrs. Blackburne was Miss Hurleck of Dedham.—Mr. Blackburne Son to Mr. B. of Liverpool, a younger son to the Mr. B. of Orford,—He went to Lynn at 15 years of age, & is there settled.—He was at School with the late Mr. Walker of Liverpool Husband to Mrs. Walker who has made Herself distinguished by Her great routs in London.—They were given at vast expense,—5 or *£6000 a night.* Grapes only have cost £500.—On some occasions the fruit £700.—When she first came to London she sent for Her routs 20 or 30 Tickets to Mr. Blackburne the Member, but they soon became so distinguished that He could only procure 2.—The Prince of Wales has had 20 sent to Him & afterwards applying for more cd. not have them.—She was daughter to a Mr. James of Liverpool, who gave Her the best London education at an expence, it is sd. of £700 a year.—The Plans of Her entertainments are formed by Herself, she has a talent & taste for it.—Walker was a distinguished Scholar while at School, and had a very good understanding but ostentatious. His income from West India property, and by Commission on business, was very great. He purchased an estate near Liverpool for £75,000. witht. going into an examination of it to ascertain precisely His value, saying that 3 years profits wd. pay for it.—*His plate* was valued at more than £20,000, and He removed it every season to & from

St. Paul's by Wren "are a fabric and an event which one cannot wonder left such an impression of content on the mind of the good old man; that being carried to see it once a year, it seemed to recall a memory that was almost deadened to every other use."

May I conclude this letter by suggesting to the Dean and Chapter that an electric light be placed over the tomb of Sir Christopher in the gloomy crypt similar to those over the tombs of Wellington and Nelson, and that the concluding words in Latin over the North doorway be set up in English. Hundreds of visitors look at the tablet without understanding its real meaning.

* Mr. Troward, of Pall Mall, like W. Buchanan, regularly carried on a picture dealing business. On April 18, 1807, Phillip, of New Bond Street, sold his collection, which included "The Son of God creating the Universe" and "A Portrait of François I.," both ascribed to Leonardo da Vinci. The two paintings together realised £1,680. The same two works were apparently sold the next year by Peter Coxe, as the property of Michael Bryan, and the "Christ" was bought in at £1,522, the Portrait at £100.

London in a waggon He built for the purpose.—He died under the middle age of man, occasioned by High living.*—The late Mr. Blackburne of Orford died at the age of 93. His daughter survived Him 10 or 12 years.

* Mr. Philip C. Yorke, great-grandson of John Walker, says: "Sir J. A. Picton ('Memorials of Liverpool,' ii., 266) describes the 'site of a large mansion' in Duke Street, 'the residence towards the end of the century of Mr. Richard Walker.' The marble staircase, which was preserved on the destruction of the house, is now at Burton Park, Petworth. In 1793 Mr. Pitt wrote desiring to see a deputation from Liverpool to advise on the best methods for defending the shipping. Richard Walker and two others had an interview with the Minister, following which vigorous measures were adopted. My two Sisters and myself are the only surviving descendants of the Walkers, and as none of us has children, their posterity will soon be extinct."

Humphry Repton in his "Observations on Landscape Gardening" (1803), p. 175, thus alludes to R. Walker: "The plate of Michel Grove House had been engraved when the death of its late possessor put a stop for the present to those extensive plans of improvement which, from his approbation and decisive rapidity, would probably by this time have been completed. Whatever disappointment I may feel from this melancholy interruption in my most favourite plan, I must still more keenly regret the loss of a valuable friend and a man of true taste, for he had more celerity of conception, more method in decision and more punctuality and liberality in execution, than any person I ever knew." This work contains a view of the house. Michel Grove was sold to the Duke of Norfolk in 1829 for £200,000.

Mrs. Walker died on June 10, 1805, four years after her husband, who at his death was forty-one years of age; she at hers, only thirty-five. Both are buried at Clapham Church, West Sussex, as well as Elizabeth, his daughter by his first marriage.

Olivia Minchin, The Copse, Lower Bourne, Farnham, writing on August 9, 1922, states: "As the great-granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walker, of Liverpool, I may perhaps be permitted to say that Mrs. Walker survived her husband for some years, and continued to exercise in Stanhope Street the lavish hospitality described by Farington. She was spoken of as 'Mrs. Walker of masquerading fame.' A miniature of Mr. Walker in my possession, painted by Cosway (as well as one of Mrs. Walker, by an unknown artist), shows a man certainly over forty, whose countenance exhibits neither any ravages of 'high living' nor any look that can be interpreted as 'ostentatious.' The expression is one of vigour and benevolence. He cared nothing for his wife's 'great routs,' which he did not attend. In his sons' time the emancipation of the slaves lost them their West Indian fortune. The younger of them, my grandfather, who married a daughter of Henry Swinburne, known as 'The Traveller,' was proprietor, with the Duke of Beaufort of those days, of a four-in-hand, which each drove on alternate days between London and Portsmouth."

J. H. K., of Liverpool, writes: "Mrs. Walker [of the famous routs mentioned by Farington] was Alethea, daughter of William James, of Liverpool, West India merchant. Some of his kinsfolk have produced a huge quarto volume dealing with the widespread ramifications of the James family, but therein do not state when Alethea died. She was born in 1769, and was married on 1st June, 1790, to Richard Walker, being thus twenty-one years of age. Her forename does not appear in the family before herself, but it was used in at least half a dozen instances by various younger kinsfolk. Her husband's father, Richard, had married a sister of Richard Watt, of Kingston, Jamaica. The latter came home in August, 1782, and died 4th November, 1796, leaving a fortune of half a million between his two nephews, Richard Watt and Richard Walker. Walker himself had a good business inherited from his father, so when he died, 15th October, 1801, aged forty-one, his widow would have quite a respectable amount to play with. I suppose that in pre-war times we might multiply the above amount by 3, in these times by 5, to ascertain the buying power.

Richard Walker is described as of Liverpool and Michelgrove, Sussex.

The above Richard Watt II. bought the historic house of Speke Hall, Lancashire, also the estate of Bishop Burton, Beverley, Yorks."

Even in Those Days

July 14.—Called at the Office of Steers [the lawyer] to enquire abt. the Loyalty Loan.—James Steers mentioned the unbecoming conduct of Ned Stephenson, Junr.* of his giving such a return to the Income Commissioners as required explanation. He was asked how He lived, if that was His income? He sd. He ran in debt, & His Father wd. sometimes pay & sometimes not,—& this He sd. though a partner with His Father.—Such is Character.—

July 17.—Edridge [A.R.A.] I called on. He shewed me a picture by Wilson, belonging to Mr. Boldero Barnard of [Cave Castle] Yorkshire. He sd. that Mr. Barnard was desirous of having a Companion painted to be arranged with it, and He left it to Edridge to fix upon an Artist for that purpose.—Edridge said He applied to me from really thinking that I was the person to be preferred.—that there was a certain fashionable mode of painting which prevailed, but He most approved of that sober and natural manner which He observed in my pictures.—I expressed my acknowledgments for His favorable opinion & that it was very gratifying to have the sanction of an Artist to what we produce.—He declared that He thought I stood at the head of my profession & in applying to me He had acted conscientiously.—

Pitt Found Him Useful

He shewed me a great number of drawings, portraits of persons of rank and fashion,—one of Lord Carrington† who He sd. is a man light & unfixed in His general manner, but it is understood that Mr. Pitt has found Him useful in matters of business & calculation.—He has one Son & *Eleven* [Burke gives eight] daughters, one of them lately married to Lord Mahon.‡ He gave her £20,000 and then signified that He wd. give as much to each of His other daughters. Lady Carrington is Sister to the above mentioned Mr. Barnard.—Lord Essex came in familiarly & offered to take Edridge to a place in the Edgware Road which He has hired for the Summer for His family.

* Edward, son of Rowland Stephenson, M.P. for Carlisle, was born about 1759, and matriculated at Queen's College, Oxford, October 29, 1776. He was a partner in his father's firm of Batson, Stephenson and Co., bankers, of 69, Lombard Street. The elder Stephenson was one of Romney's earliest friends, and the artist painted portraits of him, his wife, son, and his son's wife Mary, who was a daughter of Charles Strickland, of Sizergh, to whom he was married at Kendal on February 27, 1786.

† Robert Smith, first Baron Carrington (1752–1838), was the third son of Abel Smith, a member of the banking firm of Smith, Payne and Co., of Nottingham and London. Robert Smith sat in Parliament for Nottingham from 1779 until he was raised to the Peerage in 1797. Wraxall said that Smith's character was "without reproach and his fortune ample," but he "possessed no Parliamentary talents." His son, Robert John, assumed by Royal licence the name of Carrington instead of Smith, and his successor, the present representative of the family, changed the name to Carington. He is now Charles Robert Wynn-Carrington, first Marquess of Lincolnshire.

‡ Lord Mahon, Philip Henry, fourth Earl Stanhope, was father of Philip, the fifth Earl (1805–1875), historian and politician.

Turner's Narrow Mind

After His Lordship went away, Edridge spoke of His great good nature & friendly disposition.—Lord Lowther has desired Edridge to go to Lowther this Summer & to see the Lakes.—He spoke of the narrowness of Turners mind and sd. C. Long had mentioned that after the Marquiss of Stafford had pd. Him £250 guineas for the " Fishing Boats " He afterwards applied several times to have 20 guineas for the frame, but it was not paid Him.—

July 19.—Called on Dance who sd. He cd. not go to Sir George Beaumonts in less than a fortnight. Sir George has again altered His mind & proposes to build on a spot not before considered. Dance said He shd. rejoice to give £200 to have nothing more to do with it. He sd. He never wd. take another commission of the building kind.—

July 20.—[Porden, the architect] sd. He was rapidly proceeding with Lord Grosvenors House at Eaton. The Stone is excellent & it is procured at 10 miles from Eaton. The pinnacles (it is a Gothic design) are executed in Cast Iron, which He said is more desirable than stone & He gets that for 14 shillings which wd. cost in Stone, £9.—The frames of the windows are also of Cast Iron. He sd. the mine discovered on Lord Grosvenor estate brings him in £30 or £40,000 a yr.—He sd. He was building stables at Brighton for the Prince of Wales, of a Circular form in imitation of the famous Corn Market at Paris which was burnt in 1803. —The Prince at present takes much interest in building. [The stables are now the Hall known as the Dome which adjoins the Brighton Art Galleries and Library.]

July 23.—Rossi [R.A.] told me that through Copeland He had just advanced £600 to the Duke of Clarence for an annuity on the Duke's life to return £100 a year. Lords Moira,—Darnley & Bulkeley the guarantees & the annuity to be pd. quarterly at Coutts.—

July 24.—Dance mentioned to me that the late Lord Camden had observed to Him that in England everything was open to talents & industry, & the consequence was " that in half a century the Community might be sd. to be turned upside down," that is that the rich became poor & the poor rich.

CHAPTER LXXIII

1804

Society in Thanet

August 1.—At 9 oClock left London in the Rochester Coach with Wm. Offley, got there at ½ past 3, & dined at the Bull. The master of it complained of the great number of Soldiers billeted upon Him,—wd. be willing to give them 1s. a day each to be free of the expence & trouble, —made out that in 15 years He had lost 750 by them.—In the even'g we went in a Chaise to Sittingbourne, to the *Bell a good House*, but the *Rose* is most spoken of.

August 2.—Saw Lady Curtis* & Her family, who were at our Inn last night. They were going in a Barouche & 4 Horses to their House lately built at Ramsgate.—At 10 we sett off for Canterbury & to Broadstairs, where we arrived at ½ past 2, & found John Offley [wine merchant] & His wife & Miss Glover [her sister] agreeably lodged at Barfield's Library for four guineas a week.—We dined with them & lodged near them.

Sounds of War

August 3.—Passed the day with our friends, & in walking & reading. We took lodgings a little removed from the Sea side, two minutes walk from Barfields Library—at Mrs. Redmans, a small neat House for which Wm. Offley & I agreed to pay two guineas a week for three weeks,—& she undertook to make our beds, &c. Linen we agreed to Hire.—There was a good deal of firing heard to-day which was judged to be at Bulogne.—

August 5.—Went to St. Peter's Church upon the Hill a mile and quarter from Broadstairs, & heard divine service at eleven, by the Revd. Mr. Chapman, a respectable Clergyman who has been 40 years there.

* Wife of Sir William Curtis, Bart., M.P. for the City of London, 1790–1818, and Lord Mayor, 1795. She was Anne (born posthumously February 7, 1757, died August 7, 1833), younger daughter—and co-heir with her elder sister, Mary, wife of the Rev. Thomas Roberts—of Edward Constable, Esq., the sisters being also co-heirs of the Austens of Tenterden, Barts., of Bexley. Her husband was the founder of the banking firm of Robarts, Lubbock and Co., and his portrait by Lawrence hangs in the private apartments at Windsor Castle.

The Church large, light & clean, and everything very decorous.—There was no Sermon.—

August 9.—At 7 oClock sailed with J. & Wm. Offley in a boat to the Downs where the homeward Indiamen were laying at anchor having had their men pressed. Broadstairs is abt. 9 miles from the Downs.—I saw Capn. Dance* on board the Lord Camden & spoke to him. He told me that the French Admiral Linois had attacked them in the China Seas but after some firing ran away.—He was in an 80 gun Ship & had with Him 2 frigates & a Corvette & a brig.—Before 10 oClock we got on board the Bombay Castle where we found my nephew William well. We staid on board till ½ past 4 oClock & dined with Captn. Hamilton.

On the High Sea

We found Lieut: Flinders† on board who came passenger to England from China, after the loss of the Investigator. He told me the Investigator was built by *Contractors* & soon proved so *wrotten* that she was broke up,—after which, He, & several others sailed from Port Jackson in a vessel which was accompanied by another, and on their passage to England abt. 700 miles from Port Jackson? they both struck on Sands that were unknown, & were almost miraculously saved on a Coral rock that rose above *high water mark*, the circumference of the top of which was abt. the space that an Indiaman might be turned upon to make a circle; their Ship was happily so placed when on shore that, all her provisions, & Her boats, & most other things, were saved. Captn. Flinders who was in her, in this boat sailed for Port Jackson to procure relief for the remainder.

Marooned on a Coral Rock

On this rock they remained 6 or 8 weeks, and employed themselves in making up 2 boats to sail to Port Jackson, but a vessel from there

* Sir Nathaniel Dance (1748–1827), nephew of Sir Nathaniel Dance-Holland, R.A., and of George Dance, junior, the architect, so often mentioned in the Diary. In 1759 he entered the East India Company's service, and in 1804 was Commodore of the company's fleet of sixteen Indiamen, and eleven country vessels, which when off Pulo Aor on February 14, 1804, on their journey home from Canton, fell in with the French Squadron under Admiral Lunois. Lunois had with him a line-of-battle-ship, three heavy frigates, and a brig, but did not venture to attack, he believing that Dance's vessels included three men-of-war. Dance's courage and clever manœuvring further misled the enemy, and he after a few ineffective broadsides "hauled his wind and fled," and was pursued for a time by the English merchantmen. Dance was knighted, presented with £5,000 by the Bombay Insurance Company, and a pension of £500 a year given by the East India Company.

† Captain Matthew Flinders, the celebrated explorer, sailed from Spithead on July 18, 1801, on an expedition to Australia, and William Westall, A.R.A., younger brother of Richard Westall, R.A., was appointed, through the recommendation of Benjamin West, to be landscape draughtsman. Flinders Petrie, the eminent Egyptologist, is a relative of Captain Flinders.

rendered it unnecessary. They returned to that Place & from thence many of them sailed to China in the *Rolla* in order to obtain a passage to England. Wm. Westall was with them on the rock & sailed with them in the Rolla. At China He was persuaded by *Mr. Lance* one of the Super Cargo's to return back to India for the purpose of making drawings in the Island of Ceylon &c. & proposed to sail for England in 12 months. He sailed for Ceylon on the 5th. of Feby. last. William told me that He had been privately informed that it was thought that His Head had been affected by the accident which happened to Him at Madeira, of losing His drawings & having narrowly escaped drowning.—Lieut: Flinders spoke delicately, but observed that He appeared by disposition inclined to retirement & seclusion.—William said that Captain Flinders sailed in some other vessel & was taken prisoner by the French and carried into the Mauritius where He was well treated till He happened to make some sketches of the Harbour of that place which being noticed, He was in every respect very differently treated.—

No Adventure in the Navy

From the conversation I had with William He did not appear to be very desirous of returning *to the Navy* from thinking it held out very little prospect of adventure,—& sd. that interest had in several instances enabled Lieutenants still to continue *during the war*, in the India service. —We found—Rooke, a Son of Mrs. Rooke on board, who came from a Kings Ship on acct. of Impressed men. He is a midshipman in the Navy & told me how difficult it is to obtain the rank of *Lieutenant*, there being now 2000 who are waiting for it. The Chief Mate, was Mr. Maxwell, —a nephew of the Duchess of Gordon.

August 10.—This morning a Mr. Green of Kensington told me that a conveyancer had told Him that Sir Francis Burdets income is £14,000 a year, Five of which He inherited from His Father and the remainder from a Lady of the name of Jones.

Lady Augusta Murray

August 11.—I passed the morning in writing & reading & walking. In the evening we went to Ramsgate to the Assembly room, where Madame Bianchi* sang several songs to a Piano forte & Meyer† played on the Harp. At ½ past 9 the music was over. 7s. 6d. was paid by each person for admittance. A Ball then commenced. At Eleven we came away.

* Miss Jackson, a popular singer, was married to Francesco Bianchi, the famous Italian composer, who settled in London in 1793.

† Philip James Meyer (1732–1820), born at Strasbourg, was, in 1772, the first musician to play the pedal harp in this country. Meyer definitely settled in England in 1784, and died in London.

There was much company, and among them, Lady Augusta Murray* & Her Son, and Sister. Lady Hamilton [Nelson's Emma] with Mrs. & Miss Nelson,—Lord Essex & many officers of the Herefordshire Militia which He commands, stationed here. His Lordship spoke to me & recommended to me to go to *Manton* a few miles from Broadstairs as being a very picturesque spot. He spoke of Edridge [A.R.A.] very handsomely.—Lord Cholmondely was also there & also Lord Keith who commands the fleet in the Downs.—

Lady Hamilton's Fat Shoulders

Lady Augusta Murray has a very singular-shaped face. The Lower part from the Nose falling as if shaved off. Her Sister still more plain. I thought them coarse & confident looking woemen. She has entered Herself in the subscription book at Ramsgate *Duchess of Sussex.* We

* Lady Augusta Murray, second daughter of the fourth Earl of Dunmore, was married to Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, in Rome on April, 4, 1793, and in the following December, the ceremony was repeated in St. George's, Hanover Square, under the names of Augustus Frederick and Augusta Murray. The King, however, in accordance with the Royal Marriage Act of 1772, declared the union void in August, 1794.

A bill was filed, says the "Annual Register," in January, 1804, by Lady Augusta Murray, in the Court of Chancery, against his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex and Mr. Coutts, praying, among other things, that the defendant, Mr. Coutts, might be restrained, by an injunction of the Court, from paying to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex a sum of £4,000 per annum, part of an annual pension of £12,000 settled upon his Royal Highness; and which sum of £4,000 had been settled by deed upon Lady Augusta, in consideration of her educating and maintaining the children she already had, or might have, by his Royal Highness. It also stated that Mr. Coutts received the £12,000 under the authority of a power of attorney from the Duke of Sussex, who was at present at Lisbon, and out of the jurisdiction of the Court. The motion was resisted upon the ground that Mr. Coutts was merely authorised to receive this money under a letter of attorney, and accountable to his constituent alone for the application of it.

The Lord Chancellor said that he never recollected a similar case, where the grantor of the deed was not before the Court, and who, if present, might set up many objections, which might perhaps be fatal to the existence of the instrument. His Lordship said it was impossible, in this stage of the cause, to grant the injunction as prayed; but that he saw no objection to restrain Mr. Coutts from receiving the money at all at present; and, if the plaintiff chose to make any other motion, he should certainly hear it, assisted by the judgments of the Master of the Rolls and the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

On March 19, 1806, Farington records that:

"The Duke of Sussex is on the point of making an arrangement with Lady Augusta Murray, so as to be left untroubled hereafter.—The legal obligation now in her possession binding Him to a certain allowance, He says, was given by Him at the instigation of Lord Archibald Hamilton, and that He did not know how much He was committing himself by it.—It is now to be given and a regular settlement of less amount is to be made. He takes the Son, and proposes to place him at Winchester School; but the daughter, which He does not believe to be his, He leaves with Lady Augusta."

The children took the surname d'Este, warranted by the common Italian ancestry of their parents: Lady Augusta was also of Royal descent. Ellen Augusta, the daughter, was married to Sir Thomas Wilde, afterwards Lord Truro, and Lord Chancellor of England; and the son, Sir Augustus Frederick d'Este, K.C.B., died unmarried in 1848. The mother assumed in 1806 by Royal licence the name D'Ameland instead of Murray.

LADY AUGUSTA MURRAY.

By Romney.

[*To face p.* 274.

saw Her Son, a fine boy of 11 or 12 years of age seemingly, & very like the Royal family. He is said to be called the *Prince*. Lady Hamilton is grown prodigously large & exposed her fat shoulders & breast manifestly having the appearance of one of the Bacchantes of Rubens.

August 14.—At one oClock rode to Margate, 3 miles, with J. & Wm. Offley & saw the Library, the Assembly room & the Bathing Houses. —Lord & Lady Cholmondely, Miss Seymour,—Lord Essex & several other fashionable persons were there. Margate is *a very public place*, I much prefer the quiet retirement of Broadstairs.—We were at Mitcheners Hotel. He had 2 turtles in water, & Had Turtle ready dressed to be sent any where: the price 18 shillings a quart.—

CHAPTER LXXIV

1804

The Marquess and His Son

August 14.—The Revd. Mr. Powel dined with us. He came yesterday from Bransbury to Ramsgate. He has been frequently at Stowe the Marquiss of Buckingham's who He described to be a very hospitable man, full of conversation, but chiefly political, familiar in his manner; has an impediment in His speech; has a great income but so many expenses that His steward told Mr. Powel their Bills cd. not be paid in less than from a year & ½ to 2 years from the time of their being contracted.—Lord Temple is not so agreeable as His Father having great pride & a manner less pleasant. When He spoke in the House of Commons sometime since so as to be taken up by Fox & Sheridan, His Father was so much affected by it that He sd. He cd. not sleep the night after He read the acct. in the papers & condemned His Son's indiscretion. The Marchioness is very agreeable & contributes to make the House pleasant. Mr. Holt, who was Tutor to Lord Temple is dead & Has left a beautiful widow & 4 children. He died of intemperance & was much in debt having owed the Marquiss £3000 and His Steward £16 or £1800. The widow now keeps a boarding House at Eaton & Lord Temple allows Her £100 a yr.—

A Wreck

August 15.—Long the Boatman, told me that He was on board the Mars East Indiaman soon after she struck on Margate Sands in 1787. He sd. it was entirely owing to the inattention of the Pilot, who He believes was attending to some smuggling business along side instead of observing the Ship & the Company's Pilot, Captn. Piper, who brought His vessel up, which the Pilot of the Mars ought also immediately to have done, instead of which she got on the sand, and the Pilot in His confusion thought it was the hind part of the sand which caused Him to force the vessel farther upon it, instead of which He shd. have brought Her head round if possible & cast anchor, and the next tide wd. have lifted Her off. Long, sd. He saw the Pilot shed tears, knowing what he had done. He did not live long after, it broke His heart.—The Mars struck upon the fore part of the sand.—

The Dreary Round

The company at Broadstairs has increased in number, but all are in parties, there does not appear to be any association. The English reserve is fully expressed. Card tables are set every even'g in the Library, but as yet there are no players.—We dined and passed the even'g as usual. We breakfast abt. ¼ past 9,—dine at 4,—tea ½ past 6,—light supper at 9—& retire between 10 & 11.

August 17.—Lord & Lady Wm. Gordon arrived [at Broadstairs] & took a House having with [them] Miss Gordon & Mrs. Keane.—In the evening the Dowager Lady Pembroke was upon the walk. The papers today reported the liberality of the East India Company to the Captains, Officers & men who so gallantly beat off the French Admiral Linois in the China Seas, & saving thereby property to the amount of 8 millions.—[See entry for August 9th and footnote.]

August 19.—Lord Melville & Lord Keith took an airing and rode through Broadstairs. Lord Melville, first Lord of the Admiralty, was on a visit to Lord Keith.

August 21.—Met Miss Green, & Mrs. Meyer & Miss Meyer,* who came yesterday to Broadstairs, not liking Ramsgate or Margate, the latter Mrs. Meyer said is London,—Cheapside, Wapping.—The papers today had the account of Buonaparte's attempt to poison the French King & Royal family at Warsaw.

Beautiful Lady Diana

August. 22.—At one oClock went in the Chaise with Miss Glover to Dandelion† to a public breakfast. John & Wm. Offley rode. There was much company, who breakfasted in boxes, & at long tables on one side of a space of ground like a bowling green. A stage for dancing was also laid and a small band of music in a circular orchestra. Several young people and Children danced under the direction of Mr. Le Bas, master of the Ceremonies at Margate & Ramsgate. The first dance was led off by a beautiful girl Lady Diana Herbert daugr. of Lord Pembroke, who with Her Brother, Lord Herbert, were there with their grandmother the Dowager Countess of Pembroke.‡ Lady Diana seemed to be abt. 14

* The wife and daughter of Philip James Meyer, the musician. See entry under August 11th.

† Dentdelion, a village to the south of Westgate-on-Sea.

‡ The eleventh Earl of Pembroke married first Elizabeth, daughter of Topham Beauclerk by his wife, Lady Di Spencer, eldest daughter of the second Duke of Marlborough, and the beautiful Lady Diana Herbert was married on May 17, 1816, to Welbore-Ellis, second Earl of Normanton. A full-length portrait of her by Sir Thomas Lawrence was shown at the Royal Academy in 1827. Her brother, who succeeded his father, was born in September, 1791, and married in 1814 Princess Octavia Spinelli, daughter of the Duke of Laurino, and widow of Prince Buttera de Rubari.

The eleventh Earl of Pembroke's second wife was Catherine, only daughter of Count Woronzow, a Russian nobleman, and their eldest son, Sidney, who became Secretary for War, was created Lord Herbert of Lea in 1861.

years old & Lord Herbert abt. 13.—There was much fashionable company. —The dance was made up of a very mixed party, many Citizens Children being of the number, & it was agreeable to see the different ranks partaking of the amusement.—I met S. Boddington there*, who came to Margate with S. Rogers [the banker-poet].

August 23.—Mrs. Offley & Miss Glover who were educated at different boarding-schools, the former at Twickenham, the latter at Worcester, both declared to me that from their experience of the bad examples they met there, & the courses pursued by girls there which vitiated others, they would not send a daughter to a boarding-school.

August 25.—Government appears by the papers to be in full expectation of an attempt at Invasion.—Lord Keith sailed yesterday from the Downs with several men of war and steered towards Bulogne.—

Duelling at Manchester

Miss Rogers† had heard of much disagreement at Manchester. S. Philips had been twice challenged, & was, it is reported, urged by His Wife & friends to vindicate his honor, on which He went out, & recd. the fire of his antagonist, after which He fired His own pistol in the air, and thanked his opponent " for having afforded Him an opportunity to vindicate His honor." The last challenge was sent by Philips. The issue seems not to have been favorable for him in the minds of people.

Sharpe spoke much of warmth being the great preservation of life, & of the mistaken notion that people should harden themselves by severe exposure. He observed that the masses of people who are necessitated to it prove the falacy of the principle.—Warm clothing is of the utmost consequence to preserve health, & in this unsteady climate should be little varied. Rogers having a feverish complaint left Margate today for London.

Different Rates To-day

August 26.—At 3 oClock I left Broadstairs with our whole party and dined at Kidman's Hotel, Margate, where J. & Mrs. Offley left Wm. Offley, Miss Glover & myself & returned to Broadstairs. A bed may be had at Kidman's at the rate of 2s. 6d. a night, but it is expected that those who lodge will also generally *eat there*. We went into the Assembly room in the evening where there was a Promenade and a very large company attended. One shilling is pd. by each person for admittance.

* Samuel Boddington, second son of Benjamin Boddington, West India merchant, of 7, Bedford Square, was born on June 19, 1766. Member of Parliament for Tralee, Kerry, in 1807, he collected pictures and objects of art, which were sold at Christie's in 1866, 1867, and 1881. He died on April 19, 1843. Romney painted his portrait standing in a riding dress in 1792.

† Miss Sarah Rogers, the poet's sister and confidante, who died in 1854, a year before her brother.

August 27.—Left Margate at 5 in the Coach, Miss Glover with me. We breakfasted at Canterbury, where 2 other passengers joined us.—We got to London at 7 in the evening. We remarked the *Hop Plantations* near the road. One of our party sd. that some persons had made large fortunes by growing Hops, but many had been ruined, by the failure of Crops, and the great expense of cultivation. He said that on an average of 20 years, it wd. cost £25. annually to defray the expenses of a single acre, including the *Hop poles*.

CHAPTER LXXV

1804

Pitt Was Occasionally Jocose

Home Again

August 29.—Opie told us that Bourgeois yesterday called on him, and mentioned that He had been to Hampton Court with Wyatt, & that West's pictures, now at Windsor, are to be taken from thence & that Wyatt on walking through the apartments at Hampton Court said that in which Plays were formerly acted, wd. do very well for West's pictures, but Bourgeois suggested to Him that it wd. be a good Plan to arrange the *Academy Diploma pictures* there, which Wyatt agreed to, & said if the members of the Academy approved it, He wd. speak to the King abt. it.—

August 30.—He [Northcote] sd. that He understood that the Scriptural pictures painted by West and intended to be placed in the Chapel at Windsor, are to be arranged in the great room at Hampton Court, in which Cardinal Wolsey had state dinners,—but He did not know that the subjects from the History of Edwd. 3rd. were to be removed from Windsor. The King has also directed that all the pictures by Old Masters which are at the Queens Palace,—Kensington, &c. shall be arranged in Windsor Castle,—the Cartoons* are also to be removed to Hampton Court to the room intended for them by King William.—

September 1.—This morning I passed in outlining, ½ length view of Edinburgh from Queensferry road.—I afterwards called on Smirke who appears to bear His expected disappointment very calmly. He was painting on Pannel prepared with smooth white ground of size which He sd. He wd. never again use, as it gave him very great trouble & never would have so rich an effect as where there was a *grain* or *tooth* of canvass to work upon.—

Customs and Corpulence

Machell, Junr. & William dined with me.—Machell told me His Father always rises before 7 oClock & usually goes to bed at ½ past 10.—That He drinks no wine at dinner, when at home, and abt. 2 glasses after dinner, and dines at 4 oClock. He is Inspecting Field Officer of the

* The Raphael Cartoons now at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Volunteers for which He has abt. 14 shillings a day & allowance for 3 or 4 Horses & also lodging money,—making the whole upwards of £300 a yr. He has lately began to paint in Oil, landscapes, & is at times, engaged in it the whole morning & again after dinner. He has 4 Sons and a daugr. who is 4 years old.—All the sons are educated at Appleby School.—

Dr. Alderson* is in great practise at Hull, and makes, it is supposed £3000 a yr.—For 3 months while the Influenza prevailed He got 14 guineas a day on an Average. He is called into Lincolnshire & far into Yorkshire. He is of a full habit, weighing 14 stone,—never drinks wine, & eats little meat, but chiefly subsists, especially when in exercise, on Bohea tea & Bread & Butter or toast. Meat & wine render Him inactive; but He prescribes wine in many instances.—To Mrs. Machell one every forenoon & at & after dinner 3 or 4. She is very thin. Dr. Alderson's eldest son has a passion for drawing. He is 17 years old, & wishes to be a painter. His Father encourages Him to draw, but fears it as a Profession.

French Soldiers and Water

September 2.—Lieut: Coll. Carey, my old pupil, called & we had much conversation. General Hewit hesitates to take the office of Barrack Master General, as He will not take upon himself the *responsibility of Pecuniary accounts*. General Delaney the late Barrack Master General has left unsettled accounts to the amount of Eleven millions, which His Heirs may hereafter be troubled abt.—General Hewit has 12 Children & will not subject His family to the risque of such trouble. We talked of Invasion. He sd. the French were certainly prepared, but He does not believe the French troops are as reported, anxious for it. They dread the water. Undoubted accts. have been recd. from Paris that Buonaparte is detested in France & particularly in Paris, where He has been recd. with such sullen discontent that He is as little there as He can be.

Carey thinks very well of the Militia, and very indifferently of the Volunteers. He sd. there was a greater difference between the Volunteers & the Militia, than between the Militia & the Regulars.

The King did not Notice

When at Windsor West did not desire as usual to have an audience of the King but went to the Chapel and so placed Himself that the King must see him, so that if His Majesty desired it He might send for him, but no message came. He also went *upon the Terrace*, but the King did not notice him. The Queen & Princess Elizabeth did in a slight manner.—The King stoops & is thin like the Duke of Gloucester.—

* Dr. John Alderson was the chief physician for Hull. In 1788 he published in that town "An Essay on the Nature and Origin of the Contagion of Fevers." A statue of the doctor stands in front of the Hull Infirmary, of which he was physician. The doctor was an uncle of Amelia Opie, the poet, who was John Opie's second wife.

West said that whatever His Majesty's determination might be, for Himself, He was indifferent, but He felt for His family. Should the King withold His income He must manage His property and alter His Plan of life so as to suit His circumstances,—& with regard to His profession He must do like others, for the few years He had to reckon.—We agreed that it wd. be best to be quiet at present & to wait the issue of all these things. He sd. Braun, the Head Page, had been actually discharged. He knew not why, & by it lost £1400 a yr.—He still resides in the House at Windsor & the King directed him to see that all the preparations were made in the Castle against His Majesty's return.

In the King's Way

In Beechey's large picture of the King &c. the Scarlet Coats had lost their colour having been painted with red lead, or done in some glazing way. Beechey went there and restored the colours. While there He threw himself in the King's way officiously, & in consequence recd. from His Majesty a very mortifying reprimand.—The King has of late been treated by everybody as a humoured Child & has acted like one. His mind being manifestly very unsteady. The only hope is, that His nerves may be so confirmed by Sea air, and a change of scene, that He may recover, in which case everything will probably go on as formerly.—West has lately been finishing a family picture of Portraits of Sir Francis Baring & His relatives.—

September 4.—Thomson [R.A.] I called on.—He told me that Opie Had spoke to Him of the situation of the Academy, and was of the opinion that the object of Wyatts party is to throw all possible power into the hands of the Crown thereby to have during the present King's life the command of everything viz: the appointment of President Officers &c.—He supposed they wd. attempt to make Beechey President with a Salary from the funds.—He was very indignant at their conduct.

The Princess Will Sit

September 6.—Lawrence I called on having not seen Him since the 18th. of June last. Persons crowd upon him for their Portraits & His rooms are filled with pictures begun.—The Princess of Wales is going to sit to him again for a ½ length & Mr. Pitt has promised Her to sit to Him for Her Royal Highness.* He said that the King still continues attached to Her, and that she was with His Majesty some hours just before He went to Weymouth.—

* If the Princess did sit again, the portrait may be the one in the National Portrait Gallery, which Sir Walter Armstrong in his Life of Lawrence dates *c.* 1810. The size is 54in. by 44in. No portrait of her by Lawrence was exhibited at the Royal Academy after 1802.

Pitt did not sit to Lawrence. The posthumous portrait of the great statesman begun in 1806, and shown at the Royal Academy in 1808, was based partly on a death mask and partly on an unfinished portrait by Hoppner.

To shew how wastefully things are conducted He shewed me a Bill for £14 *for Turpentine*, from Jany. 1st. 1804 for the sole purpose of cleaning his brushes. He asked me How I managed that matter. I told Him I always cleaned them *with Soap* at scarcely any expence.

Flaxman I called on & saw His small model for a monument to Sir Joshua Reynolds. We went to Westminster Abbey to see His Monument to the memory of Captain Montague which [he] is now putting up. We also looked at His Monument of Lord Mansfield erected abt. 2 years ago.—

L[awrence] mentioned to me today that W[est] had written to Mr. Angerstein offering to dispose of *to Him* "His picture of Apollo" "Phaeton",—and "His Cicero's Villa",—and had stated that *Crowned Heads & principal Nobility* only had any of his works.—Mr. A's family friends said He must either accept the offer or break with him, but A. in a manly manner declined the offer, but soon after invited him to dinner to meet some friends which he did.—He made an offer of the same nature before He went to France which had also been declined.—The want of due consideration was felt by all.—Lawrence proposed that we shd. go to Taplow agreeable to Lord Thomond's invitation, & from thence to Mr. Locke's at Norbury [Park].—

60,000 Men for England

James Moore [General Sir John Moore's brother], I met today. He told me Genl. Sir James Craig, told him a few days [ago] that it was reported the French had 1200 gun boats at Bullogne & might attempt to land 60,000 men in England, which were they to do, the English force is now so arranged that in Twenty Four Hours an army of Soldiers consisting of 54,000 men, *regulars* and militia only could be assembled in the County of Kent, and in addition as many Volunteers could be brought together,—so that nothing is to be apprehended.—

Pitt's Bell-toned Voice

September 8.—Turner was to have painted 2 pictures for Mr. Barnard at a certain price, but on hearing Daniell had that price *demanded double*, & the pictures were not painted.—Edridge was a little time ago at Cashioberry, Lord Essex's when Mr. Pitt was there. He spoke of the deep, *bell-toned*, voice of Mr. Pitt, which, with his emphasis, made common things said by him seem to have a great effect.—He was occasionally *jocose*, and it being while the Burdet & Manwaring contest for Middlesex was depending, being offered some cowslip wine at first declined it, but immediately after sd. He wd. drink success to Sir Francis Burdet *in Cowslip.—Every day the numbers on the Poll were brought to him.*

He [Lawrence] is crowded with Commissions, but said He felt uneasy at not being engaged in works of another nature, as Portraits are not the highest efforts of the art. I recommended to him to be satisfied at present & to endeavour to establish himself at the Head of that Department by aiming at all possible excellence and some years hence, after

He shall have acquired fame & fortune, there will be full time, considering his age, only 35 to make any other effort. I observed that if He did not proceed upon this Plan He wd. gradually feel indifferent abt. his Portraits from a notion that it was not the way to be employed, & He would thereby suffer in every way as an Artist. He approved my advice.

He spoke of Opie as being One who He had more pleasure in conversing with upon art than most others, and He thought He had much modesty about Him in respect to His professional claims. Of B.* of Berners St. He sd. that His present manner is very submissive, but He is much mistaken if under the circumstances of having acquired what He may aim at, He wd. not shew a very opposite disposition.—He expressed His confidence in me. Of Wm. L[ocke] He sd. that He can so little bear any contradiction or difference of opinion, that it became unpleasant. It proceeds from much pride & grows upon him & makes His intercourse with His Father not so agreeable as it might be. His wife [the beautiful Miss Jennings] has very good judgment, & has great ascendancy by exercising it, with temper, & witht. any pretension. See Index, Vol. I., and *ante*.

* Probably Henry Bone, who at this period resided at 15, Berners Street. The son of a cabinet-maker, Bone was born at Truro, and in early life apprenticed to a porcelain manufacturer at Plymouth. Coming to London in 1778, he painted miniatures, made lockets and other ornamental trinkets. Then he turned his attention to enamel painting, a large example of which, a copy of Titian's "Bacchus and Ariadne," was purchased by Mr. George Bowles, of Cavendish Square, for £2,200. In 1801 he was appointed enamel painter to the Prince of Wales, and in the following year the Royal Academy elected him an Associate, and an Academician in 1811. His success did not continue, and to make things worse, his eyesight became feeble in 1831, and on December 17, 1834, he died of paralysis. His enamels were masterly, and for some years they have been regaining popularity.

CHAPTER LXXVI

1804

Impressions of Pitt and Fox

Enter the Boy Roscius

September 8.—Holman* & another actor, have seen the Boy† so much talked of for his Theatrical powers. Their report is that His powers are very extraordinary. When He first appears on the stage in Richard or Hamlet &c., it excites laughter to see such disproportion between the character & the actor, but in 5 *minutes* all that is overcome by His power of representation, & He seems to be that which He assumes. —He has performed at Birmingham & at other places.—

* John Taylor, author of "Monsieur Tonson," Dramatic Critic of the *Morning Post*, and its Editor for a time, tells a story loftily characteristic of theatrical stars. "This gentleman," (Mr. Holman), says Mr. Taylor, "was an intimate friend of mine, till I happened to disapprove of the leading part he took in opposition to the manager and chief proprietor of Covent Garden Theatre. Eight of the chief performers entered into a compact, and were styled 'The Glorious Eight' by those actors who approved of the combination." On a previous occasion Holman had a difference with the same proprietor, and promised Taylor that he "never would quarrel with a London manager again." Consequently, Taylor wrote to Holman, who sent a friendly reply, and said he would call to justify his conduct. He never went to Taylor, but "cut" him in the street, as did all the other members of the "combination." Taylor, thus rendered indignant, published a series of letters in a morning newspaper, of which he was proprietor, condemning their proceedings, and using to the best of his abilities the "weapon of ridicule as well as of argument, against them." They appealed unsuccessfully to the Lord Chamberlain, and this defeat made the party eager to make peace with the manager and Taylor as well, Munden and Incledon swearing that they would not be at variance with "Jack Taylor."

† William Henry West Betty, born at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, in 1791, was better known as the Young Roscius. Encouraged by his clever mother, Betty learned to lisp from Shakespeare and recite "My Name is Norval." Thus nurtured, his declamatory powers were developed, and in 1801, on seeing Mrs. Siddons as Elvira at Belfast, the boy said he must become an actor or die. Two years later he appeared on the stage at Belfast for the first time. He was then in his eleventh year. Osman in the play of *Zara* was his part, and he won enthusiastic applause from a crowded house. Similar appreciation was shown wherever he went in Ireland, Scotland, and England, where he made his début at Birmingham on August 13, 1804. London saw him for the first time on December 1, 1804, at Covent Garden Theatre as Achmet in *Barbarossa*, and the soldiers had to be called out to prevent disorder. In the Diary of that period

September 9.—Mr. Horne, son in law to Paine* came in. He spoke of their neighbour the Duke of Devonshire & His singular habits. He passes His nights at Brooke's, till 4 or 5 in the morning & then goes home & lets himself into the House with a Key which He carries with Him, & has a light left burning on a table, no Servant sitting up for Him. —Paine drank *made wine* only: Black Currant wine. Mrs. Paine had 2 or 3 sorts on the table,—all made by themselves.—

Art and Respectability

September 11.—Called on Banks who had twice called on me, He said to recommend Hardwick, the Architect to be elected an Associate of the Royal Academy. He said He had built two Churches and done many other things in the art,—had been a pupil to Sir Wm. Chambers, & was a very respectable man.—I told him there were only 2 vacancies to be filled, as Thomson's diploma is not signed, and that wd. make His Chance less, & that I had always heard him spoke of in a most respectable manner.

J. Taylor I called on at the Sun Office. Taylor mentioned that the Boy [Roscius] who has performed on the stage at Edinburgh & Birmingham, is engaged to perform at Covent Garden at £50 a night for 12 nights and to appear in November. The acct. given of him to Taylor is that He has those actions, powers, & manner, which is seen in the better actors, which is extraordinary at His age, but He does not appear to evince any of that sort of genius which expresses a new & different contemplation of character.

The Pittites

September 12.—Lysons called,—having come from Gloucestershire yesterday. Various opinions are held as to the state of the King's

are given graphic descriptions of his acting, and the furore caused by the effect it had on eminent men and women.

In the meantime, we may state that he afterwards appeared at Drury Lane on December 10 to begin a twenty-eight nights' engagement, and the gross receipts for that season amounted to £17,210 11s., an average of £614 13s. a night. His final performance as a boy actor was on March 26, 1808, at Bath, where also he made his next appearance as a player in February, 1812, coming again to Covent Garden on November 3 of that year. At intervals Betty continued to draw large audiences in the country, and finally retired on August 9, 1824, at Southampton. He died on August 24, 1874, in Ampthill Square, London.

* James Paine, son of James Paine, the architect (1725-1789), was also an architect, as well as a water-colour painter. He exhibited architectural drawings three times at the Royal Academy, the last occasion being in 1788, his name not again appearing in the Academy Catalogues. A large volume of his drawings and studies, dated Rome, 1774, is at the Victoria and Albert Museum. Farington dined with the Paines on September 9, 1804, at their house at Turnham Green. Paine at one time resided at 31, Lincoln's Inn Square, but ultimately removed to Sunning Hill, Berks. In Farington's Address Book is entered "Grey & Freeman, Linen Drapers, Leadenhall St., bought one of Mr. Paine's drawings."

J. P. KEMBLE IN "HAMLET."

By Sir Thomas Lawrence.

[*To face p.* 287.

mind. *The Pittites* declare Him to be well,—but the Bishop of Gloucester told Lysons that He was far from being so, & that there wd. be a *Regency* before November.* The Bishop spoke of Fox as being open & man.to be depended upon, but of Pitt as having expected to make a Cat's-paw of Mr. Addington and being disappointed broke with Him.—At Lord Dartmouth's, at Sandwell, He saw in the Library a Burnet's History, in which the first Lord Dartmouth, who had great experience of what was passing at those times, had written a great number of notes, throwing light upon many things with great temper.

Fox's Natural Daughter

Lysons dined with the Bishop of Downe at Cheltenham. The Bishop has a Liver Complaint which Lysons apprehends will not be removed. —Mr. & Mrs. Fox, were there, and with them Miss Willoughby, Mr. Fox's natural daughter, very like him, is swarthy and squints.—They talked on various subjects. Mr. Fox thinks more respectably of Walpole's "Historic Doubts" than people in general do. He says that there is such a body of evidence to prove that *Perkin Warbeck* was really the *Duke of York*, Son to Edward the 4th. that His mind has never been able to get over it.—

He also said that He had been fully justified in asserting that in case of the King's illness or insanity the Prince of Wales should be *Regent of course*, for it appeared from the Records in the Tower, that when King Henry 6th. *was insane* as was the case, the Prince of Wales, *though an Infant*, was declared *Regent* and a Council acted in His name.—Lysons thinks the present Duke of Bedford a more agreeable man than His brother, the late Duke. The Duchess is also very pleasant in Her manner. She saw much of Buonaparte in Paris and mentioned how very *strongly He is formed* though but of middle size.—

A True American

September 13.—Tom Smith, of the News, told Taylor [of the *Sun*] that the King once sd. to Him that when He conversed with West, if West set out with one opinion & discovered that the King differed from Him, *like a true American He would creep* from one Shoulder to the other behind His back & then appear to be of the same opinion with the King.—Taylor mentioned that Bourgeois [R.A.] has broke off from Kemble in consequence of Kemble having given Bourgeois pictures of "*Kemble in Coriolanus*," to Boaden [of the *Oracle*], and placed in His drawing room over the fire place Lawrence's portrait of Him.—Kemble having heard of Bourgeois indignation called on him to explain, but according to Bourgeois acct. on Hearing Kemble ask for Him He called that Kemble might hear him, that "He was not at home."—This had

* The Prince of Wales was not appointed Regent until 1810; he succeeded to the Throne in 1820.

been preceded by Kemble having, when Bourgeois was present, expressed a desire that a Club shd. be formed to consist of men most eminent in every Class of liberal study, & in enumerating mentioned Lawrence in the Painting department, on which Bourgeois asked if Kemble thought Him the proper representative ? who replied in the affirmative, which Bourgeois sd. He cd. not agree to.

Lysons saw the young Tragedian at Birmingham. He is abt. 13 years old—His action is very easy & good, & His general facility remarkable, on the whole His acting better than Pope or Holman &c. & next to Kemble, but He shd. not desire to see Him more than twice, for a change of characters, as the disproportion of His stature to that of the men and woemen with whom He acts, cannot be got over, & all illusion *is lost.* It is a curiosity. He has been trained to acting it seems from 5 years old.

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ERRATA

VOLUME II

P. 34. Tenth name down on right-hand side of page. Dutche should read Dutetre.
P. 43. Last line. For Soane read Saône.
P. 47. Sixth name down on right-hand side of list of names. For D'Augeseau read D'Augereau.
P. 68. Dec. 22. For H. Hammond read H. Hamond.
P. 72. Ninth line. For Thruston read Thurston.
P. 80. Seventh line from bottom. After Lord Hawkesbury read "afterwards 2nd Earl of Liverpool."
P. 97. Second line from bottom of text. For Reeces read Reeves.
P. 114. Fourth line from bottom. For France Dundas read Francis Dundas.
P. 138. Second line of footnote. For son of the 2nd Earl of Sandwich read nephew of.
P. 165. Second line of footnote. For Marquess of Dalkeith read Earl of.
P. 195. Feb. 27. For Haughton, Senior, read Haughton, the Younger.
P. 226. Footnote. For "second" wife read "third" wife.

VOLUME I

P. 1. In first line of Footnotes instead of Pope read Walpole, who apparently changed "library" in Pope's original verse the better to describe the varied contents of Strawberry Hill.
P. 3. July 20. "Brother" of Fanny Burney should be "father."
P. 9. Line 12. Lord Demset's read Pomfret's. Change also in Index.
P. 11. Nov. 1. Second line. George Combe should be William Combe.
P. 23. Dec. 4. Fourth line. According to the D.N.B. George Stevens died unmarried.
P. 51. Fifth line of notes. Delete "And Burke was an executor."
P. 96. April 21. Third line. £600 should be £100.
P. 97. Footnote. Fourth line. Delete Mrs. Esten, a widowed actress. Delete also in Index.
P. 100. June 14. Fourth line. "Juliana, 5th daughter of 14th Earl of Shrewsbury," should be "Juliana, sister of the 15th Earl of Shrewsbury."
P. 104. Aug. 2. Last line. Should read "Bacon did *not* obtain the commission. Thomas Banks was the successful candidate."
P. 144. Footnote. First line. Date of Desenfans' death should be 1807.
P. 201. March 20 should be March 26.
P. 202. March 26. Seventh line. Bowles was Oldfield Bowles, of North Ashton, Oxfordshire. He was a great friend of Sir George Beaumont and, like him, an amateur artist.
P. 229. Third line. Major-General George Walpole, 3rd son of the 2nd Lord Walpole of Wollerton, according to the D.N.B., but Burke states that he was the 2nd son.

P. 273. Nov. 3. Fourth line. Fredenia should be Frederica, and Muir should be Mure.
P. 310. Lines 3 and 6. For "Pamm-Wood" read "Parr's Wood."
P. 320. Fifth line. Loraine should be Lovaine.

INDEX

Burns, Robert, add William Gifford's opinion of, p. 157.
Demset, Lord, read Pomfret, Lord, p. 9.
Lascelles, Harry, Viscount, read Lascelles, Henry George Charles, Viscount.
Loraine, Lord, read Lovaine, Lord, p. 320.
Mary, Queen of Scots, add p. 205*n*.
Metcalfe, Miss Fredenia, read Metcalfe, Miss Frederica, and for Muir read Mure.
Moreau, delete de Saint-Mery, M. L. E., and substitute J. V.
Payne, William, delete architect, and substitute water-colour painter.
Spencer, W. R., instead of p. 300, read p. 292.
Strachey, J. St. Loe, Letter from, instead of p. 153*n*. read p. 155*n*.
Thrale, John, read Thrale, Henry.
Wolfe, Death of, instead of p. 43 read p. 42*n*.

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